THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 75

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

U. S.-Dutch Fleet Takes Offensive; Eyewitness Account of Raids on Java; America Spurred by Menace of Defeat

Car Sales by Service Men; Tighter Defense for Oahu; Ration Officer May Resign

The World's Day—February 21, 1942

Washington: Auto Sales Allowed Service Men

A rationing program covering 1942 automobiles will go into operation on March 2, officials of the Office of Price Administration said. It relaxed the Jan. 1 freezing order to permit selectees and Army and Navy volunteers to sell their 1942 autos to any one until March 9, provided they first apply in writing to local rationing boards.

The Maritime Commission, through Chairman Emory S. Land, gave its support to the "purpose" of legislation to establish a system of unemployment insurance for the maritime industry, though urging further study on certain questions.

By an executive order the Army was given sweeping authority to remove "any or all persons" from "military areas" or to impose restrictions on them. [Page 1.]

The War: Voluntary Registration for Oahu

Honolulu: The Army announced a voluntary registration of every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 60, to protect the island of Oahu against invasion.

Libya: The Italian High Command reported Italian troops counter-attacked and repulsed attacks by British motorized columns west and southwest of Tobruk.

Java: A great naval battle was reported in progress around Java and Bali, in which American warships and planes were co-operating with the Dutch. One Japanese cruiser was reported blown up, another seriously damaged, and two destroyers damaged.

Bay State: Rationing Head Ready to Quit

Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, stated ready to relinquish his post. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts industries reported operating under minimum wages of 40 cents an hour. [Page 2.]

Postwar growth of Port of Boston plotted by local Army engineers. [Page 2.]

Americas: Opposition Leader Arrested in Cuba

Cuban national police arrested Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, President of the Opposition Party, ABC, and accused him of conspiring to foment racial disturbances in Cuba as a means of interfering with sugar production for the United States.

The Honduran Congress approved a contract with the Firestone Rubber Company for cultivation of rubber in Honduras.

National: Four Destroyers for Navy Launched

Four new destroyers were added to the nation's fighting forces in twin ceremonies at the Boston Navy Yard and at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. at Kearny, N. J. The Hutchins and Guest slid down the launching ways at Boston and the Lansdowne and Duncan at Kearny.

Television Gets 'Depth'

By H. G. Kennard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. John L. Baird, pioneer of television in Great Britain, has achieved a television picture in stereoscopic relief. This he says, is the final step. Television had height and width, but depth was necessary to give the appearance of solid reality.

A year ago Mr. Baird displayed television in color, and said a stereoscopic picture was the only thing left to give a true picture. This has been achieved in the laboratory and only requires development to make it a commercial proposition. At present, the picture can be seen on the screen only by a person directly in front of it. A very small deviation of the eyes to either side renders it invisible.

In the apparatus demonstrated, the frame frequency has been increased from one fiftieth of a second to one one hundred and fiftieth of a second. Thus the scanning is altered to a field of 100 lines interlaced five times to give a 500-line picture, the successive 100-line frames being colored red, green and blue.

At the transmitter, a cathode ray tube is used in conjunction with photo-electric cells to project the moving light spot on the scene to be transmitted. In front of the lens a device consisting of four mirrors set at right angles splits the emerging light beam into two paths separated by a space equal to that between the two eyes. A revolving shutter causes the scene to be scanned by each beam alternately, so that images corresponding to the right and left eye are transmitted in rapid sequence. The light beam passes through the shutter after passing through a rotating disk with red, blue and green filters. Thus superimposed, red, blue and green pictures blend to give a full color picture for the right and left eye alternately.

At the receiving end, the alternate halves of the projecting lens are exposed by a rotating shutter, the image of the shutter being projected on the viewer's eye so the left and right eyes are presented alternately with the left and right images. The combined effect is a stereoscopic picture in full natural color.

U-Boat Claims

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Feb. 21 (AP)—Nazi submarines have sunk 17 additional ships totaling 102,000 tons to raise shipping destroyed off the American coast to 80 ships registering 532,900 tons, the German High Command announced today.

"In continuation of these operations in the Caribbean Sea," a special communiqué said, "one of our submarines forced its way into Paria Gulf west of Trinidad and sank two ships, one of which was a tanker, in the roadstead of the British harbor of Port-of-Spain."

(United States military authorities at Port-of-Spain announced Thursday that two ships in the Gulf of Paria had been damaged but not sunk by torpedoes.)

The Rome Radio quoted the Italian High Command as acknowledging today the loss of a submarine, but said that one of its torpedo boats had rammed and sunk "in a few seconds" an enemy submarine.

The Italians said that according to British reports most members of the crew of the lost Italian submarine were captured and taken to Gibraltar.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, February 21, 1942

American Association of School Administrators ... 9
Boston and New England News ... 2, 4, 5
Chess ... 14
Daily Features Page ... 21
Editorials ... 22
Education Page ... 11
Entertainment Timetable ... 5
Financial Pages ... 15-17
News of Art, Music, and Theater ... 10
Radio Timetable ... 4
Sports Page ... 14
The Home Forum ... 12
Release Through Obedience (With Dutch Translation)
Vocational Guidance Association ... 9
Women's Club Activities ... 4

Magazine Section

MacArthur Was Ready ... 2
Morale: The U-Boat's Vital Rivet ... 3
Get a Horse! ... 4
Meet Nicaragua's "Tacho" ... 5
Price Control Alias Censorship ... 6
Clara Barton: Samaritan of Battle ... 7
From Valley Forge to Victory ... 8-9
Books, Features ... 10-15

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 23, when the legal holiday will be observed.

Tributes Paid To Washington In Bay State

Observances of varied type recall days of peril and triumph of democratic ideals.

America paused in the midst of its battle for free existence today to begin a long week-end observance of the birthday of George Washington, first wartime leader of its democracy.

While defense plants prepared to work steadily through Monday to keep munitions flowing to American boys in many corners of the globe, other civilians welcomed a three-day let-up in daily activities.

Sunday, Feb. 22, is the actual anniversary, but Monday will be almost universally observed as the holiday.

Boston stores will close, the Chamber of Commerce Retail Trade Board said today. Schools will begin a week's layoff. Railroads will run for the most part on holiday schedules. Banks and stock markets will be closed.

Thousands of homeowners who still have treads on their car tires will take to the road, and others will board the trains and busses today to take advantage of the long week end.

Two Blackout Tests

Two Massachusetts towns—Marion and Hingham—will add an element of immediacy to their holiday observance with blackout tests. That in Marion will take place tomorrow between 8:30 and 9:30, that in Hingham, between 9 and 9:30 Monday.

Meanwhile Boston will hold an official city celebration tomorrow afternoon at 2:45 p. m. in New England Mutual Hall, near Copley Square.

Music, a pageant depicting events in Washington's career, and addresses by public men will comprise the major portion of the program.

The celebration will also include a portion dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, whose Feb. 12 birthday was not generally observed in Massachusetts as a legal holiday.

"Open House" Canceled

Governor Leverett Saltonstall's annual "open house" reception at the State House will be omitted this year, he has announced.

Democratic Party members will gather in "harmony" session tomorrow night at the Hotel Statler, with dinner plates at $25 each. The meeting will supplant the Jackson Day dinners, which were omitted this year.

In the Boston meeting, scheduled for 7 p. m., Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the defeated Mayoralty candidate, James M. Curley, will both speak. The two, political opponents, will bury the hatchet for the sake of an appearance of party

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Singapore loss forced nation to discard belief that victory was inevitable.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—In a dozen different directions the fall of Singapore has altered the Washington scene.

Right down to the fall of Singapore the prevailing Washington belief was that victory—despite all momentary rebuffs—was only a matter of time.

Now the Pearl Harbor-Singapore era is over. It was an interval that regarded victory as inevitable. Today Administration leaders have readjusted their thoughts to the brutal realization that defeat is possible. Acceptance of the thought has altered everything.

President Roosevelt will warn the nation of its peril in his radio address to the country Monday night. He will explain the war on a global basis, and asks listeners to have maps handy.

Total War Ahead

Mr. Roosevelt will not mince matters. On the contrary, the desire seems to be to rub the nation's face in the grim fact that the time for halfway measures, palliatives, and compromise is over. This is total war, in which it is possible for Boston, New York, or Detroit to be bombed by the enemy, and in which a desperate, and so far losing, battle is being fought in the Pacific.

The War Production Board is preparing to crack down in a way that has never been seen in America before, not even the Civil War. War organization of industry is on foot with plans so sweeping that it will alter practically every aspect of normal economy.

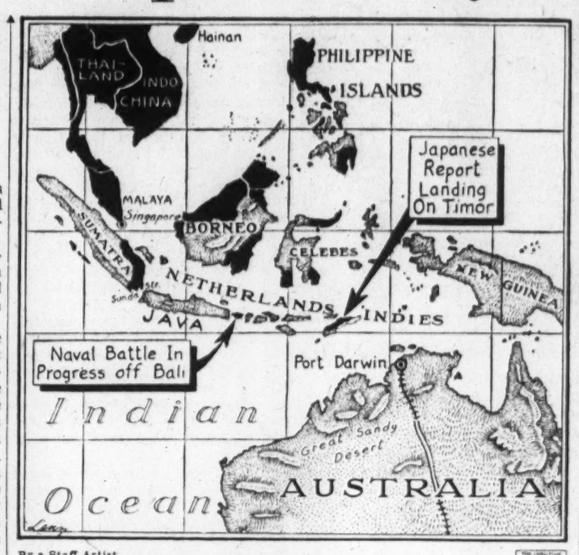
Sample of the new, extreme measures is the move made Feb. 20 by President Roosevelt, authorizing the Secretary of War to designate any area as a military-control region, and remove aliens or citizens at will from that territory.

Mass Evacuation Possible

This is like giving the Secretary power to declare martial law in an area. It is directed primarily at Japanese residents in California and the Pacific Coast generally. It removes the problem from the Justice to the War Department. The essential difficulty is that second and third generation Japanese are American citizens who cannot be checked without long court trials.

Alternative to the present move

Continued on Page 18, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Main Areas of Japanese Pressure

Japan Surprises Portugal By Invasion of Timor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 21—At 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the precise moment when Japanese aggression commenced against the Portuguese island of Timor, the Japanese Ambassador in Lisbon called on Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar in order to present him with the Japanese declaration regarding the Timor landings.

Dr. Salazar being out, the Ambassador then visited President Oscar Carmona with the same document.

News of the invasion has not yet been released to the Portuguese public, but it already has spread throughout Lisbon, where it caused the greatest surprise and shock, everyone remembering recent solemn Japanese avowal that there was absolutely no need of anxiety concerning Portuguese Timor in view of the friendship between Portugal and Japan.

Nazi Fleet Heads North To Threaten Soviet Supplies

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Three big German warships, the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Admiral Hipper, were reported today steaming northward along the Norwegian coast, apparently as part of a plan to cut American-British supply routes to Russia.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Daily Express reported the movement of the ships toward Trondheim, and said:

"Their job is to keep British naval forces tied up in the North Sea and raid convoys on the Murmansk route to Russia."

The battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen, which recently escaped from Brest to Helgoland, "probably will join them as soon as they have been prepared," the dispatch added.

Meanwhile the Admiralty has announced that the Royal Navy and Air Force have beaten off a strong Nazi air and sea attack on a British North Sea convoy without a single loss in warships, aircraft, or men, sinking two enemy motor torpedo boats and wrecking a squadron of bombers.

The battle began before midnight Feb. 20 and at the start a force of Boulton Paul Defiants, British two-seater fighter planes believed to be the fastest of their class in the world, charged into six enemy bombers off the British East Coast, destroyed one and damaged four others.

Then the German E-boats began to attack.

As the E-boats tried to run under cover of a smoke screen, the destroyers Holderness, Mendit, and Pytchley took up the chase, "doing considerable damage," the Admiralty said.

H. M. S. Mendit attacked again and drove off two more E-boats and two hours later the Holderness got two more at close range and attacked. One, hit by the destroyer's first salvo, blew up.

More E-boats appeared and there was a general chase, the communiqué said, during which the second enemy ship was sunk.

Attack is race against time by Nipponese to consolidate position in Indies.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Feb. 21—The Japanese air attack on Bandoeng, Dutch Army headquarters on Java, by 12 bombers and 20 fighters opened the battle for Java and for the last potential American gateway into the East Indies.

Only 10 per cent of the Indies' oil is on Java, and the Japanese know by experience they have not the slightest hope of salvaging this remnant, their first objective in the Indies campaign.

The Dutch already have proven their ability to deny oil to the enemy. But the Japanese now have a reason to attempt the complete conquest of all the Indies immediately more important even than the resources of Java, which themselves constitutes one of the world's richest treasuries.

Strategic Value

It is the strategic value of Java for the ultimate American counter-attack, enhanced by the security which the possession of Java would provide for attempting to restore the destroyed oil fields of Borneo and Sumatra.

Until the air raids some slight hope had been indulged in a few quarters that the Japanese would not bother with Java, but would turn instead against Burma, where the last substantial oil resources of Asia remain. But having failed to get oil immediately, it is more important than ever that the Japanese consolidate the entire Indies area to shut out the Allies from everything north of Australia.

The tremendous importance of the oil objective to the Japanese is indicated by an incident in the Borneo campaign. The Japanese General after the capture of Tarakan, at the northeast corner of the island, summoned two captured officers and displaying extreme anger over the destruction of what he termed nature's gifts to mankind sent them to Balik Papan, in the oil center farther to the south, with instructions to inform the command there that he would bomb refugee women and children if the oil at Balik Papan was destroyed.

Threat That Failed

The threat, of course, failed but the extreme measures undertaken by this Japanese General involving the advertising of his next move indicates the urgency behind the foiled Japanese oil drive. But that hope the Japanese have now lost. They are fighting instead for a defensive position and for time for the effort to reopen the wells.

As a result I witnessed today over Bandoeng the first air raid that that truly labelled "Garden City" yet has sustained. It was not a major action in terms of the number of planes involved. But for this orderly and beautiful European city in the hills where Dutchmen for generations have come with the fruits of a lifetime of work to build their villas in the cooler mountain climate tinted delicately with the atmosphere and color of the East, it was a striking symbol of the threat that Japan

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Tokyo cruiser sunk, many other warships damaged in battle off Java coast.

By the War Editor Of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

American warships and airmen were fighting with the Dutch in an engagement off Java and Bali which appears to have attained major proportions. Reports from Washington and Batavia indicate that the intensified Japanese effort to press on the attack on the Dutch East Indies is at last meeting with reinforced opposition.

Batavia dispatches stated that United States and Dutch warships, strongly supported by dive bombers and fighting planes, had blown up one Japanese cruiser and seriously damaged another and two destroyers. There were also reports of three Japanese transports having been sunk. The Japanese claimed to have sunk two Dutch destroyers. While full details of the engagements have yet to come forth, it is clear that the United Nations High Command is ready to put up a determined resistance to an attack, which is likely to prove the most critical of the whole fighting in the islands.

Meanwhile in Burma Allied resistance also appeared to be strengthening on the Bilin River front, where the Japanese have been making determined attempts to turn the British left flank. So far, however, the defenders of Rangoon were holding to their line.

Dutch East Indies:

In a Java sea fight announced as the first Allied naval offensive in the battle for the Indies, United States and Dutch warships strongly supported by dive bombers and fighting planes blew up one Japanese cruiser and seriously damaged another cruiser and two destroyers, the Dutch and United Nations Commands declared today.

The announcement indicated that a third Japanese cruiser might have been hit, and reported direct heavy bomb hits on an unspecified number of other vessels—probably mostly transports.

One Allied destroyer was lost after having been hit by a torpedo.

The War Department in Washington announced that American bombers winging into the fight off Bali, just east of Java, shot down four Japanese planes and scored bomb hits on three Japanese cruisers and four transports. Four United States planes were lost.

A Dutch communiqué said the Allied striking force consisted of Netherlands cruisers and Netherlands and United States destroyers recently grouped under the command of the Dutch Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, a submarine expert and an exponent of this very type of offensive stab.

"Among the enemy ships," a supplement to the war report said, "there were also cruisers carrying guns of six inches."

The communiqué said it was the first time Dutch cruisers "engaged in offensive action," adding that "up to now they have been busy all the time with other duties."

United States and Dutch fighters, bombers and dive bombers supported the attack and struck blows of their own at invasion transports over a wide area from Bali on the east to Bangka Strait off Sumatra to the west.

Their part in the fight was reported by a United Nations command war bulletin which credited them with sinking a large Japanese transport and scoring direct hits on numerous other transports and warships.

It said that during one attack on two Japanese cruisers and two destroyers, Japanese "zero" (naval) fighter planes tried to protect their warships but were driven off.

Several hits were reported scored by dive bombers on four Japanese ships "engaged in landing operations near Denpasar," airfield and coastal town on southeastern Bali.

Here, again, the United Nations command said, Japanese fighters clashed with the Allied planes. Three Japanese planes were shot down and two Allied planes were lost, the communiqué reported.

The American and Dutch bombers were operating the length of

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Pictures of Bali: Page 7.

Prices and Your Purse: Color of Things to Come

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 21

American color charts are being touched up by the War Production Board to meet wartime dye and pigment needs:

Initial changes:

Next year's auto plates are to be limited to black and white and domestic earth colors, such as red oxides, umber, sienna and iron blue.

Yellow traffic markings are to be repainted white.

Dark and deep shades are to be used sparingly for cloth.

Hosiery is to be reduced from about 75 shades to four.

Facing the Music

WPB evidently does not expect this to be a band-playing, singing type of war. This week it ordered drastic reductions in critical materials used in all kinds of musical instruments and accessories, including violin bows, picks, music stands, piano stools, benches and instrument cases.

Most of the industry's facilities are not immediately convertible to warwork either, but steel, copper and other vital materials saved will make planes, tanks, guns and ships.

Stocking Trouble

Price Administrator Leon Henderson is doing his best to look after the ladies' hosiery price situation, but the minute he tackles it one place, it pops up in another.

Recently he put ceilings on wholesale nylon hosiery prices, "whereupon," he observes, "speculative price activity apparently was transferred to the rayon stocking field." So he has put his staff to work now on a rayon price schedule to cancel "any unwarranted price increases."

Busy Biddies

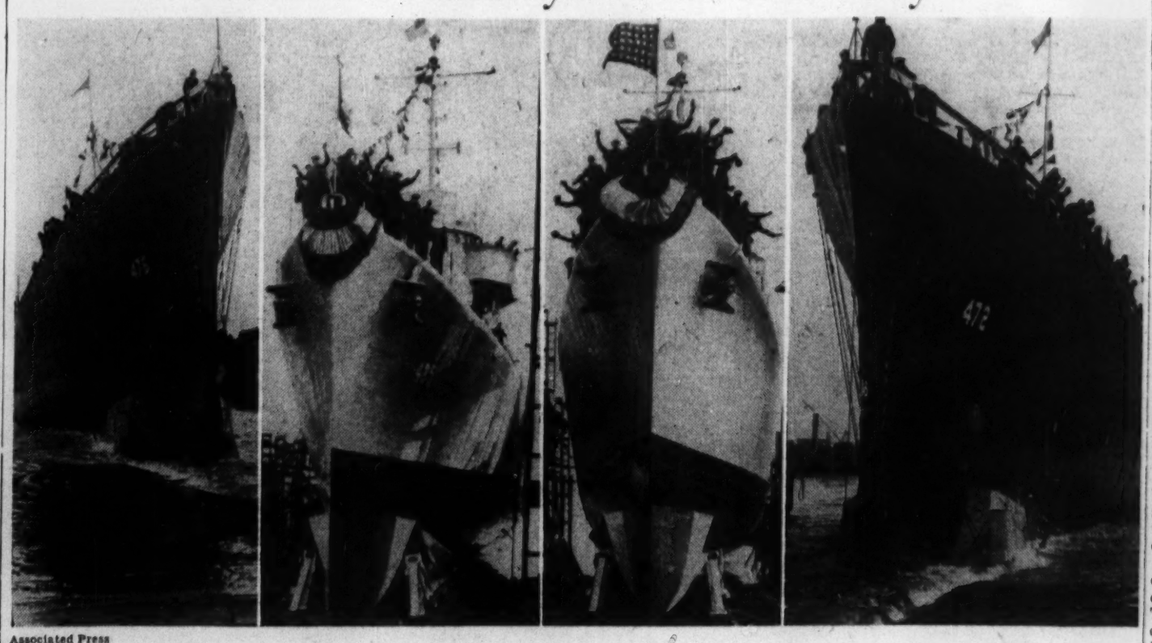
The Department of Agriculture again applauds its best pal in this "food for freedom" drive—the American hen. For the fourth consecutive month hens have broken egg-laying records in response to the Government's call for the largest egg production in history. Size of flocks and lay a bird are both the largest on record at the present time.

Watch on Gas

While householders in only 17 states and the District of Columbia are forbidden to install new gas

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Four New Destroyers Join U. S. Navy



Associated Press

U. S. S. Hutchins **U. S. S. Duncan** **U. S. S. Lansdowne** **U. S. S. Guest**

These four new destroyers tasted salt water this week and soon will be part of the United States Fleet fighting the Axis powers. The Hutchins and the Guest slid down the ways of the Boston Navy Yard on Feb. 20. The former is named for Lieut. Carleton Hutchins, Navy pilot who stuck to the controls of his falling plane while his mates bailed out to safety. The latter was named for Capt. John Guest, Civil War hero. The Duncan and Lansdowne were in a double ceremony Feb. 20 at Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Kearny, N. J.

Finding Successor to Joyce as State Rationing Head Considered Difficult

Pay Minimum Of 40 Cents Gains in N. E.

Minimum wages of 40 cents an hour have been established for 40 per cent of the manufacturing industry of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, it was reported today by the Federal Wage and Hour Division.

The number of workers thus covered is 329,033 out of a total of 807,675, added Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director for the Division. Many of these of course earn a great deal more than 40 cents an hour. But that is the basic pay permissible under Federal law to both men and women in the industries concerned.

Action looking toward lifting the minimum to 40 cents is in process in various other industries, and if generally adopted will raise the percentage of the industry with that bottom pay rate to 56 per cent.

The present lowest minimum for workers under the Federal law is 30 cents an hour. This figure can be raised if recommended by an "industry committee" and approved by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Only workers engaged in interstate industry come under the act.

Mr. Gleason listed the following industries in the five New England States for which the 40-cent rate had been fixed:

Industry	Number of Workers
Wood Furniture	7,856
Shoes and allied industries	95,869
Jewelry	17,536
Woolen	94,560
Leather	10,859
Pulp and Primary Paper	26,166
Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods	1,086
Women's Apparel	13,791
Rubber	18,340
Men's Shirts, Single Pants and Allied Garments	7,102
Knitted Outerwear	1,639
Men's Woven and Knitted Underwear and Commercial Knitting	2,989
Millinery	1,590
Men's and Boys' Clothing	6,369
Rainwear	885
Carpets and Rugs (Wool only)	1,340
Miscellaneous Apparel	861
Total Workers	308,804
Converted Paper Products	20,229
Total Workers	329,033

New England's largest industry, the textiles, is now operating on a 37½-cent minimum wage order, but a 40-cent minimum has been recommended. This industry employs 122,282 workers according to the figures given for the five New England States in the 1939 census of manufacturers.

Luggage and leather goods, which are now being manufactured under a 35-cent minimum wage order, may also be advanced to 40 cents if the new rate which has been recommended by the industry committee is approved. This industry is separate and apart from the leather industry for which a 40-cent minimum already has been established. This industry employs 3,392 workers in these five New England States, according to the 1939 census of manufacturers.

If the textile and luggage and leather goods minimum wage recommendations of 40 cents an hour are approved and orders subsequently issued, it will bring the total of workers covered by 40-cent minimum wage rates up to 454,767, or approximately 56 per cent of the wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in the five New England states.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold today, with the temperature remaining well below the freezing point. Winds, 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Massachusetts: Continued cold today with fresh winds.

Maine: Cold today, with scattered snow flurries in the northern portion. Fresh winds.

New Hampshire: Continued cold with local snow flurries in the mountains. Fresh winds.

Vermont: Continued cold today, with scattered snow flurries in the high mountains. Fresh winds.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:41 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 5:05 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:31 p. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Monday, 5:56 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:53 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:55 p. m.

95 PER CENT of our boys up for Army and Navy service have been accepted—as compared with only 50 per cent in the nation.

THIS IS ONLY ONE of many achievements of our personal service to Greater Boston boys who work on the street.

•

BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS FOUNDATION
10 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON

AGASSIZ VILLAGE
Its Summer Home

•

We are grateful for gifts, bequests and trusts to perpetuate this work.

"Sussex" and Owner

Mrs. John A. Brownell of Wayland, Mass., with her Boxer, "Sussex," which she has entered in the Eastern Dog Club Show at Mechanics Building tomorrow and Monday, Feb. 22 and 23. The proceeds of this thirtieth annual show will benefit a national charity aiding servicemen.

Dog Club Show to Display Special Obedience Routines

Special obedience demonstrations staged by the New England Dog Training Club will be among the chief attractions at the thirtieth annual Eastern Dog Club Show to be held at Mechanics Building tomorrow and Monday.

All servicemen in uniform will be admitted to the show without charge.

Some 30 dogs of different breeds, all of them purebred family pets, not vaudeville dogs, will take part in this 40-minute exhibition and will show how well they have learned to co-operate with their masters. Bert Turnquist, training director of the New England Dog Training Club, has developed a number of varied routines especially for this year's show.

In the opening number, Obedience on the March, 20 dogs will parade with their owners in an involved military drill. Then will follow Boston Beano in which another group of dogs will "count" from 1 to 12. The third number, which proved a hit at the recent Westminster show in New York features the Dalmatian mascots of the Boston Fire Department.

Offered tempting morsels of meat by strangers, they refuse to eat, but accept the same food given them by their masters. At the end one of the dogs does K. P. duty and picks up all the plates and piles them up.

There will be a relay race, the small dogs pitted against the larger breeds. In this event, the dogs race over several hurdles, pick up wooden dumbbells and return to the starting mark where another pair take up the race.

In Rescue Scene, Red Cross and Fire Department dogs show how they have been trained to carry first-aid kits to injured persons in an emergency, and in Blackout, the pups perform with lighted hoops.

The finale is the Victory Salute in which the dogs march into a V-formation and remain there while a color guard marches to the center and the National Anthem is played.

There will be two performances of the obedience exhibition, both of them on Monday. The first will take place at 5 p. m. and the second at about 10 p. m. immediately following the presentation of the best-in-show award.

In the regular judging, which will begin at 1 p. m. Sunday, there will be a field of 1,120 dogs, many of them champions, competing for top honors. Seventy-five breeds, including several rare types, will be shown, and in the regular obedience trials a total of 104 dogs will compete, a record entry.

Wartime Factors Shaping N. E. For Striking Peacetime Growth

Log of the Port of Boston

A peacetime New England of the future is being molded today to rise from extensive war efforts under supervision of one of the busiest officials in the northeast corner of the United States, stationed in Boston.

Fifteen air fields are being expanded or newly built as part of the national defense program, and aviation experts declare they form the nucleus for a postwar network of air services heretofore undreamed. Extensive flood control projects throughout New England, now about 50 per cent complete, are expected to be of inestimable value to industry when peace again is brought about. Surveys are being made and specifications drawns for other work, and Army construction, repairs, and maintenance goes on apace.

All this and more comes under jurisdiction of the Army Engineers of the War Department in Boston, headed by a modest Army officer who has just been promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel.

He is Leonard B. Gallagher, a native of Pennsylvania, and the district engineer for the War Department in New England. Primarily, the Army Engineers are engaged in rivers and harbors work, but under stress of present conditions are called on by Congress for all sorts of extra duties.

Recently the Engineers have taken over the construction division of the Quartermaster Corps, and have full charge of new fortifications, troop camps, and housing facilities for the Army in New England. The quarters of the Corps in the Park Square Building, Boston, have been expanded. In addition to one entire floor, the Corps now has parts of two other floors.

Army Engineers are supervising the dredging of the 40-foot deep main ship channel of Boston Harbor, now nearing completion, and which by reason of a 9-foot rise of tide, will provide Boston with the deepest water of any port on the North Atlantic seaboard. They also have jurisdiction over the Cape Cod Canal, and all the improvements made in that waterway.

Of the flood control projects, the dam at Blackwater, N. H., is complete, the Engineers report. The Franklin Falls, N. H., dam—said to be the largest east of the Mississippi River—is about 85 per cent complete, and the flood control project at Lowell, Mass., is about 60 per cent finished. A dam is still to be built at Contoocook, N. H.

Colonel Gallagher came to Boston in the autumn of 1938 as Assistant District Engineer, being promoted to District Engineer in 1939. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, as a civil engineer, he served in the transport corps of the A. E. F. of the first World War. He later graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, served four years at Yale as instructor for the R. O. T. C., and was stationed at Panama for three years with the Engineers.

Commerce Club Officers

Nominations for officers of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., to be voted upon at the annual meeting in March, include: Morrill Wiggin, President; A. Douglas Cook, First Vice-President; William Lippman, Second Vice-President; Capt. Charles H. Hurley, Third Vice-President; Robert S. Gale, Secretary; and Walter N. How, Treasurer.

Named by the Government of Mexico to represent that country in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, as Honorary Consul, Charles V. Silliman, Boston attorney, has offices at 161 Devonshire Street. He is to handle all general consular work, visas, shipping documents, and similar papers.

McCoubrey Promoted

Walter W. McCoubrey, formerly with the Boston Port Authority, who left to serve the Army as a captain in the War Department at Washington, is reported in Boston shipping circles as having been advanced to the rank of major.

Leon Stone

PROFILE BRAND
Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Administrator Is to Return To Taxpayers' Federation

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Thomas M. Joyce, youthful but hard-hitting State Rationing Administrator, will relinquish his position and return to the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations within a week or 10 days, reliable political sources report.

It is remembered that when Mr. Joyce took over the rationing duties he agreed to serve for two months. The two months are up on Feb. 27. In addition, Mr. Joyce has repeatedly stated privately that as soon as the Rationing Administrator's job becomes a paid position he will step out.

A combination of these two factors is believed the reason for Mr. Joyce seeking to return to private work. It is reported that shortly the position will become a salaried post because of the time-consuming importance of the work.

When Mr. Joyce first started his organizational work, the board handled only tire rationing. Now it controls new car rationing and the forthcoming sugar distribution, with added duties expected almost daily.

So efficiently has the young Administrator handled the rationing job that considerable pressure undoubtedly is being exerted upon him to remain in his position. But his close friends state that he is eager to return to service as Assistant Director of the Taxpayers' Federation.

Mr. Joyce has been on a leave of absence from the Federation while establishing the rationing organization. The Federation has been paying him his usual Federation salary. Similarly the Federation has contributed the services of Norman MacDonald, its Executive Director, and several other staff members, including Byron Roscoe.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and members of the State Rationing Board now face the difficult job of finding an efficient person who will handle the rationing system as impartially and non-politically as Mr. Joyce has done.

So necessary is it that the system be kept free from political interference and favoritism, to maintain civilian confidence and morale, that Mr. Joyce's successor definitely must be of extremely high caliber. Appointment of the usual political job-seeker would result in considerable harm.

State Politics

Paul A. Dever, who came within a hairbreadth of winning the gubernatorial post from Governor Saltonstall in November, 1940, is out of active politics for the duration of the war.

By accepting a commission as Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, the former Attorney General has removed himself from this year's contest for Governor. Prior to declaration of the war Mr. Dever had repeatedly insisted he would be a candidate against Mr. Saltonstall this Fall.

Now the field is left open for former Gov. James M. Curley, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, and Thomas M. Buckley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and former State Auditor. All three have 1942 gubernatorial aspirations, despite the fact that many observers insist that the war makes certain the Governor's reelection.

Both Mr. Curley and Mr. Brandon are also discussed in connection with the campaign for United States Senator. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts comes up for reelection this Fall. On the other hand, Mr. Buckley is reported interested only in the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Ever since his surprise defeat for re-election in 1938 by Russell A. Wood, Cambridge Republican, Mr. Buckley has been eager to return to State politics.

Edgar M. Mills

Old Cars to Enter Stardom At the 1942 'Open House' Week

Spiking rumors that the automobile industry had shut down completely "for the duration," Greater Boston's automobile dealers proclaimed that war or no war the annual "open house" week on Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row that has marked Washington's Birthday in automotive circles for 40 years will be held as usual.

From the Monday holiday through the following Saturday, dealer display rooms will be thrown open to the public with all the pomp and ceremony that usually marks the annual spring showing of new-car models. And the new cars will be there, too, even though no one can buy them without a special permit from the Government.

The decision of dealers to face adversity again as they faced the business depression with "chins up," and this time with the familiar "V" for victory hanging over their doors, is characteristic of an industry that for 40 years has used the intervals of war, depressions, panics and bank holidays as breathing spells for the development of new ideas and revolutionary changes for the better in factory production.

But why "open house" this year? What is there to bring the public to automobile row when new cars are being rationed and tires are as scarce as Model T Fords?

There is one of the finest displays of used cars in the history of the business. For the first time in 40 years, the used car takes precedence over the new car, being raised to a pedestal of honor and distinction expected to attract throngs who formerly thought only in terms of brand-new models.

The oldest car on the floor will not be without its gathering of enraptured onlookers who will not peer under the hood as usual to see the engine or test the brakes. Rather will they be feeling the tires to see how many more miles the old car has left in it. For mileage these days is dependent chiefly upon how good the rubber casings are.

Workers in defense plants who need individual transportation to and from their homes in suburban districts, intown office workers who will be searching for used cars with tires good enough for a year or two years of wear . . . the demands of these prospective car buyers will overshadow the usual entertainment features of "open house."

In other words, the glitter and sparkle of peacetime shows will be lacking, superseded by the practical aspects of the cars themselves in a period of wartime emergency.

Most of the dealers report that they are particularly well stocked with a large variety of used cars, many of them with tires almost new or at least with only one-half the treads gone.

Also on display are the cars manufactured during the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 which comes under the regulations of government rationing for emergency purposes. They will be the same type of cars that motorists will get in the first year of postwar production, for the 1942 stamps and dies have been stored away for the return to production when world upheavals subside.

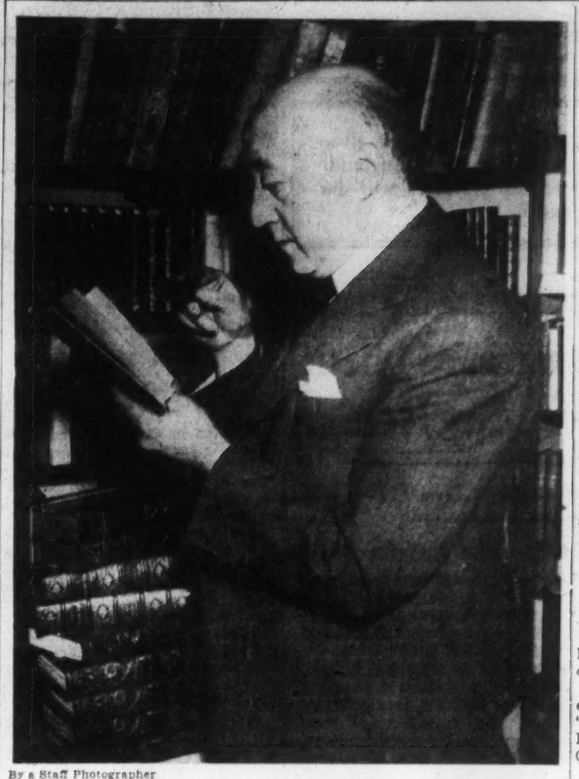
Bay State Air Cadets in Texas

Official United States Army Air Corps

His Next Flying 'Classroom?'

A Randolph Field, Texas, cadet drawn up in his small basic training plane looks over to a twin-engined plane in which he may learn bombing instruction. He has just completed his 10-week basic course at Randolph and is now headed for a 10-week session at an advanced school.

At top: (1) Richard A. Monroe of Melrose; (2) Ernest A. Kiessling of Methuen; and (3) Eben S. Lapworth of Hopedale, three Massachusetts cadets at Randolph, who have completed their basic course and will move into their advanced course which may include twin-engined flying.



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph G. Williams

Boston man who has purchased the famous Mosher Press of Portland, Maine, in his book store on Washington Street with some of the rare volumes he has collected.

Maine's Noted Mosher Press Finds a New Home in Boston

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Street, Boston, looks just as it did a month ago, but inside number 8 something has occurred of importance in the world of books. Several thousand small volumes on the fifth floor indicate the transfer to Boston of the entire business and rights of the famous publishing house of Thomas Bird Mosher, late of Portland, Maine.

The Mosher Press, the nearest thing the United States has had to the English Doves and Kelmscott presses, is to be continued by its purchaser, the Williams Book Store, in the same dignified manner in which its founder conducted it. A glance at the labels on the book shelves gives an idea of the Mosher list.

One sees "Marius the Epicurean" by Walter Pater, whom the publisher introduced to the American public; Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel," the poems of Swinburne, Virgil's eclogues, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Sir Richard F. Burton's "The Kasidah," that delicious piece by Dr. John Brown about Marjorie Fleming, the child friend of Sir Walter Scott, and many another treasure.

Followed His Taste

Mr. Mosher, a native of Biddeford, was that rare sort of publisher who followed only his personal taste in the titles he elected to produce. First a seafaring man, he began, at 40, to bring forth in Portland what Prof. Frederick A. Pottle of Yale calls "beautiful and inexpensive reprints of not-easily-accessible masterpieces of literature."

The drawers of type, initials, tailpieces and other decorative printing apparatus recently brought to the Williams premises, along with the published stock, are of the beautiful craftsmanship usually associated with Updike and Rogers. Those familiar with the books know that even the little 75-cent pamphlets are of such quality in paper, type and general format, their owners do not leave them lying about on chairs or unprotected shelves.

Having been pulled out of school by his father, in his early teens, and taken over the seven seas on the latter's clipper, Mr. Mosher derived his vast knowledge of books in a lonely cabin, lighted by a primitive oil lamp when, he has written, "all the world was young, when the days were of tropic splendor." He discovered Lisette Woodworth Reese, whose poems he published, and others now well known. To a struggling editor, William Sharp, he brought recognition, under the pseudonym of "Fiona McLeod." At first he took Mr. Sharp to be a woman.

Reprinted Old Books

In the days before the international copyright laws he reprinted many an English book which was disappearing from sight. Christopher Morley in an essay entitled "A Golden String" writes, in this connection, "He was often accused of piracy. If it be piracy to take home a ragged waif of literature found lonely by the highway, to clothe her in the best you have and find her rich and generous friends—if this be piracy, then let any other publisher who has never ploitered a little in the Public Domain cast the first Stone at Kimball." The Mosher fireside in Exchange Street, Portland, he calls "one of the most honorable shrines that New England can offer to the beadsman of beauty."

Joseph G. Williams had his eye on the Press for some years. He enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Mosher, and he recalls many a heated argument on various subjects, "He was a fighter," he says, "and I liked that in him." When he first hung up the sign, "Come in and browse. Yours truly, Mr. Williams," in the doorway, in 1895, there were a number of large book stores in Washington Street. His is now the only one left. While the passerby may think it just another dusty shop of second-hand books of all kinds, it is actually the haunt of scholars and collectors. Upstairs one finds rare first editions, antique bindings, even 17th century imprints. Recognizing the culture of the Latin American countries the store has become exclusive agent in the United States for some of the most important publishers in Spanish and Portuguese. It receives the very latest in Spanish novels, essays, poems and drama from Mexico, for example.

Miss Flora M. Lamb, Mr. Mosher's "girl Friday," who entered the Portland business when she was 16, and retired from it recently, and who, the book people say, was the "brains of the Press," wrote, "I feel the Mosher Press is in safe hands."

It is probable that John Bianchi (The Merrymount Press) will print the Mosher books in future. Smith & Sale of Portland did the printing for Mr. Mosher, and for his heirs since he passed on in 1923.

List Auto Dumps As Scrap Sources

A directory of Massachusetts auto dumps to locate sources of scrap metal for the War Production Board will be prepared by Work Projects Administration personnel, State Administrator Delaney reported last night.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Metropolitan Area Blackout Not in Sight

While a test blackout for the entire 41 cities and towns of metropolitan Boston is necessary in the near future, it is impossible for anyone now to say when such a test can be staged, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, asserted today.

The Farley statement served to counteract reports that a complete metropolitan blackout will be held within a month.

"The problems," Mr Farley said, "are local in nature. Until they are solved no metropolitan blackout is possible."

However, the State Director is eager that such a test, affecting approximately 1,500,000 persons, be held as soon as possible.

Holiday

Continued from Page 1

harmony, it is forecast by some observers.

Approximately 1,500 persons are expected at the affair, called the "United American Franklin D. Roosevelt Dinner," the State Party Committee declares.

Among the Observances

Other special holiday observances will be held Monday morning at 11 a. m. at the Washington statue in the Public Gardens. The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution is one of three sponsors.

At the Boston city observance tomorrow, Mayor Tobin, Frederick J. Soule, chairman of the citizens' organizing committee, and John Barry of the Boston Globe will be featured speakers.

The Perkins Institution and the Massachusetts School for the Blind will hold open house this afternoon from 2:30 to 5 p. m. Monday the Army and Navy Club of Boston will hold an informal reception at the Copley Plaza beginning at 2 p. m.

Special New York, New Haven, and Hartford trains will be run to local stations Monday, until some schedules will approximate those of normal days, the road announced. Details are available at the railroad information office.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Old Masters Music Series with a program of music by Chopin. Teresa Calamara will be the pianist in this musical interlude at the Gardner Museum. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

American Victory Rally in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. The Rev. Walton E. Cole, Minister of the Second Church, Boston, will be the main speaker. Title of the Rev. Cole's address, "One Nation Indivisible." At the Temple Mishkan Tefila Schoolhouse, Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury. Program begins at 2:15 p. m.

Public Patriotic exercises honoring Washington's Birthday. This event is planned as a civilian war service for public morale, enlightenment and inspiration. The program has been arranged by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association by approval of Mayor Maurice Tobin. At New England Mutual Hall, Clarendon Street off Copley Square. Doors open at 2:15 p. m. with the musical prelude beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Jan Masaryk, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, will lecture on "A Report from the Front," in an afternoon program arranged by the Wellesley Community Forum. At the Community Playhouse, 370 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills. Eleanor Cook Lane will sing. The public is invited to attend at 3 p. m.

"Why Poetry?" will be the title of an informal talk by Alice Mansur at the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts, "French Sculpture," by Miss Bullard, and "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Song recital by Arvida Hannikainen, soprano, accompanied by Tauno Hannikainen on the Cello. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.

Organ concert by William Zeuch, noted organist and choirmaster of the First Church, Boston. The program will be held in that church at 4:30 p. m. It is free and open to the public.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its guest speaker Lewis Browne, famous author, journalist, and lecturer who will have as his subject "What Went Wrong With Our Civilization?" Reuben L. Lurie will preside at this meeting. Doors open free to the public at 7:30 p. m.

Song Recital by William Rice, tenor. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Monday

Washington's Birthday celebration around his statue in the Boston Public Garden. These exercises are sponsored by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution. At 11 a. m.

"Welfare in Cambridge," by Elizabeth Morrison, is the title of a talk sponsored by the Social Welfare Committee in an open house meeting at the headquarters of the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Open to the public at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

"Hour of Organ Music"
by
WILLIAM ZEUCH
Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
First Church in Boston
Berkeley and Marlborough Streets
PROGRAM:
Grand Chorus Dialogue ... Gigout
Alla Siciliana, Presto, 5th Concerto ... Handel
Sheep May Safely Graze, Toccata, Adagio, Fugue, C major ... Bach
Bells thru the Trees ... Edmundson
Scherzo Pastoral ... Federlein
Variation and Toccata, on America ... Coke-Jephcott
Cantilene ... McKinley
Ave Maria ... Schubert
Marche Marocaine ... deMeyer
FREE — PUBLIC INVITED
(The hour is devoted entirely to music)

TREFREY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers
Your Solid Silverware
and old gold bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
Telephon. for Our Representative to Call at No Obligation. Car. Park and Beacon Sts., Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490.

N. Y. Academy Is Officer Oasis For New Merchantmen Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The New York State Merchant Marine Academy at Fort Schuyler here has become one of the chief agencies for training young men as officers for the new American merchant fleet now under construction. The program calls for 18,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping this year and next to carry to the far corners of the world the supplies that will be needed to defeat the Axis; and many thousands of trained seamen must be mobilized to man these ships.

Oldest merchant nautical school in the United States, the Academy, founded in 1875, is housed within the massive granite walls of Fort Schuyler, in the Bronx, built more than 100 years ago and renovated in 1938 for the use of the Academy. The students study at the fort from October through April, when they embark on the steamship Empire State, modern 7,800-ton training ship, to apply on a three months' cruise what they learned at the land school.

About 420 Students Now

There are at present about 420 students at the Academy, of which 170 are regular merchant marine cadets, 150 are in training for the Naval Reserve, and 100 are training to supplement experience at sea aboard Maritime Commission vessels. In addition, a special emergency class of 100 will be added in July, it was said.

After graduation, the men take examinations as third assistant engineers or third mates, and most of them get berths on merchant lines within six weeks after leaving the Academy. All students are eligible for commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve after graduation and are exempt from selective service training.

The Academy maintains a placement bureau for its graduates, and through the co-operation of steamship lines and the Maritime Commission, employment is usually found for all graduates within a few weeks after graduation.

Many graduates of the school, which is under the direction and supervision of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Regents, have already distinguished themselves in the war along the world's sea lanes.

Entrance Tests Relaxed

Since active participation by the United States in the war, the entrance requirements for the Academy have been relaxed. Its three-year course has been cut to 22 months, age limits are now 17 to 23 instead of 17 to 21, and scholastic bars have been lowered.

At the Fort the cadets study theoretical seamanship, practical seamanship, rules of the road, navigation, signaling, principles of marine engineering, mechanical drawing, business English, transportation, review of mathematics, plane and spherical trigonometry.

Capt. J. H. Tomb, U. S. N., retired, Commandant, said the aim of the Academy was "to educate and train young men of character for deck and engine officer careers aboard ships of the American Merchant Marine that this nation may maintain a prestige second to none among the nations of the world; and, further, to provide the United States Navy with qualified Naval Reserve officers available to their country's service during such periods of grave national emergency as the present."

The Federal Government contributes $25,000 yearly toward support of the Academy, the State appropriating the remainder needed for maintenance. The Maritime Commission provides the training ship, which is maintained by the Navy.

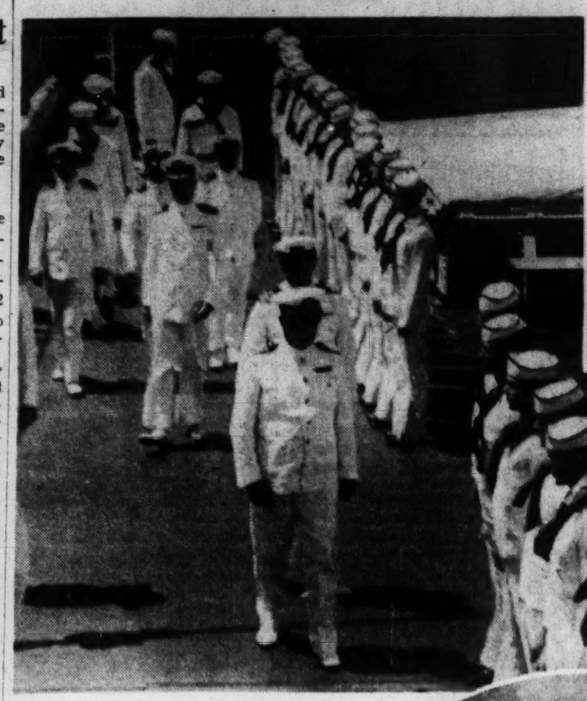
Feature Is Land Training

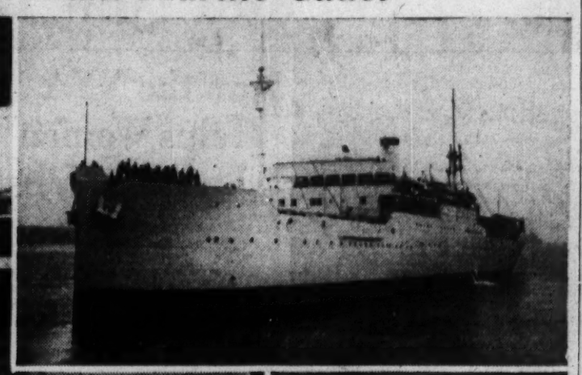
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California also have State merchant marine schools, which, however, do not have land training facilities.

Prior to 1938 the Academy was housed on board the Empire State the year around. In that year Fort Schuyler, which had been abandoned early in the present century with the advent of long-range guns, was taken over by the Academy following renovations. Since the program of study and actual cruise experience is similar to that of the United States Naval Academy, the school has become known as the Annapolis of the American merchant marine.

The exterior appearance of the old granite fort, one of the outstanding examples of French military architecture, has been preserved, although many changes have been made in the interior. Old oaken doors, a half-foot thick, hung with massive hand-forged brass hinges, remain, as does a drawbridge entrance over a moat from the mainland.

Romance of the Merchant Marine Cadet





Atlas

At N. Y. Merchant Marine Academy

Upper left: Capt. James H. Tomb, U. S. N., retired, Commandant of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy, inspecting cadets aboard the training ship Empire State. Upper right: The Empire State, training ship of the Academy, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Lower right: Captain Tomb, Commandant of the Academy. Circle: Sailing vessel St. Mary's, first of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy training ships.

Cost 'Manual' Charts Ways To Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Feb. 21—How to reduce State and local government costs is described with detailed recommendations in an "Economy Manual" made public by the Citizens' Bureau of Governmental Research here today. Prepared by Abbett Pulliam, Executive Vice-President, with the assistance of 12 municipal or State research agencies, it is designed for the use of legislators and civic or taxpayer groups who may wish to have the manual's ideas introduced as legislative bills.

The booklet contains more than 100 specific amendments for mandatory laws on local spending and recommendations for cutting the State budget without harm to services.

Reduction of the State relief staff to accord with the reduced relief load; prohibition against any department spending more than is appropriated to it; pooling of State-owned automobiles, and addition to the Comptroller's office of the job of making efficiency recommendations are among the ideas offered.

Thirty-three proposed legislative measures for over-assessing and inequitable assessing are suggested, while several proposals for reinforcing present tax limits and debt limits in local government units are included. Court economies, including wider use of jury pooling, reduction in the number of deputy sheriffs on court room duty and consolidation of several courts also are recommended.

The practice of Utica, N. Y., in changing its street cleaning, ash and garbage collection work from a departmental operation to contract work, with reduction of expenditures resulting each year therefrom, is also described.

Among those who collaborated with the Citizens Bureau in preparing the manual were the Buffalo Municipal Research Bureau, Inc., Citizens Budget Commission, Inc., New York City; Citizens Union of the City of New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., Institute for Public Service, New York; Rochester Citizens Tax League, New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., Taxpayers Federation, Inc., and Utica Taxpayers Research Bureau.

Baldomir Puts Uruguayan Congress Out

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Baldomir kept a firm grip on the Uruguayan Government today in an interior political squabble which resulted in dissolution of Congress, cancellation of scheduled national elections March 29, and placed an army of 17,000 men in control of the country.

By an unexpected executive decree, he blocked Uruguay's leading opponent of Pan-American cooperation, Luis Alberto de Herrera, from forcing his hand on a technical voting dispute by which members of Señor de Herrera's opposition party might hold Cabinet posts and at the same time combat the Government in congressional debates.

Señor de Herrera has long opposed President Baldomir's foreign policy and has been an outspoken critic of the Administration's plan to build naval and air bases from United States funds.

Police immediately occupied the Congressional Building and forbade anyone to enter or leave. Offices of the National Electoral Court also were occupied.

Gen. Julio Roletti, Minister of War resigned at once, and President Baldomir assigned his duties temporarily to Foreign Minister Alberto Guani.

The President summoned the Cabinet to meet later in the day to decide on further precautionary measures and it was expected he would broadcast a message to the nation after the session to explain his reasons for dissolving Congress.

In a message accompanying the order of dissolution, he declared that he contemplated no measures affecting civil rights.

The national elections had been called to pass upon a Government proposal to amend a section of the Constitution requiring the President to give the minority party representation in his Cabinet.

President Baldomir's supporters had demanded that the election be decided by a simple majority of those actually voting. The opposition, however, had insisted that a majority of all registered voters be required to pass the proposed amendment, and succeeded in obtaining Senate approval of a motion to this effect.

Fat Pay Envelope on One Hand, Relief on Other, War Anomaly

Wide World-Associated Press

DETROIT, Feb. 21—Transformation of the nation's one-time automobile industry to all-out war weapon production is presenting many anomalies; the current employment situation is a striking example.

On the one hand are about 250,000 former machine and assembly line workers temporarily idle; on the other are many thousands of individuals working 10-hour shifts, some seven days a week. Columns of newspaper want ads call for tool and die designers and promise 70 hours a week work indefinitely.

Any man who can qualify as an expert in this and other specialized lines can get a job immediately; the others must wait until these specialists have done their part.

Overall the erstwhile automobile industry becoming a giant machine shop for war presents the paradox of a depression within a boom—or vice versa. One large group faces the prospect of subsisting on unemployment compensation of uncertain amount for many weeks; another, not so large yet numbering tens of thousands, is receiving weekly wages in many instances double the average normal income.

The 70-hour-week, with its premium payments for overtime, including time and one-half for Saturday and double time for Sunday work, has been necessary in many plants because of a shortage of skilled labor, particularly in the tool and die industry. The car manufacturers turned armorers, holding that time is the all-important factor in the munitions production effort, are utilizing every individual who can fit into the conversion program.

In some factories where two 70-hour shifts have been maintained weekly pay envelopes containing $125 or more have been commonplace. For the unemployed former automobile machine or assembly line worker the Michigan Unemployment compensation Law provides $16 a week for not more than 16 weeks in any one year.

Hopes of the unemployed that they might get a maximum of $24 weekly for 24 weeks through a supplemental Federal allowance have been abandoned with indications that the proposed $300,000,000 appropriation bill for this purpose would not be pressed to passage in Congress.

Many of the currently idle were out of work for periods during the model change over last summer and having drawn heavily upon their unemployment allowances at that time are not now eligible for 16 full weeks of compensation.

In the most of the war munitions plants the 70-hour week has not been wholly satisfactory. It has been found that individual efficiency has been sacrificed; that one man working 70 hours cannot equal two men working 35 hours each. Yet there aren't currently available two skilled men for every one working on the extended schedule. If there were they, too, would be working overtime.

The aircraft and other purely war implement factories took over a considerable number of men from the automobile production lines; they began drawing upon these plans as long ago as last summer.

With the announcement that car production would be halted there came a rush of applications for transfers from automobile to war weapon work.

Blum Raises Politics Issue In French 'War Guilt' Trial

RIOM, Unoccupied France, Feb. 21 (AP)—A chronology of prewar developments in Germany and France was among defense items before the special French "war trial" tribunal of Riom today, presented by former Premier Léon Blum to support his charge that "this is a political trial."

The prosecution's selection of June, 1936, as the month in which France should have started strengthening defenses, drew fire from M. Blum, one of five leaders of the old French Republic accused of responsibility for its fall before Hitler's legions in 1940.

It was in 1936 that Premier Blum's Popular Front Government came into power.

The former Premier developed the point that Hitler rose to leadership in Germany, removed the Reich from the League of Nations, instituted conscription, and occupied the Rhineland before that time.

He drew the conclusion that the Riom hearing was aimed at blaming his social reforms and the parliamentary system for France's military defeat.

It was learned that Paul Reynaud, who replaced Edouard Daladier as Premier shortly before France capitulated, would be called as a witness to support charges of lack of military preparation by his predecessors.

Other witnesses will include Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister at the war's start; Edouard Herriot, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, who succeeded Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin as French commander in chief.

Officials estimated a verdict could not be reached before Aug. 1.

Colleges Allowed In New Navy Plan

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Joseph W. Barker of the Navy Department said the Navy is announcing today a plan whereby every accredited institution of higher learning could participate in Navy training with a non-militarized pre-induction program.

Mr. Barker, former Dean of the Columbia University Engineering School, is special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He described the new plan in an address prepared for delivery to the Institute of Military Studies.

He said it permitted youths desiring to enter the Navy to direct activities and studies of their pre-induction years into those channels of greatest usefulness to the Navy. It does not resurrect the Students Army Training Corps, put college men into uniform or require naval drill, he said.

Many Plants to Close In San Francisco Feb. 23

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 (AP) Max Lowe, employer spokesman, said some 200 fabrication and machine shops in the San Francisco Bay area would be closed Monday despite the request of Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief, to keep defense industries operating on Washington's Birthday.

Employers blamed the refusal of union officials to order men to work at straight time. Union officials blamed the refusal of employers to pay double time as provided in contracts. Mr. Lowe said between 10,000 and 12,000 men would be affected and 100,000 man hours lost.

Union to Ask Return Of Propeller Workers

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—Negotiations ended yesterday in the two-day-old strike of 1,500 employees of the Federal Mogul Corporation's Detroit defense plant, and officials of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O, called a meeting Sunday to ask the workers to return to their jobs.

The strike followed the laying off of six men. Both company and union charged a breach of the collective bargaining contract which governs their relations. Union leaders said the walkout was unauthorized. The company makes marine propellers and parts for airplane engines and other war vehicles.

New Jersey Has Plan To Use Private Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21—New Jersey land that cannot be properly used under private ownership and can serve some needy public service should be publicly owned, the committee on parks and public lands of the State Planning Board declares in a special report to Governor Charles Edison and the Legislature.

There are approximately a million acres of such land in New Jersey, the committee said, extending from the Kittantinny Ridge, in the northwestern part of the State, to the pine lands of South Jersey. Twenty-five sites are listed in the report as possible park and public forest areas.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

that come up every day

by Elizabeth Ann Baker

"Let Me Bake Something, Mother!"

Never too early to start your daughter baking right, the Rumford way! Tie a bright apron on her. Give her a Rumford recipe. Stand by to supervise!

• • •

Tell her the reasons-for-Rumford. That Rumford has an eighty-year success-record with good cooks everywhere. That it gives uniform raising; uniform results. That it works in any good recipe—in the amount called for!

• • •

Give your daughter a few general tips. See that she uses standard measuring equipment — and measures accurately. Accent the importance of correct oven temperature—controlled by your stove's heat regulator or by an inexpensive oven thermometer.

• • •

Be specific when you come to ingredients — and specify Rumford! Tell her about the minerals in Rumford — important amounts of calcium and phosphorous. Tell her Rumford contains no alum — never leaves a bitter "baking-powder" taste.

• • •

Now try her out on something fairly easy — perhaps Rumford Muffins.

4 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
3 tablespoons cold water
2½ cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 cup milk

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks and beat well. Add cold water. Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder, salt and nutmeg together and add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake in moderately hot oven (425°F) 20 minutes, or until lightly browned. Serve hot. Makes 14 muffins.

(More Rumford-tested recipes are found throughout the free booklet offered below.)

Keep up the good work you've started. For little girls who begin early with Rumford grow up to be good cooks!

• • •

Try Rumford today! And write for our FREE recipe book. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 9D, Rumford, Rhode Island — home of the original all-phosphate; double-acting baking powder. Take pen in hand today!

• FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION

Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Boston Tel. COM. 1530

LANCE, INC.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins March 10

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

Invest your savings where you see this emblem of SAFETY
INSURED
MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
45 MARKET STREET
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Specialists in SPECIAL RULED & PRINTED FORMS
We solicit your business because of our:
1. Correct prices
2. Long experience
3. Modern complete plant and bindery
4. Prompt service
5. Hundreds of national organizations which are our customers of long standing
HYGRADE PRINTING & STATIONERY CO., Inc.
121 VARICK ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
EST. 1920 • WAlker 5-0737-8-9
We not only SELL but SERVE as well!

SWITZERLAND
FÜR PORZELLAN KRISTALL GLAS-UND SILBERWAREN KERAMIK HAUS-U. KUCHENGERATE
Carl Ditting
RENNWEG 35 — TEL. 32766
Household Articles

THE MODERNISED STORE
Allan & Stark Ltd
At the smarter end of Queen St.
BRISBANE · AUSTRALIA

Postum
An ideal, hot mealtime drink for children!
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

GRANDMA NEVER MISSES A TRICK
She spends her life looking for things to do
To make her Kitchen more attractive, to you.
She searches the markets from morn 'til nite
So that all of her food will be just right.
Grandma's a thrifty shopper, yes, she's a wonder.
That's why her prices are always a little under.
GRANDMA'S Kitchen
108 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

They Go Hand in Hand for BETTER BAKING RESULTS
White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24 lb PKG. 14¢
Marvo 3 lb TIN 62¢ 1 lb TIN 22¢
We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelous combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.
at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

HOW YOUR EMPLOYES CAN GET A $50 LOAN FOR $4.48 (TOTAL COST)

HOW MUCH does it actually cost your employes to borrow from a small loan company? The rate of charge is higher, of course, than that your company pays for commercial funds. The cost of making and collecting *many* loans for *small* amounts is bound to be far greater than the cost of making and collecting a *few* loans for *large* amounts. Despite this, the charges on small personal loans, in actual dollars and cents, are probably considerably lower than you have thought.

Take a $50 loan repaid in six monthly instalments of $9.08 each. The borrower gets $50 and repays a total of $54.48. The cost of his loan is thus $4.48. This charge includes everything. There is nothing more to pay. A $100 loan, repaid in six monthly instalments of $18.15 each, a total of $108.90, costs $8.90.

Prepayment reduces cost

Borrowers at Household Finance pay charges only for the actual time they have the money. The sooner a loan is repaid the less it costs. Payment schedules are usually arranged to fit the borrower's income and pay day. If he should receive a bonus and wish to repay part or all of his loan ahead of schedule, he may do so. The charges are reduced in exact proportion to the extent of the prepayment.

No endorsers required

The job of Household Finance is to supply, at reasonable cost, a legitimate source of credit for wage-earners. At Household workers can borrow from $20 to $300 largely on character and earning ability. No endorser is needed. The loan is made in a simple, private transaction. Last year Household made over 800,000 such loans to workers in all branches of industry.

The table below shows some typical loan plans. The borrower may choose the schedule which best fits his own situation. Payments include all charges. Charges are made at the rate of 2½% per month (less in many territories on larger loans). Household's charges are below the maximum rates authorized by the Small Loan Laws of most states.

We will gladly send you more information about Household Finance service without obligation. Please use the coupon.

WHAT BORROWER GETS / WHAT BORROWER REPAYS MONTHLY

	2 payments	6 payments	12 payments	15 payments	18 payments
$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44		
50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 6.06	$ 5.23
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	8.08	6.97
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	10.10	8.71
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	12.11	10.45
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	16.15	13.93
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	20.19	17.42
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	24.23	20.90

Above payments include charges of 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in seven states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

PERSONAL LOANS $20 TO $300
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE Corporation
ESTABLISHED 1878
Headquarters: 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
One of America's leading family finance organizations, with 305 branches in 203 cities

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, Dept. CSM-B
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please tell me more about your loan service for wage earners—without obligation.
Name
Address
City State

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Vincent Club Ticket Sale Is on Tuesday

Tickets for the Vincent Club show, "Tonight at Nine," will go on sale at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday. The Committee emphasizes that all three performances—March 12, 13 and 14—are open to the public and not just to members of the Club.

The show, which is to be given in John Hancock Hall, will be in cabaret style, with the audience seated at tables. There will be serving during intermission.

Among those who are acting as waitresses or ushers are: Olivia Ames, May Bottomley, Alice Chapin, Lydia Cobb, Anstiss Dana, Janet Eustis, Ethel Febiger, Mrs. Arthur Fiedler, Jean Gordon, Isabella Grandin, Anne Delano Grant, Barnet Gring, Jean Halladay, Rosamond R. Higgins, Charlotte Hutchins, Betsy Inches, Mrs. Herbert Jaques, Jr., Mrs. Edmund S. Kelley, Jr., Mrs. William B. Long, Jr., Natalie Marston, Mrs. James B. Miles, Marian L. Minot, Elizabeth C. Morison, Mary Morison, Mrs. Sherman Morss, Charlotte McElwain, Nancy Nye, Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., Anne C. Phillips, Mrs. Hugh T. Putnam, Mary Remick, Margaret M. Rice, Martha P. Sabine, Rosamond Sabine, Edith Sohier Shaw, Mrs. William L. Shearer, III, Eleanor Smithwick, Anne Soutter, Faith Thoron, Nancy Vogel, Katherine Warner, Camilla Warren, Harriet Watson, Mrs. H. B. White, Mrs. J. Burke Wilkinson and Mrs. Thomas B. Williams.

Baldwin
THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA USES
BALDWIN PIANOS
Hear the amazing Baldwin-Built
ACROSONIC
console before purchasing your new piano
The World's Perfect Spinet Type Piano
Two Slightly Used Acrosonic Spinets at substantial savings!
BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders in Dutch War Relief Work

Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen (left), Chairman of the Dutch War Relief Society of Boston, who was one of the speakers this afternoon in the radiocast program which signalized the opening of the Netherlands Room at the Seamen's Club of Boston, 22 Batterymarch Street. (Right) Mrs. Joost De Haan, Vice-Chairman. This is a lounge and living room furnished in seventeenth-century Dutch style, where Netherlands seamen will be welcome. Other speakers included Professor Vlekke of Harvard, who acted as master of ceremonies, and Theodore K. Hebert, Acting Consul of the Netherlands in Boston. The program was radiocast over Station WRUL by short wave at 3:45 p. m. and is to be rebroadcast at 7:30 this evening to Java and the Pacific area. A reception at the Netherlands Room followed the afternoon program.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
12:00 m.—Walter Kidder's Concert.
12:15 p. m.—Civilian Defense Program.
12:20 p. m.—Dept. of Agriculture Series.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie, songs.
1:30 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Benny Goodman's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—"Concert Album."
3.30 p. m.—Carolina Playmakers.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Feb. 22

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Tuesday, Feb. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m); 11.79mc (25.4m). Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

DOG SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
FEB. 22 BOSTON FEB. 23
Sunday 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.—Monday 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
"Broadcasts direct from the show. Fast action by famous obedience dogs and many other high spots to interest everyone.
ON WHDH SUNDAY—FEB. 22
3:00-3:15 P. M. . . 4:15-4:30 P. M. . . 7:15-7:30 P. M.
Men in Service Uniform Admitted Free
EASTERN DOG CLUB

How the NYA Helps Women In Plant Jobs

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While men are being trained for the military services, women are being prepared by the National Youth Administration to "man" machines, Miss Viola Leventhal, Massachusetts State Supervisor of Women's Projects for the NYA told members of the City Federation of Organizations.

Miss Leventhal addressed a group of 60 that visited the City Hospital yesterday afternoon as part of the February program of the Federation. The field trip to see how young persons—both girls and young men—are being trained for defense work, was arranged under the direction of Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of Education. It followed the morning session of the Federation at the Young Women's Christian Association, devoted to the subject, "Health, Our First Line of Defense."

Mrs. Louis F. Curran was in charge of the regular program at the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, presided and presented as speakers Curtis M. Hilliard, of Simmons College, a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, who spoke on the "History of Public Health and What the State is Doing Today," and Miss Dorothea Nicoll of the State Department of Public Health, who discussed "Present Day Nutrition."

Work Experience for 400

At the NYA project at City Hospital, the club women saw how 400 young people are gaining work experience in the laundry and laboratory, clerical and secretarial positions. The young workers also fit into the emergency organization of the institution under the defense program. In such co-sponsored projects as this one, the institution where the young people gain their work experience, bears the cost of supervision, Miss Leventhal pointed out. The period of work under such supervision varies from six weeks to three months, depending on the type of job, previous experience and adaptability of the trainee.

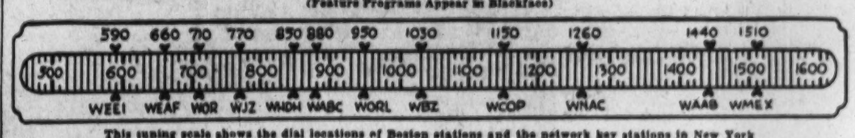
The NYA avoids the use of the word, "Training" she said, distinguishing sharply between the work experience it affords through its projects and theoretical instruction. It is creating a great reservoir of trained young workers, a large proportion of them women, who will be of increasingly valuable service, she pointed out, as women are called upon more and more to replace men in industry.

Other Projects Under Way

Last year, in Massachusetts alone, work experience was given to 55,000. There are now projects in Worcester, New Bedford, Springfield, and Boston. Everywhere that there is a machine shop course for boys, under the NYA, Miss Leventhal said, girls are being taken on one shift. There are opportunities in inspection of small machines, radio repair and assembly, and even radio transmission.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 News Service	**Foreign Policy Talks**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Network Speaker	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30 Brotherhood Day	**Music Hall: Symphony**	"Your Income Tax"	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Program	**Orchestra; soloists**	Emma Otero, songs; or.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall. Symphony**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists**	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to	News Room of the Air	"Education: 1776-1942"	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra	drm.; talks; Army band	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	**Famous Fireside Plays:**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs	Question-Answer Period
2:15 Spirit of '42	**"Nothing But Dis-**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range
2:30 Columbia Workshop	**union," by Charles**	**Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix"	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45 Columbia Workshop	**Newton**	**Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix"	**gram: talk; music**
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Chats About Dogs": sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 **monic - Symphony,**	**"Wake Up, America"**	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 **Dr. Serge Koussе-**	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Listen, America"	Children's Chapel: drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 **vitzky, conductor**	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Listen, America"	National Defense Talk	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 **New York Philhar-**	News: Mastersingers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Reviewing Stand: aus-	Religious program
4:15 **monic-Symphony**	Tony Wons	"Quiz of Two Cities"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	Great Lakes Naval District Navy	"The Shadow": drama	Dept. of Justice Series.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
4:45 Or.: Barry Wood	program	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Miniatures	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
5:00 **Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Auditions:**	**'I Hear America Singing':**	Religious program
5:15 **Swarthout; Ross**	Olivio Santora, yodeler	**soloists; talks; orch.**	**Army, Navy, Marine cho.**	Religious program
5:30 **Graham: chorus**	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00 **Theater: Jean**	**"Keep Guessing"**: quiz	Clotilda, Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	News; Music
6:15 **Hersholt, drama**	program	prano; violin and organ	guest: W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry: music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond": drama	Religious program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30 **Guild Theater:**	**Daughters of Uncle Sam:**	"Bandwagon": Russ	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 **"Love Is News"**	**All-Girl Band; Guest**	Morgan's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 World News	Religious program	**Edgar Bergen: guest;**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman
8:15 World News	Religious program	**comedy; orchestra**	**Air**	Central Baptist Church
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	**"One Man's Family":**	**American Forum of Air**	Classical Album
8:45 jury: Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15 **Hour: Victor Kolar,**	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30 **conductor; Lansing**	"Dear John": drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45 **Hatfield, baritone**	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	milliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Victor Herbert's Melo-
10:15 It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	dies: recorded
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	**"Keep 'Em Rolling":**	Five Star News
10:45 Income Tax Talk	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	**variety program**	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News: Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15 **"They Live For-**	A. F. L. Contribution to	Local News: Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 **ever": drama**	Treasury Plan; speak'rs	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45 Sonny Dunham's Or.	Meet the Band	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	Contrasts in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Margaret Janis, soprano
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	United States Naval	Organ Recital
2:45 'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff: Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Network Program: News	Sports and Music
4:00 Musical Program	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Preview	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Harper House: drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	**"Ask the Children"**	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Or.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	**"Ask the Children"**	News of the World	W. A. O'Carroll, News	Five Star News: Talk
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	The Alpineers
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton: Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**White; orchestra**	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Tony Martin, songs
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz	**Margaret Speaks; Alfred**	Morton Gould's Orch.	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch.	Drama
9:00 **Radio Theater:**	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Myrna Loy, Charles**	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 **Boyer, "Appoint-**	**For America We Sing**	"That Brewster Boy":	Richard Himber's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 **ment for Love"**	**For America We Sing**	dramatic serial	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Classical Album
10:00 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Olympics-Atlantic City
10:15 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	hockey game
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Hockey game
10:45 News; Sports	Taxes; Defense	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagener, talk	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music: or.	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music	Defense: Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington news	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl": sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	Contrasts in Melody	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	David Allen, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.: songs	The Playgoer
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 United We Stand	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners": or.;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Network program	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Network program	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Sports Talk; Music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance music
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns: guests;	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Andrews Sisters
8:45 drama; News	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	**NBC Symphony Concert:**	Fibber McGee and	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	**Alfred Wallenstein, con.**	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**NBC Symphony Concert:**	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bruins - Rangers hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	**Alfred Wallenstein, con.**	soloists; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	game
10:30 **Col. Frank Knox**	Network Sports	Red Skelton Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Bruins-Rangers game
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music:	"Music You Want"	"St. Louis Serenade":	Ben Young's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra	Music; news

Women Clubs' Events Listed For Next Week

Monday

D. A. R., Watertown Chapter—"Among the Homes of Yesterday" by Mrs. Charles Duren. Hostesses, Mrs. P. A. Yerxa, Mrs. Edgar Huckins, Mrs. Andrew Hawes, Miss Madeleine Dyer, Mrs. Gustave Lindblach; 2:30 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—International Relations Conference of Fourth District, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. "An Englishman Looks at the War" by Arnold W. G. Kean. "Challenge of America" by Albert E. Irving, Tufts professor. Meeting open to guests.

Tuesday

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—"Milady's Boxes," by Mrs. Edward F. Timmins. Tea at Loring-Greenough House following meeting at 2:30 p. m. Unitarian Parish House.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Second Vice-President's Day, 2:30 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Chestnut Street. Dorothea Jump, pianist, Arthur W. Flemings, tenor; accompanist, Bertha French.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—"Facts and Fashions in Decorating," by Roger Withington; Highland Hall, 2 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—"World Headlines," by Mrs. Harold O. Graves. Afternoon meeting; American Legion Hall. Chairman, Mrs. A. Raymond Waterhouse. Tea hostesses, Mrs. Augustus V. Barwood, Mrs. Harry A. Junkins.

Quincy Women's Club—At the clubhouse, 2 p. m. David Lewis, "After Forty—What?" Trumpet solos by Stewart Smith, Mrs. Norman Gellatly, accompanist. Tea served by Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Carlton Easton, Chairman.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Lecture on astrology. Dessert at 1 p. m. precedes the meeting, which is in charge of Social Science Committee, Mrs. John J. Mullen, Chairman.

Professional Woman's Club—Literary and Library Extension program; 3 p. m.; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston. Illustrated talk on Labrador, by Miss B. Maude Phillips. Spanish songs in costume by Virginia Austin.

D. A. R., Betsy Ross Chapter—Executive Board meeting, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston; 2:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Discussion of recent Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, by Miss Marie Carroll of World Peace Foundation; Maugus Club, 10:15 a. m. Meeting shared by Wellesley League of Women Voters.

Townsend Woman's Club—Guest Night in charge of Executive Board. "Missionaries, Heathens, and Yankees" by Mrs. Clifton Johnson. Trombone solos by Sidney White. Hostess, Mrs. Elwin Swicker; Memorial Hall.

Lynn Woman's Club—Style Show, direction Mrs. Joshua Mills. Hostesses, Mrs. Fred J. Lorenzen, Mrs. Chester H. Porter. Clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—"The International Drama Today" by Prof. J. Anton de Haas. Corinthian Hall; 2 p. m. Refreshments served by Mrs. Harry Freeman and her Committee.

Boston Colony of New England Women—Charles S. Tapley to speak on "Benjamin Franklin." College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue; 2 p. m.

Philergians of Braintree—Annual play, "To My Husband" by William H. Fulham. Braintree High School; 8 p. m.

Belmont Woman's Club—Rene Dussaq in "A South American's Views of South America." Music by Allan Levine, accordionist. Tea served at clubhouse. Meeting in Town Hall, 2 p. m.

Fourth District Past Presidents Club—Luncheon at Brightmelmstone Club, Cambridge Street, Allston, 12:30 p. m. Business session and program; 2 o'clock.

New England Women's Press Association—Meeting to be addressed by Charles E. Carll and A. S. Muraca, editors. Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston; 2 p. m.

Thursday

Florence Crittenton League, Brookline Circle—Meeting at Harvard Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m. The Rev. Henry McF. B. Ogilby to speak. Music by Nina Spalding, violinist, accompanied by Ruth Dykeman; refreshments.

Roxbury Women in Council—Meeting in charge of Education and Science Committee. Speaker, Melville C. Freeman, on "Looking Backward." Hostesses, Mrs. James R. Robertson, Mrs. Nelson Harriman. Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Guest Day meeting; subject, "Raise a Question of Privilege." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Reception honoring special guests. Songs by Mrs. Joseph Fraumeni; refreshments.

Woman's City Club—Bridge tea, 2 p. m., at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Friday

West Newton Women's Education Club—"A Wee Bit of Heather" by Angus and Anne Ross. Second Church Parish House; 2 p. m. Guests may be invited. Business meeting and refreshments.

D. A. R., Minute Men Chapter—Speaker, Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, State Chairman of Girl Homemakers Committee; 2 p. m. Luncheon 12:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston. Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, Regent.

Reading Woman's Club—Three-act play by the members. Guests of honor, Mrs. David A. Westcott, President State Federation, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director, Miss Barbara Bryant, President Reading Juniors. Dessert and reception, 1 p. m.; Security Hall.

Winchester Fortnightly Club—"So This Is Winchester," pageant of Winchester history, High School auditorium; evening.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Frequency

Vermont

Burlington—Weekdays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities of regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Frequency

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 3:15 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Owing to the holiday there will be no Monday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor.)

For Tuesday, Feb. 24

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

(Owing to the holiday, there will be no Monday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor.)

For Tuesday, Feb. 24

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

SALE!
210,000 CAKES
LATOUR
ROUND TOILET SOAP
A timely sale of this famous-for-quality soap. Quick-sudsing, delicately scented. Choose from Cold Cream (white) or assorted fragrances to a box. MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED WHILE QUANTITIES LAST. Call Hubbard 2700 'til 10 P. M. or use ordergram.
PERFUMES, STREET FLOOR, MAIN STORE
15 CAKES
1.00

Jordan Marsh Company, Mail Order, Boston, Mass. P41
Please send me ..... boxes Latour soap at $1.00.
Cold Cream ..... Assorted .....
Name ..... ☐ Charge
Address ..... ☐ Cash
City ..... State ..... ☐ C. O. D.

Old Colony, Making Money, Urged for Inclusion in New Haven Reorganization

He's Laurence Hart, Actually, But Always Types Washington

He wears a white wig, black velvet knee breeches, a sword swings at his side—he's "George Washington." At least, that's his job—being "George Washington."

His real name is Laurence Hart, but he looks like Washington and speaks in his words. Claiming to be the only full-time impersonator of Washington in the world, Mr. Hart, who lives in Cambridge, says that he has appeared before more than 1,000,000 persons in the past 10 years.

He believes that the sayings of the first President have a vital message for the world today. Quoting from the "Father of Our Country," he declared, "This is no time to trifle! For the time is near at hand which must determine whether Americans are to be free men, or slaves; whether they are to have any property they can call their own.

"We must assert our rights or become abject slaves. Slavery will be your portion, and that of your posterity, if you do not acquit yourselves like men. Every motive of self-preservation, liberty, and happiness require our efforts."

In his Washington program before schools, women's clubs and other organizations, Mr. Hart's wife, acting as reporter, queries him on problems of the day, and he replies in Washington's own words, taken from published speeches and writings.

"It is amazing," he says, "the timeliness and pointedness of those words uttered so long ago."

Again, as Washington, he declared, "We have a very little time to do a very great work. The arranging, providing and disciplining of an Army is not to be done in a day; nor can it be done properly after we enter a campaign. . . . But we should never despair! Our circumstances before have been unfavorable, and have changed for the better.

"So I trust they will again. I have seen, without a moment of despondency, the hours which America has called her darkest ones. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth greater exertions; and proportion our efforts to the exigencies of the times."

Mr. Hart began his impersonations of Washington as a hobby because of a keen admiration for the great statesman. He soon discovered to his amazement that people had begun to think of him as the original Washington.

The attitude among youth that "anything goes" today as long as you can get away with it is far too prevalent, Mr. Hart believes, and one underlying purpose of his work is to prove to boys and girls, through interpretation of the character of Washington, that virtue and truthfulness are manly qualities—"that a man can have a record for telling the truth and still be very delightful."

Mr. Hart wears his Washington costume every day as he walks the street, rides in his car, or does the family shopping. He has found people courteous on the whole but has learned how to handle any jeer or obstreperous outbursts that may arise because of his strange attire.

He is eager to inspire the youth of America with the greatness of Washington so that they will strive to emulate the Father of their country and so grow into a citzenship and statesmanship worthy of the Washington tradition.

ICC Hearing Told Desire Not to Interrupt Service

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the proposed reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company system ended yesterday after several witnesses strongly urged that the Old Colony Railroad be included in the plan.

Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman of the Massachusetts Legislature's special railway commission, said:

"Our position is that, as long as the Old Colony now is operating at a profit, and as long as the national emergency exists, nothing should be done which might result in the interruption of service."

Despite the Old Colony's profitable operations now, Senator Hunt will continue to seek ways of cutting the road's expenses.

"The commission's study," Senator Hunt said, has disclosed that the passenger trains on the Boston group of the Old Colony are filled now to near capacity, especially during peak hours, and it appears that it will be necessary to have additional service during peak hours."

The Old Colony, serving southeastern Massachusetts, has been operated since 1935 by the New Haven, whose lease on the road—extending back to 1893—was cancelled at that time. Both roads are in bankruptcy.

An ICC plan to reorganize the New Haven in part provided for its taking over the Old Colony for at least two years after the reorganization became effective. The plan was disapproved by Connecticut Federal District Court which asked for additional information.

An earlier witness, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts, insisting that a "compromise" be worked out, explained that life insurance groups with investments in the New Haven opposed its taking over the Old Colony while savings banks groups on the other hand had large bond investments in the latter road.

Artz

Young Players in Boston Little Theater Groups

Upper left: George Kyron, professional photographer, as "Falconbridge" in the Tributary Theater production of "King John." Upper right: Emily Boselli, a secretary, as "Rickety Ann" in "The Old Homestead," produced by the Tributary group. Center: Mrs. Ida Harrison Dadmun, organizer and director of the Dadmun Players. Lower left: Robert Milam, a post office worker in the character portrayal of "Uncle Josh Whitcomb," also in "The Old Homestead." Lower right: Robert Lacy, a student, as "Georgie" in "Love's Old Sweet Song," a Tributary Theater production.

Boston Orchestra Honors New England Conservatory

By L. A. Sloper

The New England Conservatory of Music, which is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, is being honored this week by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin is again leading the orchestra while Dr. Koussevitzky acts as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony, which this season is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary.

The second part of this week's Boston Symphony program has been designed as a tribute to the Conservatory. It consists of Chadwick's Dramatic Overture, "Melpomene," and Liszt's "Totentanz," with Ernst Lévy of the Conservatory staff as soloist. The first half of the program is occupied by Glière's Symphony No. 3 in B minor, "Ilia Mourometz," which yesterday had its first performance in Symphony Hall.

The dedication of a program to the New England Conservatory was both graceful and suitable. The program book contained a brief history of the school, which was a pioneer and has long been a leader in American musical education, and through its learned faculty and its many distinguished graduates has added luster to the musical achievement of the country. The relations between the Conservatory and the Orchestra, moreover, have always been close.

George W. Chadwick, director of the Conservatory from 1893 to 1930, was one of the most influential of its executives and one of the most distinguished of American composers. It was fitting that his "Melpomene" Overture, which is characteristic, should have been chosen for this occasion. The performance was in the classic spirit of the music.

Mr. Lévy's selection of a medium for his introduction to Boston as a pianist was less happy. The artist recently came to the Conservatory from Switzerland, heralded by a big reputation, which was confirmed by report of those who have heard him play in private. Yesterday there was no doubt of his technical command, the beauty of his tone, or his musical authority. But Liszt's "Totentanz" was hardly worthy of his talents, and its choice was hardly a compliment to the Conservatory.

Glière's Symphony proved to be a pleasant, tuneful, naïve composition which told its story in a musical language made familiar by many of the composer's predecessors, not the least influential of whom had been Wagner. It is unlikely that the piece will be heard often in Symphony Hall.

Next week, at the Cambridge and the Boston concerts, Mr. Burgin will offer a program featuring Polyna Stoska, soprano, who was praised after her recent first Boston recital, in Jordan Hall. She will sing arias from "Figaro" and "Freischütz." The program will begin with Haydn's Symphony in D, No. 104, and close with the First of Sibelius.

Brotherhood Week Brings Joint Declaration of Faith

Brotherhood Week, observed throughout the nation, by joint meetings of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, ends Sunday, Washington's Birthday. Local churches and synagogues have held special services. Temple Mishkan Tefila of Roxbury held one last evening.

Tomorrow, at 8 p. m., Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile, will be chief speaker at a meeting held in Temple Emmanuel, Newton. Rabbi Samuel Sherman of that synagogue, Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon of Temple Sinai, Brighton; and the Rev. Herbert Hitchen, pastor of the Unitarian Church of West Newton, will also speak.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin head a list of 62 Boston leaders who have signed a declaration of fundamental beliefs held in common by the three religious groups. Those convictions are: belief in God as creator and sustainer of the universe; rejection of all attempts to explain man in "merely material terms;" belief that God's "all-holy will" is the ultimate sanction of human morality; that educational or social theories without reference to God are doomed to failure; that "God's fatherly providence" extends equally to all human beings and recognizes no racial superiority; that the republican form of government is the most desirable form for the United States; and that individual rights are an endowment from God.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, meeting in New York, emphasizes to the 2,000 communities in various parts of the country, observing Brotherhood Week, the need for friendly relations between differing religions. It warns against renewed efforts, by propaganda, on the part of enemy nations, to divide the American population.

Maine Fishermen's Profits In '41 at Industry's Best

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Feb. 21 (AP)—Maine fishermen hauled in more profits in 1941 than during any year in the industry's history, the State Sea and Shore Fisheries Department reported yesterday.

They earned $4,071,688.39 last year, a gain of $1,051,194.52 as compared with 1940, their previous best year, Commisioner Arthur R. Greenleaf said.

Genuine
SCOTCH TWEEDS
500 Beautiful Materials For Very Fine Coats, Capes and Suits
28" wide from $4.00
56" wide from $7.50

Authentic
CLAN TARTANS
Colorful plaids for suits, skirts and jackets. Colors wild or mild to suit every individual taste.
Other fashions fluctuate, but Plaids go on forever.
All 54" Width $5.50

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . Boston

Little Theater Groups, Undiscouraged, Thriving Under War Conditions

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Budding theatrical talent in Boston is bursting into bloom these days with the spontaneity of crocuses through the snow.

Instead of discouraging the work of little theater groups, war conditions have actually proved a stimulus to amateur theatricals.

Both the Tributary Theater of Boston, a department of the Community Recreation Service, and the Dadmun Players, an independent group, report not only a lively demand for their productions, but also a noticeable rise in the interest of defense workers in amateur dramatics as a form of leisure-time relaxation. And these groups do not by any means exhaust the list.

The Dadmun Players have been heavily booked during the winter months for British War Relief benefits and performances at the army camps.

The Tributary Players toured the harbor forts last summer, and are already making plans for special productions at the military camps next season.

Meanwhile, both groups are knee-deep in rehearsals for new spring shows. Daytime occupations fade into the background as typists, librarians, school teachers, Navy Yard and Army Base workers, mechanics and lawyers, close their desks, don a Cinderella slipper and suddenly become actors, actresses, stage directors, costume designers and production managers.

The Dadmun Players are three years old, professionally. It was just that long ago that Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. Dadmun of Newton were asked to direct a play given by the Army Base workers in 1939.

"They became so interested in the work," relates Mrs. Dadmun, who writes and directs most of the plays herself, "that they didn't want to give it up. So we have continued until now we have 11 plays in our repertoire."

There are at present about 24 members in the Dadmun group, including, Mrs. Dadmun says, some excellent young talent.

The Tributary Players, although not yet a year old, have to their credit an imposing list of productions. "Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neil, at the Copley Theater on May 14, 1941, was the first. Then came "King John," at Jordan Hall—the change in theater having been dictated by experience and expense. Two productions, "Love's Old Sweet Song" by William Saroyan, and "The Old Homestead" by Denman Thompson, have been given at the Peabody Playhouse.

Now in rehearsal—and by far the most ambitious undertaking of the players to date—is "Peer Gynt" in which the Pro-Arte Symphony Orchestra also will take part, executing the original Grieg score. It has been announced for production at Jordan Hall on April 17 and 18.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert— "The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth— "Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Featuring Barbara O'Neil, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway and Marian Briggs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Out of Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Ernst Levy, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall— Concert by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert of Old Masters of Music. Teresa Cahmara, pianist. 2.

Robinson Chapel (Boston University), 72 Mt. Vernon Street— Free public vesper service presented by the Boston University choral groups. 4:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:35, 8:10, and 9.

Exeter— "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elizabeth Bergner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway— "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial— "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zazu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore— "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan— "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante and Ann Sheridan. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern— "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10.

Paramount— "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 3:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston— "What's Cookin,'" Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:30, 7:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:50, 9:10.

Scollay— "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater— "Three Travelogues." "Pete Smith Specialty." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Screen Snapshots." "The Origin of Everyday Customs." "Unusual Occupations." "Carl Hoff and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Telepix— "International Forum." "Will Democracy Survive." "Safeguarding Military Information." "Carl Hoffer and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue." "Popular Science." "Screen Snapshots." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Mr. Wise Guy," with East End Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene, Preston Foster and Nancy Kelly. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Uptown— "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia— "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. Continuous 1:30 to 11.

Allston: "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Regent: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren Williams. 2:05, 5:10, 8:11. "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Dumbo," 3, 7, 10:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:50, 5:05, 8:09.

Cleveland Circle: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. Continuous from 1:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

University: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Appointment for Tonight," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Swing It, Soldier." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Wings Over Honolulu." 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2:29, 6:26, 10:02. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 12:30, 4:27, 8:08.

Codman Square: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "South of Tahiti," 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.

Park: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lamarr, Robert Young. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "K-33," Paul Cavanaugh and Greta Nissen. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 6, 9. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:40, 4:52, 8:04. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:55, 6:07, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Don Winslow of the Navy," Serial No. 10. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 3:10, 5:20, 8:30. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:29, 6:39, 9:42.

Mystic: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:55, 4:30, 7:05, 9:40. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 3:20, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Lone Wolf's Secret," W. William. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. Continuous 12:45-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30 and 8.

Medford: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:10, 4:55, 9:10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:10, 7. "Uncle Ned," 8:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. "The Devil Pays Off," Ona Massen. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Warren William. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2. Evenings 8.

Boulevard: "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Warren William. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Girl in the News." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Preston Foster. "Bullets for O'Hara." Roger Pryor. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," N. Pendleton. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:07, 7:52. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:34, 7:50. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 3:14, 6:45, 9:44.

Chandler's
BOSTON

Perfect match mate for slacks! Wool and rayon flannel shirt, French cuffs, action back, in colors galore. Sizes 32 to 40.
4.00

Glen Plaid . . the slacks you'll love best!
5.98

We're headquarters for slacks that have plenty of wear in them, plus a dash of smartness! Grand for the dozen and one defense jobs women do! Pretty swell for home lounging! This Glen Plaid comes in black, brown, or navy, of wool and rayon. Slimly hi-waisted with self belt. Sizes 12 to 20.

Sports Shop, Third Floor

Filene's BOSTON
FAMOUS GIFT SHOP

Set of 4 French-type individual
CASSEROLE DISHES
Ideal for Your "Provencal Dejeuner"
$1.25
Each with its own handle and cover . . . in lovely assorted pastel shades. Grand for informal Sunday night snacks. Set of 4, $1.25.

Filene's Gift Shop—Franklin-Hawley Bldg. Write, or call HUBbard 4230 '48 P. M.

Middle East Looks to Allies for Liberty

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 21—Despite disasters befalling the Allies in the Far East the nations of the Middle East have not lost their belief in the ultimate victory of the Allied cause. This faith in Allied strength is exemplified by the attitude adopted by the Turkish public to the news of the fall of Singapore.

It is generally felt that events in the Far East cannot alter the course of the war in Europe, and Russian successes on the eastern front impress the Turks far more than all temporary triumphs of the Japanese.

Commenting on the fall of Singapore, the Yenisabah writes: "The British people have lost Singapore, but they have won the occasion to show once more that they have qualities which make them the symbol of hope of the liberation of all civilized men."

Disappoints the Axis

This attitude of countries like Turkey is infuriating the Nazi leaders, whose propaganda is vainly attempting to cover up growing Axis weaknesses in Europe by continued trumpeting of Japanese successes in the Far East.

But the Oriental races are realists and declare that the Far East is a long way and ask cynically "Where are Hitler's triumphs in Russia and what about continual unrest in Axis-occupied Balkan countries?"

News that the British High Command in Cairo has formed a Tenth Army, with headquarters in Baghdad, has caused an excellent impression here, especially as it shows that the Allies, despite temporary reverses, are still in a position to build up new forces in the vital Mideastern area.

Situation Encouraging

Recently a high British military official from Cairo told this writer that the new Tenth Army which will operate in Iraq and Iran under Lieut. Gen. Edward P. Quinan, will do much to reinforce the Russian position in the Caucasus. It will further strengthen Turkey's position should it ever be attacked.

He also gave details of a scheme to create an international army in the Middle East from the Allied units now operating with the British in Palestine, Syria, and Iraq.

Many military experts in Cairo now feel that an attempt should be made to co-ordinate various Allied units such as the Poles, Greeks, and Czechs now enrolled in the three armies under British command in the Middle East.

Troops for New Army

During recent months Greek and Polish contingents serving with the British have been steadily increasing in number, and it is felt in some quarters that these men, belonging to valiant nations like Greece and Poland, would fight better if they were united under one international command.

The idea of an international army is not new from a military viewpoint. In the last war the British High Command found that the creation of the Anzac Army, fusing Australian troops with those of New Zealand, was a great success, and the plan to create a new army from Poles, Greeks, and Czechs is quite practical and would help solve the present difficulties of supplying and disposing of these troops.

There are now enough Polish, Greek, and Czech troops in the Middle East to create such an international army and certain high British military experts feel that these men would feel happier and more independent should they be able to belong to one recognized unit with their own leaders and their own Commander in Chief.

There are now at least two Polish divisions serving in the Middle East, and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski has declared that more Polish troops are coming to this battle zone from Russia.

Poles Proved Mettle

The Poles have proved themselves magnificent soldiers at Tobruk and in Libya, and the Poles presumably would constitute the backbone of this new international army. The Greeks have now built up two divisions in Palestine and Syria and Greek forces are also growing. The Czechs have about two divisions.

Equipped with new material these three groups would make a formidable new army and would be more satisfactory than the present arrangement by which they are distributed among three armies serving under the command of Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck in Cairo.

Polish and Greek officers, with whom this writer talked, while all expressing the highest praise for their British confrères and colleagues, often admitted that they would like to fight together with their own countrymen.

Free French officers also expressed the same views.

Whether such an international army can be formed in the Middle East remains to be seen, but meanwhile Allied forces continue to grown in strength and all are ready for any moves Hitler may make eastward this spring.

Britain Delivers Warship to Turkey

By the Associated Press

Alexandretta, Turkey
Feb. 21

The British-built 1,400-ton destroyer Sultan Hissar arrived at this southern Turkish port yesterday and was handed over to Turkish naval authorities by her British crew.

The Sultan Hissar is the first of several destroyers Turkey has ordered from Britain.

Alabama Ship Strikers Facing Shift in Draft

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—Reopening of the cases of Mobile shipyard workers who were given military draft deferments for defense jobs which they no longer are performing was ordered Feb. 20 by Brig. Gen. Ben C. Smith, Montgomery, in charge of the Selective Service system in Alabama.

Approximately 800 members of the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America, left their jobs at the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Chickasaw Feb. 16 because of an interunion dispute.

War Engulfs South Sea Haven

Associated Press

Scenes on Island of Bali

This island of the South Seas which long has been considered the last word in tropical languor and exotic charm now is shaking under the impact of Japanese bombs. The melody of gay-plumaged birds has been succeeded by the screech of dive bombers accompanied by the rat-tat-tat of machine guns. Upper picture shows a typical village on Bali before war came. Lower depicts women workers with packages on their heads.

Australian Planes Up to Industrialist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Unprecedented powers have been given Essington Lewis, Broken Hill Proprietary Chief who now becomes Director-General of Aircraft Production.

This is all the more signficant since Mr. Lewis is Chief General Manager of B. H. P., with which the Government has had political differences. Prime Minister John Curtin, however, regards airplane production as Australia's first need and Mr. Lewis as outstandingly the man to bring that production to the required stage in the shortest possible time.

For these reasons he has freed the new Director-General from any form of public service control.

Regulations give Mr. Lewis direction and control of the operation and management of factories, workshops, and undertakings concerned in the production of aircraft. They also give him complete control over the following:

Acquisition by the Commonwealth and establishment of factories and workships for the purposes of production of aircraft and for repair and maintenance work.

Control of the nature and extent of the output or production of any person or authority engaged, or capable of being engaged, in the production of aircraft.

Arrangement and all action necessary to secure the supply, manufacture, processing, and delivery of aircraft, including maintenance, overhaul, and repair of aircraft.

Securing of supplies of materials, plans, tools, and equipment for those purposes.

Employment and training of persons for those purposes.

Regulations also make provision for an Aircraft Advisory Committee for co-ordination of aircraft production, comprising the Director-General of Aircraft Production as Chairman, a permanent officer under the Commonwealth Public Service Act, 1922-1941, as Deputy Chairman, and representatives of the Royal Australian Air Force, Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation, and De Havilland Proprietary, Ltd., representatives for Government aircraft manufacturing, and for aircraft maintenance and repair, a representative to be selected from trade unions, and a representative of the Department of the Treasury.

Significant provisions are that the Deputy Chairman is to be appointed by the Director-General of Aircraft Production, and the remaining personnel by the Minister for Aircraft Production on the recommendation of the Director-General. The Director-General is also empowered to select persons for service with the Aircraft Advisory Committee, and the services of the committee are to be utilized as the Director-General directs.

Australia to Toughen Army Under Young, Proved Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Army Minister Frank Forde, having recalled from overseas theaters of war six young Brigadiers to mold Australia's home defense forces, has announced that training for the Army will be made tougher.

To achieve this he is recalling also about 12 outstanding men of each rank from major to sergeant to carry the efforts of the young generals through all ranks to the humblest private.

"Object is to place the home army on a complete war footing," declared Army Minister Forde. "The brilliant and experienced majors, captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers being recalled are all experts in training and in addition have wide experience of modern warfare.

"This is a young man's war," he said. "Experience has taught us that properly trained young men must be given an opportunity in the leading positions. Therefore any changes necessary to increase the standard of efficiency and thus ensure the safety of Australia will be made as the occasion arises. There will be careful consideration but no hesitation."

One of the brigadiers recalled—Brigadier H. C. W. Robertson now Major-General Robertson — tells of an Australian soldier, captured in Greece, who had managed to watch the training of German soldiers there and had smuggled out a report.

"The methods were exactly like ours," he said, "but, unlike ours, it was not part-time. There was no time off for leave or recreation. The Germans worked their men 12 to 14 hours a day, practicing and learning the art of war. This tuition may not have been relished at the time, but it taught those men how not to become casualties, and they would have been grateful for that later."

Major-General Robertson led the 19th Australian Infantry Brigade beyond Bengasi in the first Libyan push for the smallest number of casualties in any brigade. That, he claims, was the result of intensive training.

Plane Output Exceeds Schedule of U. S. Army

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP) — The management of the North American Aviation, Inc., bomber assembly plant here said its production pace was far ahead of the schedule set by the War Department.

Bob White, assistant to the manager of the Government-owned plant, said the statement was authorized by the Army Air Corps and prompted by recent criticism of the war effort at the plant by persons "ignorant of the progress made there."

Moslem Leader Blazes Trail For Women of India to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The only woman member of India's National Defense Council is Begum Shah Nawaz, the gifted Moslem woman who has played a prominent part for some years in Indian public life.

Interviewed by this correspondent when she was recently in New Delhi for the Civil Defense Conference she said she was fortunate in that her father, Sir Mohammed Shafi, a Moslem political leader, believed in women's capacity for political life and so guided his daughter's studies and interest, as to fit her for his own vocation.

It was probably due to this, more than to her actual scholastic education at Queen Mary's College, Lahore, that, when the Begum, together with her mother, Lady Shafi, abandoned purdah (seclusion) she was fully equipped to lead in constructive movements in her own Province, the Punjab, and then on a larger stage.

In the period before 1930, Begum Shah Nawaz, whose husband also was in politics, was actively concerned with the work of the All-India Women's Conference, then in its infancy, taking a major share in the organization of the Punjab branch, she also joined many other movements and enterprises in the field of social reform.

In 1930 came the first Round-Table Conference and she was asked to go to London as the Moslem woman representative. This correspondent vividly recalls seeing her and Mrs. Subbarayan, the Hindu woman representative, looking like flowers in their exquisite saris, sitting among their male colleagues, when King George V opened the Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

Known for Eloquence

The Begum was a member of all three Round-Table Conferences and was one of the Indian assessors, who sat with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in a later stage of the long process that led up to the passing of the 1935 Government of India Act. During that time, she acquired a distinguished reputation for her eloquence and good judgment.

In 1935, she represented India on the League of Nations Advisory Committee for Women and Children at Geneva, and the same year she was a delegate to the International Labor Conference.

When the new Indian Constitution came into operation in 1937, and she was elected to the Punjab Assembly, she entered the Ministry and became Parliamentary Secretary for the Departments of Education and Public Health, an office which she still holds.

Begum Shah Nawaz never has allowed her public life to prevent her from devoting much time to her family. Her son is working for a degree at Lahore University. Her elder daughter, Mumtaz, carried off high honors at the Lady Irwin College in New Delhi, and has published a practical handbook on Home Science.

Disappointing Attitude

Discussing her work as Parliamentary Secretary, the Begum expressed disappointment with the attitude of men toward questions affecting the welfare of women and social reform. All political parties, she said, were equally remiss in this respect. The influence of women was small compared with their nominal political power, as constituting one sixth of the electorate.

"Men," she remarked, "are prepared to concede power behind the purdah, but openly, and on terms of quality, it is not so."

"We must educate our women," she declared, "not to vote for men who oppose social legislation. We must carry on a fighting campaign."

At present, she is giving her energy to the work of National Defense. She regards her nomination to the National Defense Council, to which, she maintains, she was appointed "as a woman, not as a Moslem," as a triumph for the women's cause. It is, in her view, some recognition of women's part in national life.

The appointment resulted in her expulsion for five years from the All-India Moslem league, which she described as practically her father's child, and on the Council of which she was the first, and for seven years the only, woman member. Her comment in this connection was: "I am no believer in dictatorship."

At the recent Civil Defense Conference, Begum Shah Nawaz made an effective speech advocating the creation of a Women's Voluntary Service in India on the lines of the W. V. A. in England, including all types of work. She also suggested that, if each Civil Defense Commissioner had the aid of a Woman Assistant Commissioner, it would be of great value in spreading the lessons of A. R. P. among women.

It is her opinion that unless India is secure against external menace, there will be no chance for the advance of women.

'Victory' Division On the West Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky., Feb. 21—Now it can be told.

Another large rail movement of troops has been successfully completed. The 5th Armored "Victory" Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Jack W. Heard, has arrived and is now setting up housekeeping at its permanent station, Camp Cooke, California.

Leaving its first home, Fort Knox, Ky., on Feb. 11, the powerful "panzer" unit of America's armed strength was moved entirely by rail to make its debut as the first armored division to be seen by the West Coast. The 2,600-mile trip was made without a mishap.

Camp Cooke, located just outside of Santa Maria, Calif., approximately 150 miles north of Los Angeles, was selected as an armored division camp site by the War Department more than four months ago, before the "Victory" Division was activated on Oct. 1. At the same time the future 6th Armored Division camp was selected near Fort Smith, Ark., and named Camp Chaffee.

ANNUAL SALE!
Airstep Shoes
for Women
REGULARLY $6 1/2 PRICE
$3
Every woman knows these famous shoes . . . from coast to coast women praise their comfort, their good-looks, their downright smartness!
Think of buying these fine shoes at half price! Choose from suedes, leathers, and gabardines in the season's smartest styles. Sizes 3 1/2 to 10, AAAA to C . . . and buy more than one pair!
Women's Shoes, Street Floor
The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Department Store
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Fur News of Importance
Your Two Favorites at Wonderful Savings
• SABLE-BLENDED MUSKRATS
• BLACK PERSIAN LAMB COATS
Northern Sable-Blended Muskrats $154
Northern Sable-Blended Muskrats $194
Northern Sable-Blended Muskrats $224
Northern Sable-Blended Muskrats $244
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $194
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $244
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $284
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $344
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $388
Black Persian Lamb Coats . $448
Plus Federal Tax
SAVE NOW, Pay Gradually on Our TEN-PAYMENT PLAN, 10% Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No carrying charge.
STORAGE WITHOUT CHARGE UNTIL NOVEMBER 1ST
Fur Shop—Second Floor

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

Have You Tried
Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
AT
Blanding's
155 WESTMINSTER STREET
and
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GLADDING'S
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Are You Set for All-Wool Slacks?

4.98
You should be! They're useful—they're the thing to wear at Red Cross classes—on trips—anywhere you go. They're the tip-top 1942 utilitarian fashion in casual clothing—they're in line with the faster steps you're taking—they're right for now! Grey, navy, brown, green. 12-20.
Mail and phone orders filled
THIRD FLOOR

Cherry and Webb's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Quick Refreshment . . . you'll need at least one good Knox Tailored hat now, to see you through the Spring

Continental® II Dark Colors $10.95 Light Colors slightly higher $10.98
Fifth Avenue® II Dark Colors $7.95 Light Colors slightly higher $7.98
KNOX
Cherry & Webb's—Street Floor

For Beautiful Footwear
Shop at
Owens & Elmes
LIMITED
151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories
for Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

Challenger WATCHES

Nurse's Watch with sweep second hand, stainless steel case, waterproof, shockproof, dustproof and non-magnetic 47.50
"DIANA" ten-karat natural gold-filled case . . 40.00
Fitted with 17-jewel Challenger movements.
SERVICED IN OUR STORES FROM COAST TO COAST.
Birks
Principal Cities in Canada
Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto
Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

Northway's
"BROMLEIGH"
COATS and SUITS
FOR SPRING

See these distinctive interpretations of the forthcoming favorites superlatively tailored in fine woollens of British and domestic origin.
The "Bromleigh" label is your guarantee of unqualified satisfaction.
John Northway and Son Limited
240 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada
Also at Hamilton—Brantford—Chatham—Stratford—Orillia

Cairo Change Buttresses Anglo-Egyptian Treaty

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21 — The political position in Egypt has been completely transformed in Britain's favor since Nahas Pasha, leader of the nationalist Wafd party, became the new Premier there.

The outlook for sincere support of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty is better than it has ever been since the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, according to well-informed quarters here.

Nahas Pasha's statement to the press that "Egypt is heart and soul with Britain and the other democracies" is interpreted here as marking the end of the uncertain attitude often encountered in Cairo.

It is likewise regarded as closing successfully a crisis that threatened to raise the gravest constitutional issues.

Behind the Scenes

Explanation of this sudden improvement in the political situation in Anglo-Egyptian relations has to be sought behind the scenes in the effective diplomatic handling of what might easily have become a serious breach between London and Cairo.

Briefly, the story, as told in well-informed quarters here, is that when King Farouk forced the resignation of the former Prime Minister, Hussein Sirry, Feb. 2, he was acting under the influence of pro-Axis counselors within the palace at Cairo.

The issue over which Premier Sirry was obliged to resign was the breaking off by the Egyptian Government of its relations with Vichy, and it was apparent that the whole crisis originated with intrigues of the pro-Italian and pro-German agents, who sought to take advantage of the young King's inexperience to embarrass, and possibly compromise, relations between Egypt and Britain. This was at a moment when the Axis was preparing the new offensive aimed at Suez.

All indications point to King Farouk favoring the appointment of a relatively weak Prime Minister, more amenable to direct influence from the throne and thus to the indirect influence of the intriguers behind the scenes.

This was ably balked by the firm attitude of Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador at Cairo, who combined the strictest constitutional correctness with the strong action which the occasion clearly called for.

That Sir Miles refrained from any unnecessary interference in Egypt's internal affairs was recognized in an exchange of letters later published between Nahas Pasha and the British Ambassador.

The facts, however, speak for themselves. On Feb. 4, when the crisis was at its height, King Farouk received visits successively from Sir Miles, Lieut. Gen. R. G. W. H. Stone, commanding the British troops in Egypt, and the American Minister, Alexander Kirk. It was immediately after these visits, and admittedly on the urgent advice of Sir Miles, that the King called on Nahas Pasha to form a Cabinet.

Policy of Co-operation

As leader of the strongly nationalist Wafdist Party, Nahas Pasha hasn't always been on the best terms with Britain. The personal relations between him and Sir Miles have, on the contrary, been excellent, and it is a fair assumption that British backing of the Wafdist leader as Premier at this critical juncture marks a triumph for Sir Miles Lampson's own policy. This policy has placed emphasis on co-operation with the Nationalist aspirations of Egypt rather than on opposition to them.

Thus in practice it is perhaps not too much to say that British diplomacy has won a major victory by backing Egypt's strongest democratic leader against undemocratic forces obviously endeavoring to operate through the throne in Cairo.

Nahas Pasha made it plain that his Government was uncompromisingly opposed to the totalitarian system and that Egypt was now "definitely ranged in the democratic camp," whose victory he considered certain.

Nahas is one of the outstanding personalities on the Egyptian scene. In accepting office only on condition that elections be held in the near future he has indicated his conviction that the Wafd would win a substantial majority.

Although surprises are always possible, it is considered here that Nahas has excellent prospects of being returned with a satisfactory workable parliamentary majority.

If this proves to be the case Anglo-Egyptian relations will have been successfuly extricated from one of the tightest spots in which they have over been tangled, and put on an encouraging basis of co-operation, probably for duration of the war.

Leaders in East Indies Defense

Wide World

Lieutenant Governor and Admiral Discuss Strategy

Dr. H. J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies (right), and Rear Admiral K. B. F. Doorman chatting as they attended a conference on affairs in the Western Pacific. Dr. van Mook recently warned that the East Indies might not be able to hold out against the enemy more than another two months unless immense reinforcements are obtained from America.

Dutch Indies' Ruling Officer Calm, Forthright, Explicit

By Vanya Oakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. H. J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands Indies, is everything the traditional official is not. He says exactly what he means. The words compromise and appeasement are not in his vocabulary. He demands, and gives, forthright statements of policy and intentions; he states flatly what can and what cannot be done. He deals in facts and tackles realities. He is amiable, and adamant—and the Japanese added another adjective, arrogant.

The other day in Washington he minced no words in summarizing the increasingly desperate situation in the Far East. "A year ago when we in the Indies thought we were going to have to fight alone, we figured that we could hold out without assistance for three months from the time we were first attacked.

In the interim, with co-ordination with the Philippines and Singapore, we added another three months. But now, with both of those allies in such desperate difficulties, we have gone back to the three months' estimate. And don't overlook the fact," he added, "that more than one month of those three has already passed.

"In other words," he said, "unless America gets immense reinforcements of equipment to us immediately, we cannot hold out more than another two months."

The Japanese Learn

Dr. van Mook, like many Dutchmen, is somewhat portly. The penetrating blue eyes miss nothing. His thick eyebrows give him a rather ferocious appearance, when he wishes. The Japanese discovered this in the early stages of the economic negotiations a year ago. Their chief delegate pounded the table and shouted that oil must be had by "whatever means."

Dr. van Mook smiled pleasantly and said nothing—he merely raised those eyebrows. "Well," said the Japanese after a pause, that was not quite what had been meant, it had been an error in interpretation. Dr. van Mook lowered the eyebrows, and matters proceeded, along the lines he himself laid down.

The United States owes a debt to this Hollander, whose leadership a year ago in the negotiations gave it the intervening period to prepare for the battle of the Orient. Dr. van Mook's "arrogance" held the Japanese at bay at a highly critical period.

When the Japanese signed the Tri-Partite anti-Communist Pact in 1940, the Government in the Indies made no formal protest, but the newspapers were told that they could say what they liked. The Japanese brought the matter up at one of the economic conferences by objecting to the hostile tone of the comments.

Dr. van Mook did not apologize or try to gloss it over to keep relations pleasant, he merely said: "You may not like our newspapers, gentlemen, but we do not like your pact with our enemy, Germany."

Advantage Seized

Before the astonished Japanese had a chance to recover, he pounded ahead. "I should like to ask for a formal statement on the subject," he said. "How will the pact affect your relations with us? If you have become an active ally of Germany, negotiations are at an end. If you would include the Indies in the greater East Asia, negotions are also at an end."

It looked as though negotiations were at an end—for about an hour. Finally Dr. van Mook got his statement—that all Japan wanted was the "co-prosperity" of all Asia. It was nonsense, of course, but Dr. van Mook had won the real point—to consume months in talk, during which time the Dutch were preparing for actual conflict.

As the months wore on Dr. van Mook held the harassed Japanese to this statement. It became clear that Japan was acting as a purchasing agent for Germany, buying rubber and tin, which was transshipped over the Trans-Siberian railway. Dr. van Mook refused to budge from his position that he would not sell the Japanese anything they did not need for normal consumption, and that since they had said they were not an active ally of Germany's, they could not have produce to send her.

Queen Steps In

At one point in proceedings the Japanese tried to get rid of Dr. van Mook for somebody more pliable. The head of their delegation was a full-fledged Minister therefore it was suddenly decided that he could not have traffic with Dr. van Mook, who was at that time a mere Director. This difficulty was solved by Queen Wilhelmina, who made Dr. van Mook an "Excellency" for the duration of the conferences.

Up in Indo-China the Japanese had been high-handed in the way they browbeat the French, who were unable to object. They tried such tactics in Batavia. A Japanese consular official came to the immigration authorities and announced that there was a Japanese naval officer who wished to come to the Indies. The Dutch official inquired when. The reply was that he had practically arrived—the ship would be in in half an hour.

The immigration authorities decided to consult Dr. van Mook. "Arrest him," was Dr. van Mook's answer. "We can't let them start that sort of thing." So the naval officer was politely escorted to jail, and later deported.

Dr. van Mook was born in Java, not in Holland. He belongs to the rapidly growing group of men who think of the Indies, not Holland, as their home. These men have thought and acted in terms of what is specifically best for the welfare of the islands. Before the war there had been a growing feeling that the Home Government was running the Indies without fully understanding the problems confronting the island empire. Since the occupation of the Netherlands, this group has come more and more to control the destiny of the islands.

Broad Career

Dr. van Mook has worked in virtually every department of the Government. He was in the Civil Service, in charge of the rice situation. Then he was attached to the Sultan's Court in Central Java, where he instituted some much needed agrarian reforms and came to know the people and their problems.

At one time he served as a member of the Volksraad, the People's Council, as an independent member. At the same time he was the editor of a slightly radical weekly, which earned him a doubtful reputation in the very conservative official and business circles. These same conservative circles, however, turned to Dr. van Mook in 1940 to save the islands.

He has also worked at Stanford University. He attended the Yosemite Pan-Pacific Conference in 1936, after he had joined the Department of Economic Affairs.

The writer has spent several week ends with the van Mook family in their mountain hideout. There the family has neither telephone, radio nor electric light. One is away from the world, though it is but half an hour's drive to Batavia. Dr. van Mook designed the house himself, a version of the Sumatra type of native dwelling, of brown wood with gay red trimmings. Wandering over the mountain are paths, for the most part matted with jungle undergrowth.

Dr. van Mook amuses himself with solitaire, particularly when he is confronted by an especially difficult problem. And he admits to writing poetry.

Coed Pilot Ranked At Top by Officer

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21 (AP)—A coed, Bette J. Foster, with a zeal for aviation cadet training was informed she had more qualifications than 90 per cent of the men accepted.

The coed earned a pilot's license in a civilian training course and took a ground school course at Greeley State College. "Miss Foster," conceded Sergeant Lawrence C. Bowick of the District Recruiting Office, "has more qualifications than 90 per cent of the men who have been accepted."

Smuts Hails Four Freedoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Strong support for President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" was expressed here recently by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African Prime Minister. "Justice and security" he declared to be "worth more than all the gold of Johannesburg."

Speaking of South Africa's participation in the war, Field Marshal Smuts said that it had "emerged, gone forward, and behaved in a way" which astonished not only South Africans, but observers in other continents. Yet South Africa is "not at the end of the trial," he warned his hearers. It has been necessary to control imports and exports owing to the shortage of shipping, but Great Britain and the United States, "those two big countries which today bear the major burden of the war effort," have facilitated these measures.

Speaking of the new world order which must emerge from the present war, Fictld Marshal Smuts said there would be no place for the system of liberal capitalism. He urged his hearers not to wait till the war is over, but to adapt their thought to this coming change. "The world of laissez faire," he said, "is on the wane."

"Profits arising out of the conditions of the war," he said, "will not be allowed." War profits should be made to pay for the war. "What shall it profit a man, if he becomes a multi-millionaire, if in the end he has to give the whole lot to Hitler?" he asked.

Fatal Bomber Crash

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 21 (AP)—Two airmen were killed and three injured yesterday in the crash of an Air Corps bomber from the near-by McChord Air Base, 15 miles south of here on the Fort Lewis Military Reservation.

Allies Build Rail Lines in Near East Zone

Wide World-Associated Press

CAIRO, Feb. 21—Almost 700 miles of railroad construction have been undertaken by the Allied forces in the Mediterranean area in the past year.

Although the lines have been laid primarily for military purposes, many of them will form important links in the region's transportation system after the war.

More than 200 miles of these lines have been completed, with trains running over them regularly, and another 200 miles is nearly completed. All this has been done since January, 1941.

These figures do not include rail jobs in Iraq and Iran, in which American technicians are participating. Although these two countries are now under the Cairo Military Command, rail construction there is still under the Indian Army.

British engineers have organized this Mediterranean area program, but it has been mainly a Dominion undertaking, carried on by Australian, New Zealand and South African rail building units employing thousands of white-robed native laborers recruited largely in upper Egypt and living in camps which move forward with ever-extending railheads.

35 Cents a Day

These laborers earn up to 35 cents a day, several times what they could make in their native villages.

The object of the construction is first of all to meet the Army's getting materials into the battle staggering supply problem of moving cargoes from ports and areas.

The location of some of the new lines cannot be disclosed. Some projects involve double-tracking and otherwise improving existing lines, while others are for entirely new lines bringing trains to desert outposts where no locomotive ever before has been seen.

The biggest project already in operation is the western desert railway extension from Mersa Matruh consisting of 108 miles of track, some of it over rough terrain, completed by New Zealanders in about six months.

On some days up to three miles of track were laid, with trains moving the rails up and tractors then dragging them ahead 14 at a time to the places where they were laid.

Opened on Nov. 15

This line was opened Nov. 15, three days before the British opened their offensive in the desert. Light tanks and armored cars, cannon, trucks and innumerable other equipment was sent forward on it, and the wounded were transferred back to the Nile Valley on its hospital trains.

The biggest project now under way is a 175-mile-long railway between Palestine and Syria. When the war is over it will form a final link in direct rail connection between Egypt and Western Europe.

This link was proposed for a long time in peacetime, but never was undertaken because of the engineering difficulties and the cost. It traverses a rugged coastal area.

Certain groups of noncombatant South Africans, originally not permitted to go out of the Dominion, were permitted by Premier Jan Smuts to undertake part of the construction because they were rail units equipped for building difficult tunnels, one of which is a mile long.

Among these men are several gold-mining engineers who are old hands at burrowing and blasting under the earth. For miles along the coast these days one hears detonations as the work is pushed.

Australians also are building part of the line.

Other projects lead from the ports through which Lease-Lend material is poring. One juts into Eritrea and anothr in the Sudan paralleling the shallow section of the Nile adds two months to the annual period in which the Nile-rail route can be used.

The Vichy Government at present is constructing a railroad across the Sahara. Plans announced a year ago said it would connect with the present line from Oran at Bou-Arfa, near the Morocco-Algeria frontier in North Africa, and eventually would reach south to Dakar.

Russians to Go 'Far Westward'; Germans Claim Heavy Toll

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Feb. 21

Adolf Hitler's plans for a spring drive were challenged by the Russian army newspaper Red Star today with the declaration, "We shall yet advance far westward before spring and when it comes we shall develop our offensive on a still larger scale."

Conceding that a "stubborn, sanguinary struggle is ahead," Red Star reiterated that the Russians are fighting to "put an end to Nazi Germany in 1942."

The Moscow Radio reported heavy fighting, with tremendous German losses, on a southwestern sector (possibly the Crimea).

The Leningrad Radio said that Soviet forces had penetrated the first and second German lines before that second city of Russia and that German counterattacks were unsuccessful.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Soviet forces on the Leningrad front had destroyed 49 German blockhouses, 50 bridges and dugouts, and many German gun positions, and killed 1,200 men during the past few days.

"On Feb. 19," the Bureau said, "our aviation destroyed or damaged 10 German tanks, 470 trucks with troops and supplies, 300 carts with ammunition and troops, nine field guns, nine antiaircraft gun installations, 34 machine-guns and 68 mortars and silenced 33 guns.

German military circles, meanwhile, declared today that Adolf Hitler's troops had killed 26,000 Russian soldiers and captured 4,800, wiping out Red Army units which had been encircled near Rzhev, invasion base 125 miles northwest of Moscow.

A considerable amount of Soviet war material was destroyed or captured in the long struggle, officers said.

Walter Chrysler Estate For Naval Training Site

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee approved yesterday legislation (H. J. Res. 260) to authorize the Maritime Commission to acquire the Walter Chrysler estate at Great Neck, N. Y., for a training station.

The Allies Inn

Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast

1703 NEW YORK AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington Railway & Electric Co.

Owning: All common stock of Potomac Electric Power Co., 50% Common Stock of Capital Transit Co.

Descriptive Literature mailed on request.

FERRIS EXNICIOS & CO., Inc.
422 Washington Bldg., Washington D. C.
NAtional 5924-5-6
Members Washington Stock Exchange

This Year . . . a SUIT!
New Spring SUITS

See our brand-new collection of tailored suits . . . dressmaker suits . . . costume suits . . . suits for every occasion!

Suit Salon—Third Floor

The Modern Philipsborn
11th Street Between F & G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GARDEN SHOPPE INC.
Famous for—
DELICIOUS MEALS
HOME MADE ROLLS
and DESSERTS
Luncheon 1835 Col. Rd.
Dinner
A la Carte 3334 14th St.
CATERING

Call Emerson 5678 for rates, terms, etc.

We insure everything insurable — from furs to factories.

Desirable prices, durability, and distinctive design are features of Douglass-built dwellings.

J. E. Douglass Co.
INSURANCE AND BUILDING
5130 Connecticut Av., Washington, D. C.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Y. M. S.
Home of nationally famous Men's Wear
•
Timely Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Bostonian Shoes
Lee and Stetson Hats
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
1319 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alexandria Dairy Products Co., Inc.
Dependable Dairy Service
Delicious Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Butter—Eggs
Chocolate Milk—Cream Cheese
ALex. 2525 — Te 5390
Pitt and Princess St. Alexandria, Va.
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Yolande Blouses
"Tops" for Spring's New Suits
$3.99 to $9.95

—Their unmistakable quality, their fine hand detailing and distinguished good looks—all contribute to Yolande's fame! Pure silks and fine rayon crepes in classic and dressmaker styles . . . with long or short sleeves. White only. Sizes 32 to 40.

$7.95

Sports Shop Kann's, Second Floor

DIST. 7200

Kann's
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STORE HOURS 9:30 A. M. TO 6:00 P. M.

ARMY & NAVY UNIFORMS
Fine woolens, distinctively tailored in Officers' regulation styles.
THE MODE
F STREET at ELEVENTH
90 Day Divided Payment Plan
THE IMPORTANT MEN'S CORNER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Electrical Appliances
Refrigerators
Washing Machines
Ranges—Radios
Sales—Service—Terms
District Electric Co.
4905 Wisconsin Ave. Washington, D. C.
WOodley 4902

FIRST STOP!
- - - for new guests of Washington
You can't say you've really enjoyed all the BEST things in the Nation's Capital until you've dined at Brook Farm. Enjoy rare delicacies in the finest, freshest foods . . . amid beautiful, country surroundings. No intoxicating beverages served. Closed Mondays.
Brook Farm
6501 Brookville Road
Cor. Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Drive out Connecticut Ave. to Chevy Chase Circle, right at Western Ave., first left turn into Brookville Rd.
WISCONSIN 4566

IF IT'S DECORATING
CParsley & Son
Contracting Decorators
WINDOW SHADES
PAINTING
PAPERHANGING
2807 14TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Col. 1858

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Avignone Freres
CATERING
Every Requisite Supplied for
WEDDINGS—LUNCHEONS
TEAS—RECEPTIONS
BUFFET SUPPERS
LUNCHEONS FROM 45c
DINNERS FROM 75c
Ice Cream—Pastries—Confections
1777 Columbia Rd., N. W.
Columbia 0333

Aeroplane Cloth Collar Outlasts Shirt!
"WINGS" WHITE SHIRTS
1.75
Exclusive with Wings Shirts are these Wrinkle-Free,* genuine aeroplane cloth collars, guaranteed to outwear the shirt. Shirts made of high-count broadcloth, Sanforized (less than 1% residual shrinkage) so that full roomy cut is retained. 14-17.
*made under Celanese Patents.
LANSBURGH'S—MEN'S FURNISHINGS—STREET FLOOR
Lansburgh's
"Lansburgh's is only a few minutes by Bus from the Union Station"
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEISS SHOP
★
1222 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
62nd Anniversary Savings
for your entire family
Our one storewide event that, every year, brings Washington a bevy of fresh new fashions—well-made clothing your youngsters wear proudly—rugged, handsome clothing for Dad — furnishings that make your home even more attractive and comfortable—dozens of the "important small things" that simplify living—at thrifty low prices.
Through Saturday, February 28th
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
High Quality
DAIRY
PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

KITT'S
"Everything in Music"
★ KNABE and other Pianos
★ CAPEHART Combinations
★ CONN Band Instruments
★ EXCELSIOR Accordions
★ Sheet Music--Records
1330 G Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Treatment of Prisoners Fair; Poles, French Are Exceptions

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Treatment of prisoners of war—a problem which is becoming increasingly important for the United States as the war progresses—appears to be fairly considerate in most belligerent countries, according to close studies made here.

Although there are exceptions, such as the German treatment of Poles and Frenchmen, most belligerents are apparently treating their prisoners with a certain amount of humanity either through fear of reprisals against their own nationals in enemy hands or through a sincere desire to live up to the Geneva convention of 1929 which regulated the treatment of captured persons.

While there is no evidence, as pointed out by Randall Gould in The Christian Science Monitor recently, that the Japanese are mistreating Americans, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has informed the War Department that captured Filipino soldiers have been brutalized and, in some instances, apparently tortured by Japanese soldiers.

The United States informed Tokyo soon after the war broke that it intended to observe the Geneva convention, while Tokyo gave similar assurances on Jan. 15. On Jan. 16 the general in command of the Shikoku Island internment camp is quoted as saying that "Japan will treat its war prisoners in a decent way, in accordance with the dignity of a great nation."

Apprehension over the possibility of the mistreatment of Americans at Japanese hands was allayed somewhat by word that Japan has established a prisoners' information bureau and has permitted American prisoners to radiocast to folks at home.

For its part, the United States is believed to be taking all reasonable steps to treat its enemy internees fairly. Although this country has taken few prisoners to date, it has rounded up a number of aliens whom it considered as possible "fifth columnists." In addition, there are several hundred German and Italian seamen who were seized when this country took over their vessels in American harbors.

The blackest spot on the prisoner treatment record of the present war, so far as can be ascertained, attaches itself to Nazi Germany, which has arbitrarily abrogated the Geneva convention so far as the treatment of Polish prisoners goes on the grounds that the Polish Government no longer exists and that the Poles are under German rule.

There is also complaint that French prisoners are suffering discriminatory treatment, particularly in regard to a shortage of food.

According to those who have followed the German course closely, Berlin is actuated by two conflicting purposes in regard to French, the Polish prisoners. In the first instance the Nazis appear to be following the almost incredibly brutal policy of deliberately starving these men so that the Polish and and French nations will be so weakened as never again to be in a position to oppose German wishes.

In the second instance, Germany is suffering from a chronic and acute labor shortage and needs to utilize these Frenchmen and Poles as workers in vital industries. Therefore, Germany must give them at least enough food to enable them to work with fair efficiency.

Reports indicate that British prisoners are treated markedly better in Germany than are the prisoners of any other nation both because Great Britain has a considerable number of German prisoners and because Britain is still an active and powerful belligerent and is not prostrate and helpless as are Poland and France.

Another German violation is that prisoners are being put to work on tasks directly contributing to increased German military effectiveness, despite the fact that the Geneva convention forbids this. In fact, Gen. Ritter von Leeb was quoted as saying that "Prisoners of war are furthering our productive efforts by 15 per cent."

Present estimates put the number of prisoners of war at 5,000,000 with German holding at least 3,000,000 of these, including 1,200,000 Frenchmen, 1,200,000 Poles, 100,000 Belgians, 85,000 Yugoslavs, 75,000 British, 6,000 Netherlanders and an undetermined number of Russians.

Russia has captured an undisclosed number of Germans, while prior to the present Libyan campaign, the British were reported to hold 220,000 Germans and Italians.

During the World War estimates of the number of prisoners ranged from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000, of which 3,550 were Americans held by the Germans. In the last war, the British apparently got the better of the Germans, holding 264,242 Germans at the end of October, 1918, as against 29,950 British held by the Germans.

Man of the Hour Repairs Tires Without Rubber

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21 (AP)—Guy Rawls, Assistant State Rationing Administrator, today received this inquiry from a county board:

"Can a tire retreader continue unrestricted operation, if he retreads tires without using any rubber?"

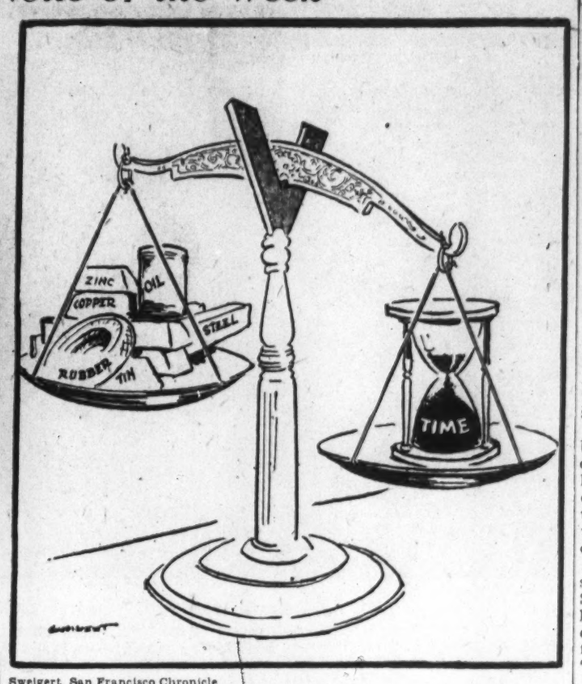
Mr. Rawls reported with this wire:

"Can you get dealer to share his secret? That's the very fellow the Government needs right now."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

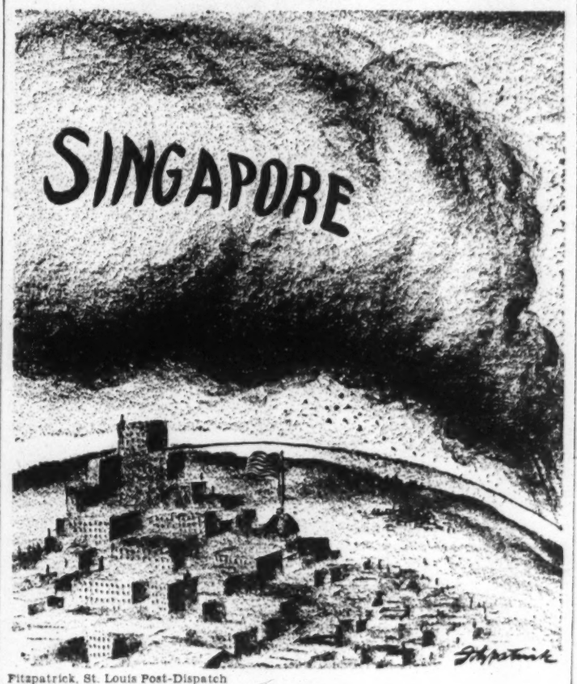
Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

No Saboteur Could Have a Better Helper



Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

On the Scales of Victory



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Better Heed the Rumble of the Distant Drum

Train Skilled Workers, WPB Appeals to Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—In the strongest kind of language the officials of the War Production Board are urging American corporations to train skilled men.

In the forthcoming labor shortage that is now clearly in prospect the protracted failure of the United States to train more apprentices is making this field one of the most vulnerable spots in the war set-up.

According to William F. Patterson, Chief of Apprenticeship of the Labor Department, there are not today over 160,000 two-year apprentices in the country, only about 60,000 of which are being benefited by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Standards. Many organizations are believed to be unaware of the Committee's work, although it was instituted some seven years ago.

The word has been handed down from high WPB officials that the lack of skilled workers is a national emergency, comparable in ultimate importance to shortages of certain raw materials.

Contrasted to the United States, Germany in 1936 at the height of the world's depression while secretly arming for war, was training 800,000 apprentices, it is estimated. At that time the number in the United States was only 100,000. Even despite the war urgency the number in America has not doubled since then.

Years of Neglect Cause

Apprentices are youths or beginners who are given extended and complete mastery of a craft or trade, usually requiring a two-year course. Many semi-skilled jobs may be picked up in shorter order by so-called in-service training, which means learning on the job. This is not the same thing technically as apprentice-training, which requires longer hours over a more protracted period and outside study, but it serves for the time being in mastering certain jobs particularly in mass production industries.

To become a skilled machinist, tool and die maker, pattern maker, carpenter or plumber, however, takes apprenticeship training of years. It is just this group which is most needed now. The absence of such skilled and competent all-round workers is one of the most acute shortages in the country and comes from years of neglect, from the carelessness of employers, and the barriers about apprentice training imposed by some unions. However, tens of thousands of apprentices can be trained in most trades now without violating the quotas of the industry.

The American Federation of Labor recently completed a study of working forces of production plants and discovered that war industries require more than four skilled workers in each 10, as against only three for normal production.

Schools Co-operate Closely

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, of which Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director of the Division of Labor Standards, is Chairman, approves standardized apprentice training for specified industries. It is composed of six members representing Government, industry, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the A. F. of L. Despite pressure to lower apprenticeship standards in the war urgency, leading industrialists in the past year have repeatedly urged the Committee not to permit tampering with the basic program and standards required. However, to speed up courses, the Committee points out that men may be hired as apprentices who have already had experience in the trade, giving them credit for past experience in equivalent years of apprenticeship.

Whole industries, like the automobile, the refrigerator, and to a less extent the typewriter and dozens more are suddenly shifting over to war work, requiring not only conversion of tools, but of the men who run them. A dangerous bottleneck in human skill is developing and Government is attempting to get management, labor and public groups to appreciate the situation.

Primarily concerned in the crisis is the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship which reports that it is receiving close co-operation from vocational and trade schools and management and labor groups. Since it was established in 1934 the Committee and its staff have helped establish 1,200 approved apprentice training programs with co-operation in each case of management and employee. Of these the war emergency has caused 500 to be formulated in 1941. In the first fortnight in February more than 30 new ones were approved. Apprenticeship training is a co-operative enterprise between management and the trade union involved.

N. J. State University Is Again Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21—Establishment of a New Jersey State University is proposed in a bill introduced in the 1942 Legislature by Assemblyman Thomas Muir (R), of Union County, dean of the House. Mr. Muir has presented a similar bill for the past several years.

If enacted, the measure would abolish the State Board of Regents, which represents the State in the operation of Rutgers University, and would place the proposed university under control of the State Board of Education.

Junior Aviation Program Endorsed for N. Y. Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21—A long-range junior aviation program, endorsed by officials of the State Department of Education, has been recommended for all schools in the state in connection with the industrial arts courses to prepare pupils for easier introduction into flying. Classes that have industrial arts teachers are to offer the work next September. The program includes all grades from the first to the twelfth. Regents credits are to be offered to pupils completing the courses.

Army to Open More Schools As Civilian Personnel Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Modern war needs not only civilians in factories but also in armies. The War Department has now established two schools to train civilian personnel in the maintenance of United States Army Signal Corps equipment and two more will be opened shortly. The civilians are chosen from civil service employees of the Signal Corps.

Ninety-four civilians are attending the aircraft warning equipment maintenance school at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Fifteen students are being trained at the photographic equipment maintenance school at the Bell and Howell Company plant in Chicago. Fifteen more civilian students are beginning a course in the maintenance of teletype equipment at the Teletype Corporation in Chicago. Scheduled to begin this month is a maintenance school at the Lexington, Ky., signal depot.

Streamlined Courses

The Marine Corps Institute has streamlined its curriculum for the benefit of the thousands of Marines who take advantage of its free courses, Col. John Potts, Director of the Institute, announced. While a number of courses have been shortened by "elimination of less essential parts" and a few courses have been dropped entirely, he explained, the motto of the Institute still is to make the Marine Corps "the best educated military service in the world."

The revised curriculum contains courses in aeronautics, radio, drafting, telephone, civil engineering, electrical work, refrigeration, water purification, machine shop practice (including welding), internal combustion engines, automobile mechanics, bookkeeping, and a number of contributory academic subjects such as languages and mathematics. The correspondence courses are given Marines by an arrangement between the Institute and the International Correspondence Schools.

New Cabs

In order to afford added protection against air attack, the Quartermaster Corps will replace closed steel cabs with new open cabs on Army cargo trucks.

The new cabs will be equipped with tops demountable at the "belt line," giving unimpeded skyward visibility and correspondingly wider angle of fire.

Open cabs have the further advantage of low silhouette, decreasing a truck's visibility to the enemy. The demountable cab will save shipping space, and facilitate storage of vehicles between ship decks.

Military Police

The Army is going in for a big expansion in the number of those impressive military policemen in preparation for anything that may come America's way "for the duration."

In addition to its normal duties of traffic control and police work, the corps of military police, operating under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General, Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, will form prisoner of war escort companies, corps area service command companies, special companies for the detention and care of enemy aliens, and a large number of military police battalions for the zone of the interior.

It is estimated that 51 new battalions will be needed for the zone of the interior alone. These battalions will be placed at the disposal of corps area commanders, who are responsible for their use in emergencies such as fires, floods, strikes, riots, and for guarding vital defense plants or installations against sabotage.

Officers for these battalions will be drawn from the Regular Army, from the Officers Reserve Corps, and from among World War officers who qualify on the score of physical condition and previous experience.

Military police on duty with the field forces will handle vital traffic control and road information, collection of stragglers in combat, collection, custody and disposal of prisoners of war in the theater of operations, communication of civilians in the theater of operations, protection of military property and critical points in lines of communication, crime prevention and investigation, enforcement of laws and regulations, protection of troops and civilian population against crimes and excesses, and will generally supervise military and civilian personnel subject to military control.

Plane and Pilot Lost

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—A civilian pilot ferrying a light attack bomber for delivery to the British was killed in the crash of the plane yesterday into the Potomac River.

The pilot, Jack H. Marine, of Dallas, Texas, the Air Corps announced, was the only occupant of the plane. The bomber, taking off from Bolling Field into a heavy wind, spun into the River.

Nazis Already Training Men To Govern Britain and America

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The completeness of Nazi Germany's preparation for dominating all parts of the world can only be grasped by a glimpse of the elaborate training which is being given to large numbers of promising youngsters to fit them to govern German America, German Britain and other territories designed to be included in the Reich.

The initiative had been given by the group of planners headed by Prof. Karl Haushofer, whose son Albrecht, new Dean of the College for politics, has developed it ever since.

Hundreds of organizations have been founded for the study of foreign policy. Special training courses have been introduced in the different German universities, in which the students are being prepared for the position of "Gauleiter" in a foreign country.

At the University of Berlin, 600 students attend the Department of Studies of Foreign Countries, who have already received their special education and are only given the finishing touch as prospective "Gauleiter" of New York, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States in the United States.

No peace offer of Hitler, nor any solemn assurance that he does not intend to extend his rule over other continents, will change the attitude of these young men.

Getting the U. S. Into Line

Head of the department of the "Gauleiter of the United States of America" is Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, at one time connected with Harvard.

While the "Gauleiter of the U. S. A" receive their training at the University of Berlin, the "Gauleiter of England" study at the University of Marburg. This group is divided in five departments, for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Free State of Eire.

Further, there exists a huge Ibero-American Institute, founded by Gen. Paul von Faupel. The institutes of world's economics in Hamburg and Kiel strive to approach experts of economics and at the same time lure industrialists and businessmen of occupied countries into collaboration.

"The new order of the world," seen from its political cell in Germany, would distribute the entire supply of raw material of the world, the whole earth being shaped to fit into the Nazis' scheme by this institute.

Dr. Hjaimar Schacht, former head of the Richsbank, the man who prepared Hitler's war financially and economically, has already written a book on the future new order of the world which will be published at the moment Hitler gives the signal to do so.

Agree on Fundamentals

The older members of the diplomatic corps are, like Dr. Schacht, far from condemning Herr von Ribbentrop's revolutionary changes and maneuvers. Among the members of the old and the new diplomatic school there may exist some personal antagonism though never on fundamental principles.

Tales of so-called opposition of the old diplomacy against the Ribbentrop method was spread by Goebbels' propaganda system abroad, in order to predispose the foreign countries to any appeasement policy Germany might launch.

In reality there does not exist such a basic antithesis between the Curtiuses the von Neuraths, von Papens, von Dirksens, von Weizäckers, and von Ribbentrops. These diplomats always have been the bearers of German imperialism and have never opposed Hitler. These experts of the Wilhelmstrasse had the same experience as the experts of the Bendlerstrasse—seat of the German War Ministry.

First they doubt the validity of the plan on the strength of their former experiences. Then, being astounded by the success of Hitler's, Göring's and von Ribbentrop's diplomacy, they endeavored to adopt these tactics.

Used More by Hitler

The older diplomats today are being used by Hitler more than ever before. Since the outbreak of the Russian-German war, the freedom of action of the Foreign Office, as well as the possibility of appearing on every neutral front in the struggle, has been considerably reduced. The number of places where the Nazis may still enjoy an opportunity of diplomatic offensive have been restricted to very few.

These are Dublin, Ankara, Lisbon, Madrid, Bern, Stockholm, and possibly Buenos Aires—Vichy already has been considered part of the German Foreign Office.

Of these the most important are Dublin, Lisbon and Ankara. Dublin is least favorable for Berlin on account of the neighboring British Isles. In Lisbon, the situation is hampered by the common interests of Great Britain and the United States. Ankara is the cleared field for German diplomacy, where Herr Franz von Papen, representative of the high diplomatic school, presides. All actions to the Middle-East or to the Near East are directed from Ankara. It is, therefore, not astonishing that the Turkish capital has become the center of all diplomatic rumors.

The contrast between old and new diplomacy, therefore, has practically disappeared in Germany. Beside the future "Gauleiter" for England in SS uniform and black riding boots marches the old diplomat in full evening dress and top hat. Both representatives of German imperialism have the same aim, only their styles of expressing it differ.

'Premilitary' Course Planned at N. Y. U.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—New York University announced today it would offer a new two-year "premilitary" curriculum next fall.

The program, combining liberal arts freshman and sophomore courses with subjects designed to increase the value of the student in the armed forces, will enable an enrolled youth of 18 to complete two academic years before joining the service.

All courses will carry degree credit, thus permitting the student to earn his degree two years after returning from service.

The program has been prepared with the advice of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Artillery, and Selective Service system.

ATLANTA, GA.
THE COLONNADE INC.
Five Pieces Chicken
Picnic Style
French Fried Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomatoes, Hot Rolls 50c
Will serve dinner in your car.
DELICIOUS
PLANKED STEAK
We cater to private parties. 65c
2415 PIEDMONT ROAD N. E.
Owner and operator formerly owned and operated Louis Grill, Miami Beach, Florida.

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

S&W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Save in Rich's Homefurnishing Sale!
We give you the joy of possessing fine homefurnishings while you pay out of your income via Rich's liberal CLUB PLAN. Up to 18 months to pay—conforming to Federal regulations.
RICH'S

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

SEARS February SALE
FURNITURE and RUG

We have your favorite furniture style and the right floor covering for it.
Let your rooms sing with beauty.
Sears
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Attention Homemakers!
for lustrous broadloom carpeting
visit our complete display. Solid colors and tone on tone in decorator shades priced for your budget.
third floor, please
Loveman Joseph & Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

Oscar says: FOR EXTRA HOURS OF ENJOYMENT Send your LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING to..
AMERICAN LAUNDRY
1630-2nd AVE. S. Tel. 3-1228
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED HILL STORES NEIGHBORHOOD STORES

OBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—naturally, in Richmond, you expect and do find Kuppenheimer Clothes only at
Jacobs & Levy
705 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
68 Years of Quality

RICHMOND, VA.

A Century in Virginia 1842—1942
THALHIMER'S
The Fashion Store of the South

We invite you to visit our
HANDCRAFT GALLERY
—see our growing selection of fine handmade reproduction furniture in beautiful mahogany! Early American and 18th Century English inspirations . . . attractively priced.
SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
108 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-3776
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
TEN STORES—ONE NEAR YOU
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

hats of tomorrow
Mordell's
Miami's largest selection of distinctive millinery. A modern sister shop on fashionable Lincoln Road.
MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH

SUNSHINE FASHIONS
Burdine's
Creators of Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resortwear at 3 Stores
MIAMI . MIAMI BEACH . WEST PALM BEACH

Francesca Inc.
Corsets
NEGLIGEES
LINGERIE
NEW MIAMI BEACH ADDRESS
905 West 41st Street
16 East 52nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Vocational Guidance Experts Aid Services

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21—A plan to arm for war service the 25,000 vocational guidance counselors in America's schools and colleges by making available to them details of current wartime needs of the armed services and of the supporting industries has been launched here with the formation of a committee of guidance experts working with official representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Selective Service Branch of the Federal Government.

This committee, chairmaned by Dr. Margaret Bennett, President of the National Vocational Guidance Association, is a major outcome of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Association which concluded its sessions here last night.

Facing the titanic task of helping to mobilize millions of young people into the vast array of jobs both in the armed services and in back-of-the-lines production, NVGA heads requested the co-operation of Washington. The Federal Government thereupon appointed and sent here the following representatives to serve with the newly formed committee: Army, Dr. Walter V. Bingham; Navy, Capt. E. P. Short; Air Corps, Maj. Clayton du Bosque; Marine Corps, Maj. John S. Weinch; Selective Service, Col. John N. Andrews. In most cases these men are also experts in personnel or education fields.

Service to Nation's Youth

The formation of this committee is in line with the trend of the entire convention to seek every way possible to equip deans, counselors, and college personnel workers with background and data needed for serving youth intelligently while yet helping the United States to win the war. Many delegates in fact have emphasized that the two are identical. The jobs must be filled, but they must be filled by people who can do them best. Also a long-range program with an eye to the hard days of postwar reconstruction tomorrow must be guarded by good guidance work done today.

Dr. Margaret Bennett

Director of Guidance, Pasadena, Calif., City Schools, who was elected President of the National Vocational Guidance Association at the association's convention in San Francisco.

Until a few months ago guidance workers knew nothing of the armed services and never included them in their advice to young people. Today, as the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. John W. Studebaker, brought out yesterday afternoon, success depends not alone on vocational training for defense but on vocational guidance for defense.

Colonel Andrews addressed an NVGA general session in the afternoon and in the evening the American College Personnel Association, which with the National Association of Deans of Women rounds out the trio of major organizations holding this convention on guidance.

Shortages in Two Fields

Two fields in which serious but less frequently discussed shortages are already showing, according to Colonel Andrews, are education and agriculture. One superintendent of schools reported the loss of 25 per cent of his teachers, another all his industrial arts and physical education staffs; and the demand for teachers of vocational agriculture is far beyond any supply in sight, he said.

In agriculture there is increasing need for all kinds of skilled and semi-skilled farm workers; also a great demand for surveyors, agronomists, seed experts, marketing specialists, persons trained in forestry, dairying, stockbreeding, and many other fields. Large numbers of county agents and experienced agricultural economists and farm managers will also be needed.

While immediate defense needs are pressing in the fields of both agriculture and education, it is essential that they be especially maintained to serve postwar reconstruction, he declared. As after the last war, the United States will be called upon to feed the starving populations of many sections of the world and to build up broken down agricultural resources. As for education, Colonel Andrews joined many other speakers in urging guidance workers to try to keep young people in school and to encourage qualified students to prepare for teaching jobs in special fields.

"From the standpoint of selective service we would like to see students remain in the high school and college until they are needed in the services and in defense production," he said. They should get "all the education they can while they have the opportunity. Education is important now and it is probably going to be more important in the reconstruction days than it has ever been since the world began."

Selection of Pupils

Dr. Studebaker advised guidance workers to be particularly wise in sending students into the wartime accelerated programs in high schools and colleges. Which pupils should be accelerated for early attendance at college to satisfy war employment demands requiring partial or complete college training; and which young persons should be kept in courses going at the normal rate are both matters for wise guidance in the light of short term and long term objectives, he brought out.

This note was also sounded by A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics U. S. Department of Labor, who declared that young persons in school should be "the last to be mobilized."

"Advise them of the importance of schooling as a normal prerequisite to entry into anything except unskilled labor," he told the delegates. "It may be necessary to urge young people to take up jobs to further war effort but with good management this year we should be able to avoid it." Furthermore, he said, if we ever do have to call out these young people in school," induce them to keep on with their schooling in night classes."

Both Mr. Hinrichs and Colonel Andrews remined guidance workers of the potential source of women and girls. Colonel Andrews cited the statement of experts in several occupations to indicate the vast array of job fields probably opening up to women as the war goes on, "Many of them long overdue," he said.

Mr. Hinrichs spoke of those girls graduating from high school who do not go to college, marry, assume homemaking responsibilities or enter the labor market. "In this group may be found one of the largest sources of supply," he said. "These girls by all means should be encouraged to look for jobs this June. Real success in this direction would greatly add to the prospects in 1943 of keeping the promising lad in his junior or senior year at his desk rather than putting him behind a machine."

Rich Is Rebuked By House Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—An assertion by Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania, that the President maneuvered the country into the war drew condemnation from the majority leader of the House and another Democratic member, but Mr. Rich refused to retract.

Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut, taking the floor yesterday, said, "I believe our President did everything possible to keep us out of this war." He added, " I feel that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should have that part of his remarks stricken from the permanent record."

Mr. Rich arose and declared, "I do not apologize for those remarks."

The majority leader, John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, then asserted:

"The statement is as inconsistent with the truth of a historical fact as any I have heard in my entire life. Statements of that kind are the best tools that could be furnished Hitler and the Japanese with which to initiate division in this country."

Sees Americas' Policy Lasting

Wide World

George S. Messersmith

New United States Ambassador to Mexico, and former envoy to Cuba, arrived in the Mexican Capital on Feb. 14. He will take up the diplomatic duties of Josephus Daniels who retired last October to return to his newspaper making in North Carolina. Mr. Messersmith is shown being greeted by Mexican officials and American Embassy members. At his immediate left is Mariano Armen-Dariz del Castillo, Chief of Protocol, Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

Daniels' Successor Exponent Of the Good-Neighbor Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico has in George S. Messersmith an American Ambassador who speaks Spanish and who is wholeheartedly for the "good-neighbor" policy. In excellent Spanish, he told Mexican newspaper correspondents in his first interview here that the Latin-American policy enunciated by President Roosevelt is not "a transient attitude of a single Administration or political party, here today and gone tomorrow; not a wartime pacifier," but "a permanent policy—a way of thinking—which would continue in the United States regardless of administrative changes in Washington."

"I know it is as highly regarded by Republicans as by Democrats," he said just after his arrival here on Feb. 14, "and even if it were not, it is so thoroughly rooted now that it could not be abolished."

Mr. Messersmith declined to comment on the oil and other specific problems confronting the United States and Mexican Governments, but promised to have something to say in this connection later. He held, however, that in view of the good understanding that now exists and is being further developed, he felt certain that all pending problems will be solved "for the mutual and lasting benefit of both Governments."

Succeeds Josephus Daniels

Mr. Messersmith has been American Ambassador to Cuba for the past two years, and comes as the head of the Embassy here as successor to Josephus Daniels who resigned several months ago to retire to private life after serving for nine years in the Mexican post. Mr. Messersmith, however, faces problems different from those of Mr. Daniels, who had difficult years in Mexico during the Administration of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, when labor reorganization, the oil expropriations and land division policies originated international complications. It was also during those years that the Roosevelt good-neighbor policy, revolutionary and, therefore, held in suspicion by many Mexicans, was adopted by the United States.

Mr. Messersmith will find the good-neighbor policy now sympathetically received and bearing fruit. On every side are concrete tokens of good intentions: loans from the United States, facilities for the export to Mexico of badly needed machinery, arrangements for United States purchase of Mexican metal output, and measures for joint defense action by the two countries.

The advantages for Mexico of co-operation with the United States being clearly recognized by most persons in authority, the Avila Camacho Administration has proceeded with enthusiasm. Mexico's lead in breaking relations with the Axis nations after the attack on the United States by Japan, at Pearl Harbor, her stand at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, her wholehearted co-operation in the matter of joint defense—she is the first Latin-American nation with whom the United States is forming a Joint Defense Commission such as that already established with Canada—all attest to the official position of the Republic.

Mexico's Economics Gain

Meanwhile Mexico's economy seems more stable than for some time, particularly in recent months, since the United States set up a stabilization fund to guarantee the Mexican peso. The $30,000,000 loan agreements, signed on Nov. 19, for road building, have also had their effect in stimulating other investments. A general feeling of safety for the investment of private foreign capital is growing, labor troubles having quieted down considerably. Foreign investments dropped off during the past decade due to uncertainty over labor and over Government expropriation policies. The expropriation rights remain legally unchanged, but as a political policy, expropriation seems not to be a practice of the Avila Camacho Administration.

Most of the claims of the two countries against the other have been settled. A pact with Mexico, ratified by the Mexican Senate on Jan. 29, arranged for the settlement of about 4,300 outstanding claims of nationals of each country against the Government of the other, and Mexico agreed to pay the United States $40,000,000.

The oil expropriation question still remains as the outstanding bone of contention, the settlement hinging on the question of evaluation of the expropriated properties. This in turn involves the question of sub-soil rights, claimed by both the Mexican Government and the companies. The companies say the subsoil value is by far the greatest value of the properties; the Government agrees, but says that these rights are, by the Mexican Constitution, national rights. The appraisal question is being studied by Morris L. Cook, for the United States, and Manual J. Zevada for Mexico.

On the whole, the war is stimulating Mexican exports. The United States is buying surpluses of metals, fibers, and, it is hoped here, will buy petroleum products.

Training of Selective Reserve on Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21—A resolution for lowering the age of selective service to include youths between 17 and 19, and for training a picked reserve of those having special aptitudes needed by the armed forces, war industries, civil services, and elsewhere to further the total war effort, will be presented to the convention of the American Association of School Administrators when it gets under way next week.

The proposal is a part of a comprehensive war policy for American schools which will be launched in full at the morning general session of the convention Monday, and which will form the backbone of much of the discussion in the meetings that follow.

This statement of war policy has been drafted by the Educational Policies Commission, a body of educators which serves as a steering committee for the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, jointly forming the largest organization of educators in the United States.

'Reserved Category'

The report will be presented to the convention by Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintenndent of Schools, Philadelphia, and chairman of the Educational Policies Commission.

Details of the proposal for lowering the draft age include setting up a "reserve category" of essential men showing special promise along such lines as leadership, scientific abilities, and special skills. These youths, picked on the basis of their school records, and by special tests, would be placed under a control board in each State, this board to include Army and Navy men. At Government expense this "10 per cent" would be allocated to schools and colleges, to officer training corps, to the Army and Navy as enlisted men, for parttime or fulltime training.

"As we face the likelihood of a long and destructive war, the nation's safety requires a steady, adequate flow of persons with unusual scientific and other aptitudes into the institutes of higher education, and thence into the national service in the war industries, the military, naval, and civil services and elsewhere," it is stated in the report.

"Scarcity in this field might easily be disastrous. It is not to be forgotten that it was the work of a group of young university physicists that gave the Royal Air Force technical air superiority to prevent a German invasion of Britain in 1940."

A Set of 'Priorities'

It is understood here that the proposal has won the interest and support of legislators, and will be presented to one or both Houses of Congress in the near future.

"Education as usual" is out, according to the report. However, to avoid interrupting the essential work of organized education for unimportant reasons, and to insure that every activity in the schools is related in some way to the war effort, a set of 11 "educational priorities" has been drafted by the Commission.

These 11 "war duties" of the schools, which "should be given absolute and immediate priority in time, attention, personnel, and funds over any and all other activities," are as follows:

1. Training workers for war industries and services.
2. Producing goods and services needed for the war.
3. Conserving materials by prudent consumption and salvage.
4. Helping to raise funds to finance the war.
5. Increasing effective man power by correcting educational deficiencies.
6. Promoting health and physical efficiency.
7. Protecting school children and property against attack.
8. Protecting the ideals of democracy against war hazards.
9. Teaching the issues, aims, and progress of the war and the peace.
10. Sustaining the morale of children and adults.
11. Maintaining intelligent loyalty to American democracy.

Teaching of Economy

Vocational counseling is stressed both for youth and adults, and especially in the boom towns and rural areas.

Children should learn where commodities come from and be taught methods of economizing at home and at school in the use of foods and other materials likely to become scarce.

The schools should redouble their efforts to teach the ideals of democracy. They should strengthen "the faith that men can rule themselves" and "the faith that the human mind can be trusted and should be set free." Teachers should be alert to protect loyal Americans of Axis descent and their children "from discrimination and maltreatment in the schools."

War should be discussed in the schools, but war talk should not run riot, either at home or at school; and before younger children war should not be discussed at mealtimes.

The "hard lesson of patience and endurance"—a lesson described as difficult for Americans, who as a people are likely to "desire quick results," must be taught, the Commission declares.

Adult education must be included as a definite responsibility of all schools. "The janitor leaves at 5" is no longer a valid excuse for neglect of adult education services. "Schools, like factories and offices, should be open for whatever hours will permit them best to do their share in helping to win the war."

The educators see the present challenge to education not only as "an imperious summons for adjustment, hard work, and sacrifice," but also as "an invitation to improve and extend educational services to the nation in its hour of need." The war's effects on education, therefore, "need not be adverse," is stated in the report.

Meeting for the first time on the Pacific Coast, the AASA is devoting some 10 general sessions of this seventy-second annual convention to discussing wartime objectives in education, according to W. Howard Pillsbury, superintendent of schools, Schenectady, N. Y., and President of the Association.

The convention program opens tomorrow afternoon with vespers, and continues through Feb. 26. In addition to the AASA more than 200 other professional organizations will hold conventions here as allied and co-operating associations. Between 10,000 and 14,000 educators and administrators are expected to attened.

9-Day Sportsmen's Show Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Exhibits in natural settings from many States, Canada, and, for the first time, Mexico, high lighted the National Sportsmen's Show, which opened its nine days' run in the Grand Central Palace here today. Vacation-time habitats of fishermen and other outdoor sports enthusiasts are shown in very real representations of wooded country, streams, pools, and seashore.

Mexico's showing is a typical village south of the Rio Grande, with natives, their customs, sports, arts, and crafts.

One of the outstanding exhibits this year is a model hatchery of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service, showing all the stages of development of fish from the egg and fry stage to the adult. In large tanks are live brown trout, rainbow, brook and albino trout, perch, pickerel, suckers, and silver salmon.

The New York State Conservation Department has an incubator exhibit where baby pheasants and quail chicks are hatched.

The New Hampshire display includes two tame deer and a colony of beavers hard at work in a pool.

Maine's display, always one of the most popular at the show, features fishing, canoeing, swimming and other inland recreations, and salt water sports, the seafood industry, rugged coast, and picturesque, "Down East" coast subjects.

Other features of the Show are guides, African animals, Antarctic sledge dogs, strange reptiles, retrieving dogs, game birds, and boats. In addition, there are many other attractions, including logrolling and chopping, canoe tilting, canoe handling and heavy tackle demonstrations.

Nazi Envoy Sails From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 21 (AP)—After having a farewell kiss planted upon his cheek by a Japanese colleague; Baron Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, sailed for home yesterday.

The Nazi envoy, for months a stormy issue in Argentine politics, left aboard the Spanish steamer Montegorbea. He received a summons from home seven weeks ago shortly after Argentina recalled its envoy to Germany "for consultation."

Although the Argentine Chamber of Deputies sought to have Herr von Thermann declared persona non grata last September, he returned to Germany with extreme reluctance.

Delegations from the Italian and Spanish embassies, the Apostolic Nuncio and the Government Chief of Protocol were among those who gathered to see him off.

War Production 'Amazes' Senators

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Senate Appropriations Subcommitteemen said yesterday that Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson "amazed" them with a "most encouraging" report on the rate of increase in this country's war production.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma said the Patterson report showed that the Government "really has gone to work on the bottlenecks and they're moving heaven and earth to turn out the materials."

Agreeing with him was Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada who said he was more encouraged by the Patterson report than by any report heretofore reaching Congress on the war effort.

The hearing developed the impression, said Secretary Thomas, that this country's over-all war production pattern was designed eventually to turn out war materials equal to the combined output of enemy nations.

Detailed information presented by the Undersecretary, committeemen said, blasted any impression that war production was lagging. They said they were impressed how quickly the country geared itself to all-out production, once the nation actually was embroiled in war.

Other witnesses told the Committee that lend-lease programs were operating full-steam ahead, and that not only was this country providing materials vital to its Allies, but that its Allies were providing the United States with critical materials this country lacked.

Mr. Patterson was called to testify on a $32,070,901,900 Army, lend-lease, and Maritime Commission appropriations bill.

Herwitz Now Attorney In Union He Prosecuted

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Victor J. Herwitz, who as an assistant New York County district attorney prosecuted successfully a number of officials of the Building Service Employees International Union (A. F. of L.) has resigned to become attorney for Local 32B of the international union.

Mr. Herwitz handled among other cases involving the union's officials the prosecution of George Scalise, former international president, who was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison. Scalise was indicted on 60 counts charging false pretense, grand larceny, embezzlement and forgery.

Good Stationery

PULMAN'S
THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

LONDON, N. W.
STANLEY J. LEE
LEADING DRAPERS
Soft Goods
Lingerie
Millinery
Gloves
Loose Covers
81/83 Brent Street, HENDON
Phone HENdon 3311/12
127/139 Station Road, EDGWARE
Phone EDGware 0252-3

PARTRIDGE & COOPER
LIMITED
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/-
The Referee Investment Account Book, 5/-, 9/6, 14/6
191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
LONDON, ENGLAND

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

ECONOMY SERVICE
to meet the
NEW CONDITIONS
let the
S. L.
DRY CLEANING and DYEING SERVICE
Brighten and Renew
YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

COOPERS
FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

Interview with Sir Henry Price

Sir Henry Price answers the Housewife

Housewife: I want to keep my man and myself well-clothed, Sir Henry, and I want to do it as cheaply as possible — provided of course that I get the value.

Sir Henry: **That is what we try to give you now as always — VALUE. And our prices are the lowest at which value can be bought.**

Housewife: Of course, with only a certain number of coupons to cover everything, it is important that what we get for them is really good; it must wear well and look well for a long time. My husband and I have been very pleased with the clothes we've bought from you in the past. What I want to know now is, are you able to keep it up in these war days?

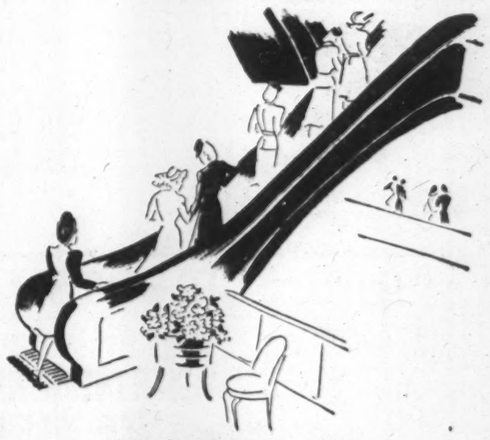
Sir Henry: **I can reassure you on that point. Although there's a war on, we've got to keep up our reputation for cloth and tailoring, and our staff is trained to produce the highest value at the lowest cost. That's why Rational Tailoring is in a position to do a specially valuable service to people like you in these difficult times.**

Take your Clothing Coupons to— Props.: Price's Tailors Ltd.
The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
OVER 350 DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

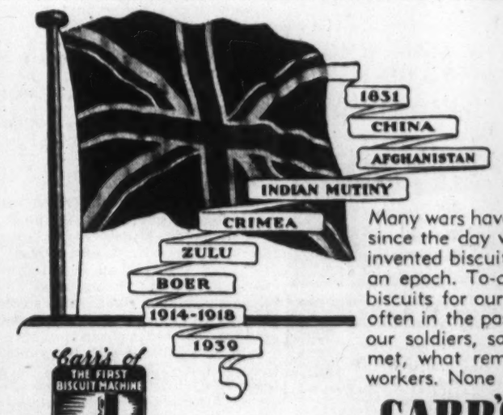
For Your Convenience
If the article of service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

LONDON, ENGLAND
Down Quilts: Bed Spreads
Fabric freed from harmful soil by our special process of Dry Cleaning
Colour Revived
Hand them to our Vanman
The Cathkin Laundry (LONDON) LTD.
Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: PUTney 0045-6

ALTHOUGH D. H. EVANS' SELLING SECTIONS HAVE BEEN CONDENSED—



—ESCALATORS AND LIFTS STILL RUN TO ALL FLOORS
Although several floors have been contracted to meet war-time conditions, and although a big percentage of the staff have joined the war effort, D. H. EVANS still offer the same courteous and efficient service in all departments even if you may have to wait a little longer than in peace time.
Escalators and lifts to all six floors
D. H. Evans
D. H. Evans & Co. Ltd., Oxford St., London, W. 1 Phone MAYfair 8800



WHICH WAR?
Many wars have had to be fought (and won) since the day when Jonathan Dodgson Carr invented biscuit-making. From 1831-1942 is an epoch. To-day, Carr's are again making biscuits for our forces as they have done so often in the past. When the requirements of our soldiers, sailors and airmen have been met, what remains helps to feed our war-workers. None are available for export.
CARR'S BISCUITS
Made at the Birthplace of Biscuit-Making
BY Carr's of Carlisle
ENGLAND
© C559
All U.S.A. enquiries to our sole distributors, SALE & CO. (U.S.A.) INC., 120 Wall Street, New York

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Schubert Opera 'Rescued'

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switzerland

The recent première of "Snow White" in the Basel Stadttheater will certainly have a special place in the rich history of noteworthy dates connected with discoveries in Schubert's music. For here was the first performance of a Schubertian opera with a fairy tale for libretto, a work which, in contrast to the 18 operas of the master previously known, contains not just a loosely knit series of magnificent pieces of music having slight connection with a deplorably assembled text, but welds the music and the fairy tale into an organic whole of magical effect.

For the unveiling of this long-lost opera music by Schubert we have to thank the Basel composer, Otto Maag, and that master of the baton, Felix Weingartner, also for a long time connected with Basel.

The idea of linking the Schubert opera music with the popular fairy tale originated with Maag.

* * *

"In working out the libretto," he says, "I have largely based my work on the text of the brothers Grimm, though, remarkably enough, I was able again and again to take over bodily whole sections of the original libretto. And the music, doubtless because it is fairy music, proved unexpectedly to fit the tale like a glove."

Clearly, the musical arrangement of the opera made great demands on the responsibility and artistic taste of the adapters. With regard to the guiding rules governing the work of arranging the music, Weingartner made the following statement:

"Only vocal and instrumental music from Schubert's operas was used. So far as necessary the text was altered to conform to the action, with careful retention of the melody and rhythm. For the ballet scenes selections were made from the existing dances and marches. Neither songs nor fragments from the symphonies or chamber music were used. As an opening number the overture to the 'Magic Harp' is played. That and the ballet music from 'Rosamunde' are the only pieces widely known. The rest of the music is quite unfamiliar. 'Snow White' is a romantic opera in the old style, with spoken dialogue.

* * *

"At the first home-coming of the dwarfs I used seven quite short musical passages between the individual outcries of the dwarfs. I refused to yield to the temptation to write them myself and searched through volume after volume of the complete works of Schubert. For the appearing of the dwarfs I had used a part of the overture. Unexpectedly one day the whole seven I had looked for laughed up at me in quite another place, in key and rhythm so at one with that portion of the overture that I fitted them together so that the most discriminating ear can find no joining.

"At the close of the last scene but one, Snow White wakes in the glass coffin and sits up in the arms of the Prince. Where was I to find music describing the tender poetry of the event? To turn one of Schubert's songs to instrumental use went against the strict rules of my work. But I was thinking I should have to compromise on this point in order that this climax in the musical treatment might be clothed with sufficient import, when there came to my thought from 'Alfonso und Estrella,' an opera to which I had previously given least attention, a melody of great beauty and wealth of instrumentation."

The hopes of the adapters were beautifully realized in the scenic treatment of the opera. The fairy tale emerged in the fortunate mounting of Maag and Weingartner, borne on the glorious strains of Schubert, as an outstanding original opera of the Vienna master, making its appeal through careful preservation of the original simplicity of the tale and through the greatness of Schubert's music. In "Snow White" Maag and Weingartner have made a genuine rescue in Schubert opera art, and the world of music gains an undoubted masterpiece, with a mission to acquaint wide circles with Schubert's previously little known dramatic work.

Vincent Price, Judith Evelyn, and Leo G. Carroll
In "Angel Street," at the John Golden Theater in New York

Mary Cassatt Honored

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Mary Cassatt, Philadelphia's most noted woman painter, is being honored at the Print Club by a comprehensive memorial exhibition of her prints and pastels.

For many years an expatriate in France, Miss Cassatt was more closely associated with the French Impressionists than with her American colleagues, although, like Degas, she never was an actual member of that little coterie.

Following the Cassatt exhibition at the Baltimore Museum, with its accent on the oils, the Print Club show concentrates on another important phase of this extraordinary woman's output—her prints, offering more than a hundred items from 14 different collections, including items loaned by members of the Cassatt family.

It would be impossible to focus on Miss Cassatt's print-making without tracing through her work the strong influence of the Japanese color print on French art of the time.

In color, composition, and handling of line, the Cassatt prints reveal keen delight in that combination of definition and delicacy peculiar to Oriental art. Yet she brings to her work also a certain literal observation that marks her as an Occidental.

This literal trend was, in itself, a phase of pioneering, especially when it happened to be trained on women and children. She saw the women as they were, often plain, yet dignified and beautified by virtue of motherhood. For Miss Cassatt had the ability to be tender without sentimentality.

Not only is the Print Club show rich in color prints, it presents also an opportunity to study individual prints in various stages.

In "La Coiffure," development of full color treatment is carried by stages from the drawn outline, with touch of gray tonality and flesh tone, to the final elaborate effect. Particularly interesting is the gradual addition of detail, and the change in pigments.

The sequence begins in cool tones, with blue in the knee drape of the half nude figure before the mirror, and dull gray floral splotches on the carpet. The wall is bare, and the mirror reflects only the figure and chair.

Then the color range changes, swinging from cool to warm, and in successive states the chair is striped in pink, blue fades from the figure drape, a gay floral pattern blossoms on the erstwhile blank wall, and florals in the carpet pass from dull gray to tan in a pink ground.

Although details only have been added, the entire effect of the composition has been changed. Thus may a student come to understand the nature of art, and its tireless quest for perfection.

There were times, also, when Miss Cassatt foreshadowed Matisse in her Oriental use of detail on wall paper, in carpet, or on dress; and occasionally, as in the pastel "Dans le Jardin" she approximated Van Gogh in daring splash of background color.

Just as her line is clear, clean, and forceful, so her feeling for form is equally marked. She may never have worked in clay, yet her pastels of nude children and their mothers are so beautifully modeled that they could easily be translated in terms of sculpture.

Ballet Russe d'Amérique

By Margaret Lloyd

II.

While Ballet Theater, under the present regime, has been Russianized in policy and personnel, the titles of the ballets have been Anglicized. Thus, Antony Tudor's "Jardin aux Lilas" becomes, somehow less poetically, "Lilac Garden."

For some reason the choregrapher of this gem of ballets (and other important items in the repertoire) was played down. He received little mention in the advance publicity, though in addition to being an ace choregrapher, he took with distinction several of the mimed roles—King Bobiche of "Bluebeard," the stalwart partner to the Italian ballerina in "Gala Performance," and the fiancé of "Lilac Garden" among them. His new ballet to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" called variously "Night Miracle" and "Pillar of Fire," which has been announced for the past two seasons, was scheduled for its debut performance in Chicago, but it is now announced that the premiere will be given during a New York season in April.

* * *

His "Gala Performance" suffered from casting, and insufficiency of ballerinas, in its single Boston presentation, for Nora Kaye, as the Russian ballerina, and Miriam Golden, as the Italian, missed the subtleties of their roles. Karen Conrad caught better the spirit of the flitting little Parisienne, but on the whole this amusing piece about the three diverse and rival ballerinas playing against one another with all their might, was burlesqued more than one would imagine was Tudor's original intention.

In the general Anglicization of titles, "La Fille Mal Gardée," which at least should be permitted to retain its ancient name, became at first "The Wayward Daughter," and on tour, "Naughty Lisette." And although Nijinska's restaging has perked it up to a lively pace, it is by no means the musical comedy this wayward title suggests.

Baronova in the title role was gay and charming, or pouting and sulky, as demanded. Unfortunately, she sometimes carried the appearance of sulkiness into other roles. In the difficult slow turns of the Rose Adagio in "Princess Aurora," where she must change the supporting handclasp and receive a rose from each of the four partners, while turning, en arabesque, she remembered to smile at but one of the cavaliers, and, visibly busy with execution, all but grabbed the roses from the others, unsmiling, and actually, ungracious. She made it, but the strain ran over the footlights. By these same tokens, as well as her cast-iron technique, she was grand as the bouncing, earthy Boulotte, Sixth Wife of, and as something of a virago a good match for, the ogreish Bluebeard himself.

Of course the great ballerina of the company is Markova of the ineffable presence, who brings graciousness to every role, an actress in command of the smallest bits of by-play, as in "Giselle," not forgetting to show tenderness to her mother, an actress not only in the recitative passages of mime, but in the danced arias of the first act, touching with delicacy all the nuances of the second as she literally floats across the scene. Markova's slippers are always soundless, her technique painless as it is exquisite, every detail of dancing, and of acting, polished to the human equivalent of perfection. But more than all this, her feather-lightness is imbued with feeling.

And Dolin partners her beautifully in "Giselle." Here a pas de deux by them, a pas de deux is—and something more. It is a rare co-ordination of steps and sympathies. They are similarly trained, and have danced much together, and Dolin is an accomplished actor, too. If his Albrecht seems shamelessly romantic, it is not to be overlooked that the century-old "Giselle" is the quintessence of romanticism.

* * *

Dolin, a marvellous Bluebeard, extracting every ounce of humor, exerting every inch of showmanship, and rightly, in the role, is not as consistently satisfying in every role as Markova. But he is a great dancer, in both classical and character dimensions.

As choregrapher, he figured chiefly in the Boston season as rearranger of "Giselle" and of numbers from the first and third acts of "The Sleeping Beauty," which he presented as "Princess Aurora"; and as re-creator of the famous "Pas de Quatre," once danced before a Queen. The latter is set forth in tableaux and variations, in tutus and head-dress after the Chalon lithograph. Markova was Taglioni; the others gave imitations—Karen Conrad of Grahn, Nora Kaye of Grisi, Annabelle Lyon of Cerito. Not that one can actually know what these famous ballerinas were like, but merely judging from their legends.

And not that these three young American dancers have not certain individual excellences of their own. Conrad, of the remarkable elevation, is crisp and deft if a little sharp, in her clean-cut technique; Lyon is softer, lovely to look at, and no mean executant; and Kaye, put forward in several important roles, emanated a cautious preciseness that carried through technically but lacked fluency and ease.

Two bright newcomers to the cast are Ian Gibson, the soaring Scotch-Canadian lad, shown to best advantage (with Conrad) in the "Bluebird" variation, and as the bumpkin of "Naughty Lisette," and Jerome Robbins, American, a distinguished Alfonso in "Bluebeard," and generally bearing himself with style.

* * *

Choregraphically, the American wing flapped not feebly but alonely in Agnes de Mille's comic little fable, "Three Virgins and a Devil," set to a suite of ancient Italian airs for lute orchestrated by Respighi, which, like Motley's costumes, the implicational décor, and the tinge of archaism in the movement, was in tune with the atmosphere, and gaily danced by Maria Karniloff, Lucia Chase, and Annabelle Lyon as the Virgins, with Yura Lazovsky and Jerome Robbins as the Devil and his Imp. Eugene Loring, the chief American choregrapher of the initial season, has departed to found a small company, "Dance Players, Inc.," of his own, with American ideas also incorporated.

Ballet Theater, for all its dash and vivacity, its smart productions and theatrical projection, turns out to be, not the hope of American ballet, but a third Russian company. Its productions are fresher, perhaps because newer. Its programs may be said to consist entirely of novelties, because their presentations of works from the standard repertory are restyled so that even they are not old hat.

With the sorry exception of "Swan Lake," which no amount of new scenery, nor all Markova's delicacy could save from being dull and spiritless. The pas de trois introduced by the Monte Carlo company, and the poor bored Friend's variation were here omitted. The pas de quatre of the cygnets, done by four strapping girls, was the old dancing-school story heavily retold for the thousandth time.

How much more interesting it would be to present "Lac des Cygnes" in its entirety as a rejuvenated classic, than to go over the same lifeless ground, with the same old Wagnerian swan creaking across the stage, again and again. For that matter, how much more interesting it would be to present the whole of the popular Soviet ballet, "The Red Poppy," a feat recently planned and dropped, instead of re-doing the familiar "Sailors' Dance," or again, the full-length "Sleeping Beauty," rather than just another version of "Aurora's Wedding."

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Feb. 7.)

A Pergolesi Revival

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Somewhere, "musicologist" has been defined as "a musical scholar who dotes on old music that no one else has the slightest desire ever to hear." But one need not be a musical scholar to thoroughly enjoy the current revival of Pergolesi's earliest opera buffa, "Il Maestro di Musica," at the hands of the Columbia University Chamber Opera Players, though it was first presented in Naples as far back as 1731 and no end of research seems to have been involved in piecing together for modern performance the fragments of the original that are ensconced in various libraries, museums and collections in Europe.

The performances at Columbia are the outcome of the presence in this country of Richard Falk, who contrived the version that was sung in 1936 at Pergolesi's birthplace in Italy on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the composer's birth. It is this version that the Columbians have brought to the stage of Brander Matthews Theater with Mr. Falk conducting. Among earlier revisions was one by Meyerbeer.

* * *

Sung in English as "The Music Master," this amusing predecessor of "La Serva Padrona" affords refreshing entertainment. Probably it would be the part of wisdom, so far as scholarship is concerned, not to compare too closely with what remains of the original Italian text (attributed to Federico, the librettist of "La Serva Padrona") the highly amusing lyrics of the new English book by Edward Eager and Robert Vambury. Droll and ingenious use has been made of repeated rhymes and their spirit is not exactly that of the early eighteenth century; yet conceivably they do no violence to the lively old farce, since they do not interfere with the flow of the prettily sentimental melodies of the reconstructed score. Some of the music, it should be noted, is from other works by Pergolesi.

"The Music Master" is a satire on singing and the teaching of singing, in relation to opera. The chief characters are a pompous and conceited master of bel canto, his pretty pupil Lauretta, and an amorous impresario, who is concerned not at all with Lauretta's vocal technic but much with her personal charm. There is, of course, a happy ending in the form of a final trio, after a succession of solos and duets, all couched in terms of direct and relatively simple melody. The performance, if not the last word in professionalism, was a pleasurable one. Joseph Tissier, Jean Cubbage, and Mordecai Bauman were praiseworthy in the three important roles.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Opera House, those who have been responsible for the casting of the annual afternoon Wagner cycle may be breathing a little easier, now that the "Ring" has been completed without mishap and a Kundry has been found for the remaining "Parsifal." Kerstin Thorborg, the Swedish contralto, is to undertake, for the first time in New York, the role last sung at the Metropolitan by the Norwegian soprano Kirsten Flagstad. The loss to the company this season of Mme. Flagstad and the singer who most nearly approached her in the heavy Wagnerian parts, Marjorie Lawrence, raised serious questions as to whether acceptable Brünnhildes could be found for "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung."

But Elisabeth Rethberg, overweighted as she was by much of the music, pluckily saved the day for the third of the "Ring" performances and Helen Traubel rose to the occasion at the fourth. Mme. Rethberg's battle was that of a lyric soprano and one whose voice has not gone without damage in her years of heavy operatic and concert schedules, striving to cope with continuously heroic utterance, in competition with Wagner's merciless orchestra. She made herself heard and she took both of the top Cs that other Brünnhildes of recent memory have sometimes ignored. Though the cutting edge of her hard-driven tones was not right for the part, and the line of the music did not profit from the obvious preparation she made for new attacks, this was both a courageous and a musicianly achievement.

* * *

After a tame and tentative beginning in the Prologue of "Götterdämmerung," Miss Traubel made steady progress. It was in the "Immolation" at the close of the long afternoon that her singing was most opulent and most vital. The long threnody that has served her triumphantly in concert performances did not fail her on the stage. Nor she it. The great show of enthusiasm it evoked after the curtain had closed was just recognition of a superb achievement.

Though badly costumed, Miss Traubel met the more routine requirements of the stage action and sometimes did better than that, though it can scarcely be said that her embodiment of the character was one either of illusion or conviction. She had gained in details of facial expression. But it was her voice that won her way for her. That voice, if not of the weight of Mme. Flagstad's or the color of Miss Lawrence's, had at its best a brilliant thrust.

New York Stage Notes

"Claudia" will conclude its New York engagement at the Booth Theater on Saturday night, March 7, prior to a road tour which opens on Monday, March 7, in Pittsburgh. The John Golden production of Rose Franken's play will subsequently visit Philadelphia, Boston, and other eastern cities. When "Claudia" closes it will have played 453 performances over a period of 55 weeks in New York—one performance more than "Turn to the Right," with which Mr. Golden made his debut as a producer 26 years ago. With the exception of John Williams, who went to England last June to join the RAF, and who was replaced by Wilton Graff, the original cast—Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Frank Twedell, and Audrey Ridgewell—will tour.

* * *

Paul du Pont, who designed the costumes for "Porgy and Bess," at the Majestic Theater, will perform the same assignment for "A Kiss for Cinderella," in which Cheryl Crawford and Richard W. Krakeur will star Luise Rainer. The production is scheduled to open at the Music Box on Tuesday evening, March 10. The pre-Broadway engagement in Boston has been canceled. Ralph Forbes has replaced Richard Gaines in the role of the policeman. Others in the cast are Cecil Humphreys, Victor Morley, Edith King, and Doris Patston. Lee Strasberg is directing and Harry Horner is designing the sets.

English Cathedral Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In times of peace thousands of admiring visitors from all parts of the world wander through our English cathedrals, those wonderfully balanced harmonies of active rhythmical movement expressed through stone instead of sound. Perhaps in the quiet of a summer afternoon these visitors have heard the choral music, pinnacled by boys' voices, which had its origin in the Reformation Movement and is regarded, even by those who practice only the secular side of their art, as a priceless national heritage.

Guidebooks, from the cheap to the costly, exist in abundance for visitors who wish to know the history of a cathedral and its surroundings, the characteristic features of its architecture, or perhaps to discover what is signified by such terms as clerestory, feretory, miserichord, piscina, sedilla, or tympanum—which has nothing to do with a drum, by the way.

Such a book, beautifully illustrated, lies before one. The author must have spent months in English cathedrals, but from the first page to the last not a single reference is made to any music heard in them. A dozen books of the kind may be searched with the same result. This silence seems strange to a musician who, if he has a feeling for architecture, may see in early cathedral music an extension of the building itself, the forms and rhythms of which flow into the invisible and are heard instead of seen, thus completing a perfect whole.

* * *

The thirteenth century was one of the most important in musical history, and as the American musicologist, Gustave Reese, points out, the Gothic period is best represented in music by the polyphonic works in the performance and notation of which the mensural system was worked out, just as it is in architecture by the Cathedral of Chartres and Notre Dame de Paris, the greatest musical center of the time.

In "English Cathedral Music from Edward VI to Edward VII" (London: Methuen, 16s.), Dr. Edmund H. Fellowes mentions the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, that lovely building which has lost its true purpose. No musician interested in all aspects of his art can enter it without wishing to hear the sounds that once soared high in the glow and color of its myriad-tinted glass. Today this jewel of the medieval craftsman gives a curious sense of incompleteness and emptiness. The Gothic music heard by Louis "the Good" is replaced by the dusty silence of a museum.

* * *

Dr. Fellowes covers four centuries but we know that a choristers' school existed at Lincoln in 1236. The condition of English musical culture outside the cathedrals at that time, by the way, may be gauged by that remarkable piece of polyphonic writing, "Sumer is icumen in." The Reformation, with which Dr. Fellowes starts, had a musical ancestry stretching into the remote past. To native composers the upheaval brought a stimulus that was to flower into the Golden Age of English music.

With impressive learning and a sort of dry matter-of-factness that sometimes reminds one of a verger showing round a party of tourists, Dr. Fellowes leads us from the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1549—when at a moment's notice, church musicians had at once to provide new settings for everything in their services—down to the first decade of the present century.

A popular song of today declares, "There'll always be an England." In "English Cathedral Music" we see mirrored, among others, at least three Englands so dissimilar in musical outlook—apart from other variances—that one wonders if their inhabitants would have recognized one another as being English, could they have met. Compare the musical utterance of the Elizabethans with that of the Restoration church composers, or of both—this requires courage—with that of the mid-Victorians, those Mendelssohnian quislings who mistook sentimentalism for piety, a mistake which, as Sir Henry Hadow once said, "enervates the meaning by relaxing it into a soft and facile prettiness."

Two other aberrations afflicting church music, he declared, were virtuosity, "which over-elaborates the technique of composition and so tends to lose sight of its meaning"; and theatricalism, "which overemphasizes the meaning at the expense of true dignity and reverence." Of these three the worst and stickiest, in both senses of that word, is sentimentalism. Even today the organist and choir-master is fortunate who does not discover that people still exist who live musically in the age of Dykes, Garrett, Barnby, Stainer, and Sullivan, and perhaps more surprisingly, Spohr and Gounod. No doubt it was one of these listeners who described a Handel oratorio as "très, très chic."

* * *

There would be few Englishmen today, however, incapable of joining in the chorus of "There'll always be an England," so perhaps Dr. Fellowes may be right when he claims that there is to be found in English churches, and particularly the cathedrals, something that is characteristically national: the English have always been a nation of singers. That they have a stronger instinct for vocal than for instrumental music is scarcely borne out by living English composers. But every traveled musician will agree that the English choir-boy cannot be matched anywhere else in the world. It is he and the music written for him which helped to make the choral services, as rendered daily in the English cathedrals, unique on the continent of Europe.

The historical outline of Dr. Fellowes' book is familiar to every music student, but, to give only a single example of the many instructive sidelights it offers, how many know the explanation of those virtuoso passages in Purcell which make the modern bass singer wonder whether, after all, he would not be happier in an office? Purcell could not resist writing for the phenomenal voice and technique of the Rev. John Gostling, "a gentleman extraordinary of the Chapel Royal" who later became chaplain to the King. Gostling was certainly a singer extraordinary, for some of Purcell's passages demand a compass of two and a half octaves, combined with the agility of a soprano.

* * *

In the long procession of cathedral composers one mentioned by Dr. Fellowes will arouse the curiosity of the reader. Charles Stroud was a chorister of the Chapel Royal in the first years of the eighteenth century. After acting as deputy for his teacher, Dr. Croft, he became organist of Whitehall Chapel. His career ended when he was a lad of no more than 20 years, yet his anthem "Hear my prayer" is still sung in many cathedrals. There, possibly, was a successor to Purcell.

In his final chapter Dr. Fellowes makes the astonishing statement: "In music, a complete revolution has taken place, as it has also in painting, since the war of 1914-18." Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" was produced in 1911, his "Le Sacre du Printemps" in 1913; and the first exhibition in London of Post-Impressionist painting took place in 1910. But perhaps whispers of such disturbing events did not reach the Cathedral Close until after 1918. There are cathedral organ benches where the news has not arrived yet.

Some may demur, for instance, at Dr. Fellowes' over-statement of Villiers Stanford as taking "a place among the greatest cathedral musicians"—a fine craftsman, Stanford was in his time the best of a rather poor lot—but no reader can question the profound scholarship behind "English Cathedral Music." Its author is our greatest authority on our greatest period of religious music. When peace comes again and cathedral bells once more scatter their "happy noise" over the "colored counties," visitors can have no better guide to that inner, finer voice with which cathedrals sing across the centuries.

The sixtieth anniversary benefit performance for the Actors' Fund will be given at the Imperial Theater Sunday evening. Vinton Freedley is chairman of the entertainment committee. Bobby Clark, Gertrude Lawrence, and the Jooss Ballet are among those announced to appear.

Kleiber in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Erich Kleiber, as guest conductor, has inaugurated a series of Beethoven concerts that will include the nine symphonies with the Mozart Requiem thrown in for good measure.

The program of the first concert included the First Symphony, and the "Eroica" practised listeners at once recognized in Kleiber a master hand. The characteristic Beethoven effects were clearly revealed—the contrasting dynamics, the modulations, the cosmic rumblings in the bass, the "misteriosos," apparent even in the First Symphony. And so on. But Kleiber did much more than clarify and emphasize these technical aspects, for the listener was hardly conscious of instruments of wood and brass, but only of pure music. Kleiber's technique of conducting is vital yet free from any taint of virtuosity. The men of the orchestra joined with the audience in prolonged and sincere applause.

How far we have departed from old-fashioned aesthetics was amply demonstrated recently in a conference in the amphitheater of the University, given by Nicolas Slominsky of Boston, who in a survey that included examples from Bach to Schönberg demonstrated at the piano the different scales and tonalities and atonalities. The sum total of the material presented served to emphasize the dissonant. And while one must admire Mr. Slominsky's mastery of these new idioms and their new techniques, and his ability to play not only with two hands but with elbows as well (as in a Henry Cowell piece), only time will reveal whether the effort was worth the trouble.

Copland headed the list of American music with the "March of the Pioneers," which was followed by selections by the Mexicans, Ponce, Vasquez, Rolon, and the late Revueltas. Of these, the Rolon "Native Dance" was most characteristic and authentic. As an example of humorous music Mr. Slominsky offered three of his own compositions. His example of impressionism was Griffes' "The White Peacock."

A small but select and highly appreciative audience greeted Mr. Slominsky—Mexican composers and music students, José Vasquez, director of the University Symphony Orchestra, introduced the speaker.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
ALVIN THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. & FEB. 23

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—*Atkinson, Times*
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No. Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

'Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, H.Trib*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED., SAT. AND FEB. 23
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Saturday and Monday, 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
Starring
SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN
Sun. thru Wed.—Feb. 22-25

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
DONALD CRISP
Directed by JOHN FORD
Co-Feature
"NIAGARA FALLS"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH
Extra! WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK Cartoon

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Ann SHERIDAN • Monte WOOLLEY
"THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"
Plus "Steel Against the Sky"

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

SOUTH STATION
SINGAPORE-CANADA-Mickey Mouse
Flicker Movies-Hedda Hopper-ALASKA
2½ HR PROGRAM
LATEST NATIONAL and WAR NEWS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Humphrey Bogart—Conrad Veidt
"ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT"
Jeffrey Lynn—Jane Wyman
"THE BODY DISAPPEARS"
Starts Sunday: "DESIGN FOR SCANDAL"
"RISE AND SHINE"

Just Off the Press!
A new, attractively illustrated book—"How to Play a Small Pipe Organ"—an important adjunct to your music library. Send 50 cents to defray printing and mailing costs for your copy.

WICKS
fine small ORGANS
HIGHLAND • ILLINOIS • Dept. 65

'Scandinavian Democracy' Part of Social Studies Course at Friends Central

By Leonard S. Kenworthy

Overbrook-Philadelphia

To almost all students emerging from high school, the Scandinavian countries are merely geographical terms or names in the news. Possibly they were hastily studied in a geography class in the elementary school and probably they have been mentioned in current events discussions in connection with the present war. But aside from these passing references, practically nothing is known about them.

This is not the case, however, with students graduating from Friends Central School in Overbrook-Philadelphia. They are familiar with the Scandinavian countries as a group and each student is something of an expert on one of them before he leaves the school.

Senior students in this school enjoy a core-curriculum on The Individual and Society, in which English, psychology, and the social studies are the three main divisions. Each subject is taught separately but through talks, trips, movies, student-teacher planning, forums and other devices, the three courses aim to study the contemporary world and help each student to find his place in it.

Scandinavia Added

In the social studies, contemporary national and international events largely determine the subject content of the course. Students have generally concentrated in the first semester on the recent history of Russia, Germany, Italy, and occasionally Japan. Using their knowledge of the history of these countries gained from previous courses, they delve deeper into the reasons for the rise of fascism and communism, the national psychologies of these people, their remedies for such basic world problems as the diversity in incomes, unemployment, employer-employee relations, health, housing and foreign policy. Upon the basis of this study students ordinarily concentrate in the second semester on the contemporary United States and its problems. The study of the Scandinavian countries was fitted into this pattern.

Materials for high school students on these countries is practically non-existent. But that in itself presented a challenge. Students made use of the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and collected articles from current magazines on Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. They clipped articles from newspapers like the New York Times and The Christian Science Monitor, specializing in international news. They consulted their local library card catalogues to discover books on these lands. Old National Geographics yielded excellent pictorial material, travel books by Agnes Rothery and others produced much background data.

Recent books such as Marquis Childs' 'Sweden: The Middle Way" and "This Is Democracy," F. C. Howe's "Denmark the Co-operative Way," and the Fabian Society's "Democratic Sweden" gave valuable up-to-date information along social and economic lines. Standard reference works like the "International Year Book" and the "Encyclopedia Britannica" added supplementary materials particularly on the history and government of the countries being surveyed.

But even with careful research, it was not found possible to collect enough material for each student to work on each country. So the class formed small groups acting as committees. Each committee studied a country. There were oral and written reports on all phases of the country being studied.

No group of high school students can be expected to work enthusiastically and diligently on such a topic inside and outside the classroom over an extended period without exchange of ideas with the entire group and without some unifying activity during the long period of preparation involved in assembling material and organizing oral reports. Since the co-operative movement is important in all Scandinavia and its principles are somewhat difficult for novices to understand, the Foreign Policy pamphlet on "co-operatives" was read aloud in class and freely and frankly discussed.

With better students Thomas Mann's "Coming Victory of Democracy" was read aloud in the group and several students reread it individually later, using it as a yardstick to measure the success of democracy in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. A group definition of a democratic society was found more practical as a scale for "weighing" these countries.

The definition arrived at with some suggestions by the teacher was: "A democratic society is one in which every individual (regardless of race, color, creed or economic background) can develop himself to the fullest degree of which he is capable, in order that he may contribute his best to the welfare of society and share to the fullest in its benefits. In such a society decisions are made by the majority with careful consideration and provision for the rights of the minority. Change comes by peaceful, evolutionary methods. It is the responsibility of everyone in such a society to help remove the obstacles which prevent the achievement of these goals."

More Than Book Work

In order that book work might be supplemented by other methods of learning, several students were encouraged to visit co-operative stores and to talk with the managers and with the customers. In order that both sides of the question of co-operatives could be presented, other students were delegated to visit businessmen known to be opposed to the co-operatives. Other pupils sought out Scandinavian-Americans and interviewed them. A smaller group worked on a list of outstanding Scandinavian-Americans in United States history and the contributions they and their group have made to our national life. The attention of more literary minded students was called to the wealth of Scandinavian literature translated into English, including the works of Selma Lagerloef, Hendrik Ibsen, Knut Hamsun, Trygve Gulbrannsen, Johan Bojer, Sigrid Undset, and Hans Christian Andersen. Students were encouraged to visit the Swedish Museum in Philadelphia and the local Swedish restaurant.

The outstanding impression which students carry away from this study of Scandinavia is that democracy works. Students see somewhat similar problems to those in Russia, Germany, and the United States and they see them being solved without recourse to communism and fascism—and thereby they develop a new faith in democracy. Another impression is the one that a nation even after the loss of a great empire and its attendant wealth, can so revamp its internal economy that it can exist in spite of its losses.

Further, young people soon discover that behind the fairly successful solutions to great social and economic problems lies an astounding spirit of co-operation. They learn the premium which Scandinavians place on education through a study of their adult education or folk school movement and they see the results in the high rate of literacy, the astounding amount of books sold and read and written, and the approach of these people to the ills of their society.

Even though the war has disturbed these countries and temporarily at least destroyed the political independence of two of them, Friends Central students will undoubtedly continue to study Scandinavia as a part of the social studies program in the core-curriculum on "The Individual and Society." From this study they will learn facts, develop attitudes and skills which will make them better able to function in the democratic society of their own land in the years to come.

To the Slow Measure of the Minuet

What girl during her years in private school has not worn the costumes of George and Martha Washington's day, and danced the minuet! A beautiful old dance it is, too, and worth spending the time to learn. Our George and Martha here are pupils at the Monticello School for Girls in Los Angeles. Accepting girls from grades one through ten, this school remains open the year around. It describes itself as "non-sectarian but positively Christian," has daily chapel, and sends its girls to local Sunday Schools each Sunday. Costume parties such as that on Washington's Birthday are not alone for fun, but are also to help the girls develop poise and attractive bearing. The school specializes in the "junior girl," both boarders and day pupils.

What One School Does For Bombed Babies

By Rose Fyleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I lost my heart to the Nursery School the very first time I visited it, and I have never come away from that delightful place without carrying with me the memory of some charming sight, some heartening, experience, to brighten the rest of the day.

This, let me explain, is no ordinary school. It came into being through the energy and devotion of a capable young woman, Miss Dorothy Coates, a trained and experienced teacher who had previously been working in London at the Froebel Demonstration School. She felt that there was urgent need that something should be done for the small children who had been evacuated from London to the little country town to which she herself had come when the bombing had put an end to her work.

She found eager helpers. The women's Voluntary Service gave its willing and efficient aid. A local private school took upon itself the role of fairy godmother, the children taking a personal interest in the welfare of their tiny "brothers" and "sisters" in need. Friendly and sympathetic folk of all kinds came forward enthusiastically with gifts of equipment and promises of service. The school was started as a voluntary undertaking, but ultimately the educational authorities, seeing what a good job of work Miss Coates was doing, took over the financial responsibility, wisely leaving the control in the able hands that had started and hitherto run the school.

A Homelike Place

The premises consist of one large room, with a small entrance lobby where the children's outdoor clothes hang, and where there are facilities for washing up and so on. There is also a fair-sized piece of garden attached, which is used for a playground in suitable weather. The big room is a most attractive place. There are little tables and chairs that look as though they might have come from the home of fairy-tale dwarfs, and a large many-colored carpet lies in the center of the floor.

Colored pictures hang on the walls and there are flowers and plants on the long windowsill. In one corner a gallant gray rocking-horse rears his proud head, and in another is a big box of clean yellow sand. Teddy bears, gollywogs and many other delectable playthings live on the shelves or in cupboards. There is a piano against the wall, and everywhere there are books, with bright pictures in them.

It is very good to be present at story-time. The children all sit on the floor round the edges of the carpet. The stories are never very long, and the most popular are those in which the audience can take part, acting as a kind of supporting chorus. The mewings, the gruntings, the flutterings of fairy wings, shoo-shoo-shooing of engines, the hurryings, the swimming actions, the buzzings and growlings and tinklings that accompany the narration are performed with an eagerness and zest that indicate the wholehearted enthusiasm of the listeners.

Some of the children who came from badly bombed areas showed signs at first of the experience through which they had passed. This was mainly manifested in an obvious feeling of lack of security. They could not bear to be parted from their mothers, with whom they felt they were safe. It has even happened that a mother has had to spend the first morning actually on the premises. But thanks to the marvelous resilience of childhood and to the informed kindness and patience of their wise teacher, the children were restored to a state of normality in an incredibly brief space of time. Even the tinest mites rarely give any trouble, and if signs of woe should appear there is always a comforting lap at hand to receive a momentarily dejected baby, and a comforting hand to wipe away tears.

These children are as happy as birds. They are taught to use their eyes, their hands, their ears. Their eyes learn to appreciate color, for they are encouraged to choose for themselves the shades of wool they use in their easy stitchery. Small, uncontrolled fingers learn to handle bricks and chalks and sand, and ears are trained to recognize tunes which are simple, but never cheap. Real musicians assist in the good work by giving generously of their time and talent for the benefit of these tiny citizens.

Jackie's Victory

Moreover, the children are taught to be tidy, to be courteous, to be helpful, and to think of others. At "elevenses," when everyone has a mug of milk and a biscuit, they take it in turns to "wait." They learn to carry the full beakers steadily and unhurriedly. The other day there was only one biscuit left by the time Jackie got to Miss Coates. He had not had his, and biscuits, you must know, are rare and precious these days. Jackie looked at the biscuit and then up at Miss Coates. "There's only one left," he said. "Well, what are we going to do?" asked Miss Coates who very strongly believes in the educational value of letting small children decide things for themselves whenever possible. Jackie went through a brief inward struggle. "Let's go halves," he said at length. And go halves they did.

The school has been running for two years, and a little while ago it celebrated its second birthday with a party. It was a wonderful affair. Mothers are allowed to come, and, bless your heart, "Old boys and girls." To crown all, there was a Punch-and-Judy show! Can you imagine greater heights of bliss than to hear yourself addressed by name by Mr. Punch himself, or to hear Judy making delicious jokes about Nursery School (our Nursery School, mark you) affairs or to see Mr. Crocodile, who figures in one of our play games, actually taking part in the performance?

I do not know what will happen to the Nursery School when the war is over, but one thing is certain. From the effort to overcome the miseries and mistakes and tragedies that have gone to the making up of this welter of confusion in which we are now living, some hopeful and beautiful things have shone forth like lovely flowers. The influence of such things will surely remain and bear fruit long after the effects of the evil things have waned and weakened.

Dads' Night in the School Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dads' Night in the Shops—when Dad comes to school, and teachers of woodshop, electric shop, metal shop, print shop, general shop, and drafting open their doors to Dads who get a thrill out of "messing around" a work bench but have no work bench. Side by side Dads and sons apply the lathe, the drills, or the printing press.

It was at an annual "Open House" of the Emerson Junior High School in Los Angeles that the shop teachers noticed the interest displayed by Dads in the tools and machines. Dads exclaimed enthusiastically over the advantages of the boys these days, and wistfully recalled their own school days with no opportunity to fashion articles of wood, or wire, or metal. Whereupon five young and enthusiastic shop teachers put their heads together and thought what a fine school-community project should develop if the Dads of their pupils were invited to an evening in the shops.

Pupils carried home invitations that were printed by themselves in print shop. The response was most gratifying, for the acceptance came back almost 100 per cent.

From seven to nine in the evening Dads "played around" with the machinery, or watched son finish some particular project. In woodshop son proudly exhibited such articles as end tables, hors d'oeuvre trays, table lamps, or letter openers made of wood. Because of the school's proximity to the sea, boats of all description predominate in choice of projects. All were dutifully admired by Dad, who became eager to get busy with a piece of wood and see what he could do.

One Dad is in the production department of a near-by motion picture studio and knows what every machine should turn out, but he had never worked with any machinery. It was the first time he had ever operated a lathe. Another Dad is in charge of a furniture factory, and others represented varied industries and big business, from executive to layman.

A similar interest was displayed in the other shops. One Dad brought a fireplace screen to work on in the metal shop. Another Dad, who is in the radio business, became so interested in the work of the boys that the day following Dads' Night, he sent to the electric shop several old radio sets for the boys to salvage.

At nine o'clock all work was put away, and Dads and sons and teachers adjourned to the school cafeteria where hot chocolate and cookies were served. Dads became acquainted with one another, and good feeling and comradeship were stimulated. Most of all a new companionship between father and son is fostered, with a happy school-community relationship. This event is now a regular one each semester.

E. S. J.

An Album of Junior's Sayings

The Family Forum

Recording Unfoldment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

"Did you really keep a record of what Junior said when he was little?" my neighbor asked me not long ago.

She was so surprised when I told her I did and that I had thought it a common practice that it set me to wondering if other mothers might not be missing the pleasure brought about by making a book of their children's sayings.

Until the use of phonograph recording devices becomes more general, I think the snapshot album really should be supplemented by a "bright sayings" record written at the times the incidents occurred.

Babies change so rapidly. We would hardly remember those quaint expressions and mannerisms if we did not take snapshots. So too those droll remarks will go out of our memories entirely if someone doesn't jot them down.

* * *

Perhaps some might think that such a record would bring joy only to the mother. But I believe that besides the parents, many intimate friends and relatives who knew the baby as he or she grew up will find the photographic album much more interesting when accompanied by the "saying album." Junior too will find amusement in reading it later on.

On looking through one such book the other day, I found some engaging remarks, long forgotten by the mother who had recorded them.

At two years this child was very polite. One day when he was crying, he sneezed; he stopped howling long enough to say, "Pardon me," then resumed his yells! When his covers came off at night, he would call, "Covers, please."

At about the same age he was wading in some shallow water. He fell face down into the water and, as he came up dripping, yelled for someone to turn off the faucet!

When three and a half he said, "Washington, D. C., is the captain of the United States and he always tells the truth," and, "When I get big I am going to have a pencil with ink in it."

At four years a new white lamp shade was called a "vanilla lamp." One of his first similes was to say that something shined like a boy's face. The telephone rang in the very early darkness one morning; he sat up in bed saying, "Oh, fiddlesticks, it's the middle of the night!"

* * *

With his mother's help he wrote his first letter, but on folding it up himself he found that it did not fit the envelope; so he got the rolling pin to smooth out the creases.

This city child had his first trip to the country when five years old. He said he heard the cows honking!

There were other jottings that reminded this mother of how unfoldment and growth had brought joyous and intelligent responses in the child.

* * *

A small notebook, looseleaf book, or scrapbook can be used for the writing. A much smaller book is required than that for snapshots. However, a sturdy cover is a good investment and an attractive looking book would add to the parent's pride in the work.

The album will be more interesting if it is divided into age headings, putting down under each age what was said and done then. Be sure to write things down soon enough after they occur to get the child's exact words.

The reward for your efforts will be a precious treasury of childhood days. I think every parent will be glad if he keeps such a record.

(Mrs.) J. B.

A Saturday Column

A Passage in Basic English

Basic English

42nd of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today I wish to give an example of some writing in Basic English. The passage is from a book which was written for a group of 10-year-old children who had become interested in astronomy. The children were familiar with every one of the Basic English words, and had had Semantic instruction in the behavior of language.

The value of Basic English for this purpose, to my mind, lies in the fact that as the child approaches a new subject he is not confronted with a host of new words and word senses which are strange to him. The only new words he learns are the terminology words of his new subject, which, acquired in their own context at a time when interest is high in a new subject, are indelibly burned on the memory. Here is the passage:

"Now came a new question. Up till the days of science men had only had a very rough idea of the stars and their positions, and the laws by which they kept in motion. Now they had come nearer to the truth, and the most important thing in this new science was the question of distance.

"Space was much greater than men had ever taken to be possible, and there seemed no way of measuring the distance between the stars. A billion miles was such a little distance in the sky.

"As in the past men had got measuring rods to help them get the answers to their questions, so a new measuring rod, or unit, was necessary to get the measures of the sky.

* * *

"The discovery had been made that light goes at a certain rate. It goes 186,000 miles in a second, and 5,876,068,880,000 miles in a year.

"In the past men had got the measure of weights with pounds and tons, of distances with yards and miles, while their pints and gallons gave them the amount of space taken up by liquids.

"So in this new science a new measuring rod was necessary, and men got into the way of making use of the 'light year' for this purpose. It is the distance light goes in a year. And as we see, to say that a star is at a distance from the Earth of 40 light years, is a much simpler way of keeping a record than to say it is at a distance of 232,000,000,000,000 miles; which is the same thing.

"When we say that a star is 40 light years from the Earth it is another way of saying that a ray of light going out from the star to the Earth at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, would take 40 years to get to us.

"With their new buildings, instruments, and measuring rods, men were now able to get an idea of complete existence.

"They saw that space and stars were all dependent upon one another, and together make a 'universe.' This is the name they have for all space and everything that is in it.

"It is not easy for our minds to get this idea clear, because our education has not yet taken it in and made use of it.

* * *

"The important thing for us to get from this new knowledge is the fact that it is not possible for anything to have an existence without a connection with every other thing in the universe.

"Man, with his eyes saw groups of stars which seemed to go round the Earth in fixed systems, and the 'telescope' gave him a view out into space to much much greater distances than our system of stars.

"By far the greater part of the universe is space, but here and there we come across a system of stars like the one we see in the sky at night, and of which our Earth is a part.

"There are millions of these star systems, and though they are at such great distances from the Earth we have been able to get a good idea of their history and their development. This new knowledge has given us a clearer picture of our star system, which is working under the same natural laws."

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

South American Costumes

"Costumes of South America" is a recently published portfolio which may serve as a source book for artists, students, libraries, and fashion studios. Large, hand-stenciled drawings in full color give a complete picture of the fabrics, colors, and line of the authentic types of South American costumes from the picturesque native dress worn by Indians of the Brazilian jungles to the "manto" of the elegent belles of Santiago. The forty drawings are by Edouard Halouze. Address: French and European Publication, Inc., 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price $20. With eight additional plates of textiles and accessory detail, $25.

Among Us

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

BURDETT COLLEGE
ENTER MONDAY
For college transfers and others wishing intensive courses in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and accounting subjects. Beginning, Advanced, Refresher, Review. Day classes. Men and women. Train for positions in Government and Business. Catalogue.
156 Stuart St., Boston Han. 6300
74 Mt. Vernon St., Lynn LY 2-0234

WOOD SCHOOL EST. 1879
SECRETARIAL. One-year Executive Secretarial; two-year Collegiate Secretarial • Courses include Personality Development, Voice Culture, etc. Special programs for college students.
Placement Service. Day & Eve. Catalog
125 Park Avenue, New York
(100 E. 42d St.-opp. Grand Central) MU. 6-1560

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter Commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Carlthorp School
Accredited Day and Resident
Kindergarten—Elementary Grades
438 San Vicente Blvd. Ph. 42441
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ENDICOTT
Higher Education for Women. 2 Yr. College Courses. Liberal Arts, Sec'l Sc., Photography, Foods, Mdse., Clothing, Art, Drama, Int. Decor., Journalism. Vocational Experience. All Sports. Easy riding distance from The Christian Science Mother Church. E. Tupper, Ph.D., Dean, Prides Crossing, Mass.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Davis School
for handicapped children. Each individually taught by patient and loving instructors. Regular school curriculum. Happy home atmosphere. Three-acre campus of fruit, flowers and equipped playgrounds. Enroll any time. Write for booklet. Ida M. Davis, Director, 2726 Grande Vista Ave., ANdover 8363, Oakland, California.

COEDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited)
Estab. 1911
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

COEDUCATIONAL

College in Three Years to Meet The National Emergency

The Principia College of Liberal Arts offers a three-year plan, beginning with a nine-week summer session from June 12 to August 14, this year, designed to speed the education of students who wish to complete their college education in three years.

All work is fully accredited and students who satisfactorily complete four quarters each year may qualify for a B.A. or B.S. degree. The course is open to both men and women who fulfill the customary entrance requirements.

The work to be offered in the summer quarter lays special emphasis on subjects such as mathematics, natural science, chemistry, and other courses of particular value to men and women who wish to prepare themselves for service in our national emergency. There will be a six-day class week.

The cost of the summer quarter is $300.

The regular four-year course will also be available for students who prefer it.

For College Catalog and full details of courses offered under either the three-year or four-year plan, write the Corresponding Secretary, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College • Junior College • Upper School • Lower School
Coeducational

ART

★ NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF ART
provides personal training for young artists to qualify for positions in the professional field. Outstanding artists actively engaged in today's leading art and fashion centers train students for careers in fashion drawing—costume design—advertising agency, magazine and newspaper illustrating—also general design—life drawing and painting. Application for September Day School entrance acted upon now. Visit our classes or write for catalog "M". 20th year. Studios at 186 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass. Adjacent to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Home Forum

You Come, Too

I KNOW PERFECTLY well why there are no handbooks on How To Be Impulsive. I am entirely aware that nobody does eulogies on people who leaped before they looked. Yet, on that snowy afternoon in Evergreen, I once more forgot to count ten. I was wrapping a copy of Robert Frost's poems to send to my friend Maploony, when I thought of some lines of verse to write on the fly-leaf. So I wrote them:

Herein the stone-walled road
Reaches the view-topped hill.

Of course, the ink had not dried before I regretted them. To erase would disfigure the page. So, on scratch paper, I set about composing lines to follow; and poetry isn't written that way.

To add to my dither, Nicholas Pumble entered with sweaters, arctics, and a look of happy expectancy on his face. He said: "It's starting to snow."

"Give me three minutes," I begged. I did want to get the book off that evening with Hiram.

⁂

Nicholas was very nice about it. He pulled on one arctic and waited fully five minutes before he pulled on the other. Another wait and he arranged his scarf. By now, I had got myself all stickied up in rhymes. I struggled with sentiments that had no meter to convey them. Presently Nicholas asked me what I was doing. I read him my two lines. He admitted their inadequacy. After another wait, he told me that Mozart could write an overture with the curtain going up on the stage. Otherwise, he kept quiet. Gandhi himself could never have been more persistently untroublesome and my last thought flew out of the window, as he knew it would. There was nothing to do but follow.

⁂

An hour in falling snow will smooth any mood. We did not say much or need to. I gave in gladly to the spell in the weaving air and fancied that Nicholas's silence came from the same cause. But not at all; for at length he said: "I believe I could improve on it."

"On what?"

"On nature. On snow."

"I wouldn't mention it to your neighbors, if I were you."

"You see," he went on, "this snow is white, as usual. Year after year. The same thing over and over. Now my idea is this: let it start white. At freezing, say. I agree to that. But let it change color as the temperature goes down, a different shade, if you like, for every degree of cold. Let it pass slowly through the yellows and oranges, through the greens, the blues, to the purples and reds. It will reach scarlet at zero, for example."

"But Siberia, Nicholas! Imagine the horror of living for months in a scarlet landscape, or worse."

"Don't interrupt. Think how my scheme would save running to the thermometer. You look out of the window and say: 'Ah! apple-green! 20 above!' Then you go on with your—well, poetry." His tone was faintly satirical.

⁂

"You'd go on with nothing," I objected. "You'd simply stare."

"Oh, the iridescent drifts!" Nicholas rhapsodized. "Picture the beauty of a sudden drop in temperature. The wind is rising, blowing the turquoise flakes against the jade-green firs. All at once there is a waft of scarlet from the upper air. Pellicules of flame dart past the window. The tempest catches up the snow left by the previous storm—it had varied from hyacinth to canary since the temperature had risen—and curves crimson on lavender, piling peacock drifts along the rainbow road—"

"Nicholas, stop! Let well enough alone. Be thankful for white."

He laughed. "Oh, *I* am," he said, somewhat puzzlingly. "It was you I was thinking of. You were having such a time in there with that poem. But I'm indebted to you. While I was waiting, I discovered the use of poetry—why we write it, or at least the bottom reason for writing it."

"I don't want to hear it, if it's going to be violently original, like your peacock snow."

"What a man!" Nicholas chuckled. "You've put your finger on the very point it's cost me an hour to think out."

Having mollified and mystified me, I told him to continue.

"I was watching you struggle to say something that I knew you were full of," Nicholas went on in a more serious manner. "I wondered why it should be so hard. It occurred to me that you were trying to write something original and colorful when plain white was best, especially on a fly-leaf of Frost's poems. From that I went on to wonder why grown men wrote poetry anyway, and I decided that it was because they were full of something they had to communicate. But, I said to myself, they always communicate the same old things. They keep on saying that the snow is beautiful, that spring is joyous, that loneliness is lonesome, that love is deathless. Why the perpetual iteration? Why bother to say what everyone knows? What's your reason?"

"Because we're such egotists that we think we feel these things more than most and want to share them. That it?"

⁂

"I don't think it's egotism, not with the big poets anyway. The little ones, the small-hearted egotists, want to parade their differences. But the great poets have one incessant desire. They need to say: 'See what we have in common!' They want to make the world's acquaintance. When you are making the acquaintance of a person, you try to find the things you have in common, if it's only somebody you both knew in Milwaukee long ago. You don't flaunt your differences or your superiority in the other's face. It's the recognition of your common lot that makes you friends; and the great poets merely disclose the larger common ground that takes in eternity. Isn't that so? Wouldn't you say that enmity, wars even, come because people forget what they have in common?"

"Yes, but making poems out of the common things unfortunately doesn't make great poets, Nicholas. Otherwise most of us would be sitting at the right hand of Shakespeare, if not on top."

⁂

"You can't catch me there. There's art to fix the gulf, the unfathomable gulf that only the wings of art will carry one across. You can't have the great poem without a great theme; but, at the same time, you mustn't confuse the theme with poetry. It is always and forevermore the wonder, not the object of the wonder, that is poetry, and it takes art to educe this wonder. Shakespeare's right hand will never be crowded. Do you remember the poem that Frost chose, of all his poems, to preface that volume you were writing in? The poem called *The Pasture*?

'I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may):
I shan't be gone long.—You come too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.
I shan't be gone long.—You come too!'

Can you beat that for commonplaceness? Twenty million farmers know from experience what he's saying and it's in the blood of the rest of us. Yet can you beat it for art? I've read or said that poem fifty times and it always tugs at the heart-strings. That poem could almost stop a war. It reminds us of a world so innocent and lovely that the finger halts on the trigger. It re-imagines for everybody a world that was good to live in and still would be good to live in if everybody would stop and imagine it with the poet. 'You come too,' 'You come too,' he says, and in the heart of man there is something that responds. And that, to me, is the use of being a poet and the vindication for saying the same old things about love and beauty until the world hears and lays down its superficial differences and agrees."

⁂

He was right, of course. When I got back, I would tear up my efforts and write something simple, something covering and inclusive and true.

"Must the book go tonight?" Nicholas asked out of a silence.

"I want it to. Why?"

"Well," and he sounded almost diffident, "it was mostly my fault that you didn't get on. Would these lines make amends?

"Herein the stone-walled road
Reaches the view-topped hill.
Here is the field that's mowed,
The summer-shrunken rill,
The bent birch and the bird
That sings at end of day.

"These voices have their say
With something left unheard,
In the New England way.

"Listen, and you will find,
When all else is unkind,
Beauty to stay the mind,
And love that is beauty's stay."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Afternoon

The shoulders of green hills are warm with sun,
While through the orchard drowsy shadows pass;
The distant sheep bells rim the quietude;
The wind runs gentle fingers through the grass.

BARBARA WILSON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

and

Other Christian Science Periodicals
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

The Christian Science Journal
Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above Christian Science periodicals may be purchased from any Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publisher. Use coupon for Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send to the address below the Christian Science Sentinel for 15 weeks, for which I enclose $1.00, in accordance with your Special Introductory Offer.

NAME
STREET
CITY
STATE
CS-1

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SIBYL": *A Painting by Rembrandt van Rijn*

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN (1606-1669) painted this portrait, "The Sibyl," when he was rich in years and experience, but poor in worldly acquisitions. His day of financial success and popular acclaim was over. He had made portraits which pleased his middle-class patrons, but he was not satisfied to remain an efficient painter of faces. Illustrations for the Bible and landscapes also occupied him.

There appeared gradually in Rembrandt's portraits a searching, sympathetic quality. He painted with less literalness and greater interest in the quality of light, the plenitude of form, and the evocation of inner character. He could qualify the atmosphere, impart plastic amplitude to the figure in a broad and authoritative handling of the brush. It was with a discreet manipulation of shadow and light, a discerning distribution of rhythmical accents, a soft luminosity that Rembrandt made these later portraits. He avoided the pitfalls of the naturalistic method, employing the shadows and lights to exalted ends.

D. A.

Vrijwording door Gehoorzaamheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN DEN BIJBEL staat, dat Samuel met de volgende gedenkwaardige woorden zijn afkeuring uitsprak over Sauls ongehoorzaamheid aan Gods bevel: „Heeft de Heere lust aan brandofferen en slachtofferen, als aan het gehoorzamen van de stem des Heeren? Zie, gehoorzamen is beter dan slachtoffer, opmerken dan het vette der rammen" (I Samuel 15:22).

Eeuwen later heeft Christus Jezus aan de wereld het verlichte begrip gebracht van een God, die de Waarheid en de Liefde is. Het Christendom, zooals hij het heeft geleerd, vraagt gehoorzaamheid aan God, zoodat kan worden bewezen, hoe weldoend Gods natuur is. Dientengevolge hebben de leeringen van Jezus bij hen, wier gedachten er ontvankelijk voor zijn, het verlangen wakker geroepen in liefde dienstbaar te worden aan God, die het onveranderlijke goede is. En Jezus heeft bovendien gezegd: „Indien gij in mij blijft en mijne woorden in u blijven, zoo wat gij wilt zult gij begeeren, en het zal u geschieden" (Joh. 15:7).

De Christelijke Wetenschap heeft duidelijk gemaakt, hoe men in den Christus, de Waarheid, kan blijven, zooals de Meester dat heeft geopenbaard en door zijn voorbeeld aangetoond. Zij, die deze Wetenschap bestudeeren, leeren met vreugde God te gehoorzamen en zij wenden zich in hun gebed, dat door geestelijk begrijpen is verlicht, in volle zekerheid tot Hem, die elken menschelijken nood kent en er in voorziet. De Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart, dat God het Gemoed is, het onveranderlijke, goddelijke Beginsel, de bron van alles, wat werkelijk bestaat. Deze Wetenschap laat zien, dat God de eenige substantie is, de onfeilbare Waarheid en onbegrensde Liefde, de ééne, die geheel en al goed is, de almachtige, de alomtegenwoordige, alomvattende en oneindige Geest. Door wat de Christelijke Wetenschap leert, wordt het ons mogelijk, de leiding Gods te volgen en te gehoorzamen, en op dat pad wachten ons slechts vreugde en liefde. Daar alle moeilijkheden en smarten van het menschdom alleen uit onwetendheid omtrent God en omtrent de ware natuur en den waren aard van den, naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis geschapen, mensch voortkomen, worden zij door een juist begrip van de Godheid verjaagd.

Haat, wrok, wraakzucht, teleurstelling en het gevoel van de ijdelheid der dingen zijn euvelen, die geen deel uitmaken van de ware natuur van den mensch. De aanvallen van vrees, de gedachte dat onze mogelijkheden beperkt zijn, zwakte en zondige neigingen, zij alle laten den werkelijken mensch onaangeroerd. Evenmin maakt gehoorzaamheid aan de zoogenaamde wetten van ziekte en kwalen deze ongewenschte toestanden in het menschelijk leven noodzakelijk of onvermijdelijk. Mary Baker Eddy schrijft op blz. 253 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift]: „Geloof niet aan eenige gewaande noodzakelijkheid van zonde, ziekte of dood, daar gij weet (althans behoort te weten), dat God nooit gehoorzaamheid aan een zoogenaamde stoffelijke wet eischt, omdat zoo'n wet niet bestaat." En zij voegt er aan toe: „Het geloof aan zonde en dood wordt vernietigd door de wet van God, die de wet van het Leven, niet van den dood is, van harmonie, niet van disharmonie, van den Geest, niet van het vleesch."

Er is dan ook een uitweg voor hen, die door vrees of onwetendheid onbewust gehoor hebben gegeven aan de uitspraken van het vonnis der stof en der stoffelijke wetten en er de slaaf van zijn geworden. Gehoorzaamheid aan de wetten van God brengt bevrijding. De wet van God is de wet van gezondheid, harmonie en rechtvaardigheid. En Hij geeft tevens het vermogen en het geestelijk verstand, waardoor men Hem kan begrijpen en gehoorzamen. Alles, wat een hinderpaal of belemmering voor harmonie schijnt te zijn, is onwerkelijk en machteloos. Alleen verkeerde drijfveeren of verlangens kunnen schijnbaar onzen vooruitgang tegenhouden. Paulus vroeg aan de Galatiërs: „Wie heeft u verhinderd der waarheid gehoorzaam te zijn?" (Gal. 5:7). De wet der Liefde zegent ieder oprecht verlangen, dat er naar uitgaat God te gehoorzamen en te begrijpen. Er is geen zonde zoo ingeworteld, geen menschelijk vraagstuk zoo hardnekkig, geen ziekte zoo ver voortgeschreden, of wij kunnen door gehoorzaamheid aan de wet der Liefde vertroosting en bevrijding vinden.

Toegeven aan de dwaling zal nooit vrijheid brengen. Het menschelijk denken moet zich, integendeel, aan de goddelijke wet aanpassen en daarmee in overeenstemming worden gebracht. Wanneer men op verstandige wijze Gods wet op zijn persoonlijke vraagstukken toepast, dan kunnen deze, door een met begrijpen gepaard gaande gehoorzaamheid aan het goddelijk Beginsel, langs den juisten weg worden opgelost. Wij behoeven niet langer gebonden te zijn door ons aan stoffelijke overleveringen vast te houden, door bijgeloovig aan dogma's te blijven hangen of door neigingen tot afgoderij. Het eenig noodige offer is, dat wij onze vooropgezette meeningen omtrent God, ons verkeerd geloof omtrent Hem, die het goede is, laten varen en Hem dienen, die den mensch naar Zijn eigen beeld en gelijkenis heeft geschapen en die nooit nalaat, ons naar het goede en ware pad te leiden, zoo wij slechts op Hem vertrouwen.

De ware weg is de weg van liefdevolle gehoorzaamheid aan God, die de onpartijdige en onfeilbare Waarheid is. Gehoorzaamheid brengt ons vrijheid en harmonie. Zwakte, verwarring, twijfel en vrees worden verdreven door de zekerheid, het vertrouwen en den vrede, die uit het vreugdevol begrijpen voortkomen, dat God de Liefde is. De weg der gehoorzaamheid is niet duister voor de nederigen van hart en voor de geestelijk gezinden, die, in het eerlijk verlangen dat pad te bewandelen, bereid zijn een verkeerd begrip van zelfheid af te leggen. Inderdaad geldt voor ons allen de vrijmakende verzekering van Mrs. Eddy: „De Waarheid, het Leven en de Liefde zijn de éénige, aan den mensch gestelde, wettige en eeuwige eischen en zij zijn geestelijke wetgevers, die door goddelijke inzettingen gehoorzaamheid afdwingen" (Science and Health, blz. 184).

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Winter Walk

Hushed we go,
By white radiance subdued,
Past hemlock trees mossed with snow,
Past the hushed wood.

With silence shod
On white silence we tread,
Soundlessly stepping where nothing has trod,
Where stillness is spread.

Quiet we go
In the charmed quiet aware
Of the light whisper of snowflake on snow
Filling the air.

IMOGEN HAWTHORNE

Release Through Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS RECORDED that Samuel reproved Saul's disobedience to divine directing with the memorable words (I Samuel 15:22): "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Centuries later Christ Jesus brought to the world the enlightened concept of God as Truth and Love. Christianity as taught by him requires obedience to God, whereby is proved His beneficent nature. Thus Jesus' teachings have awakened in receptive thought the desire lovingly to serve God, who is unchanging good. Moreover, he said (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

Christian Science has made plain the way to abide in the Christ, Truth, as revealed and exemplified by the Master. Students of this Science are learning willingly to obey God, and with enlightened prayer and assurance they turn to Him who knows and supplies man's every need. Christian Science reveals God as Mind, unchanging divine Principle, the source of all that really exists. God is seen to be the only substance, even unerring Truth and boundless Love, the one wholly good, omnipotent, omnipresent, all-inclusive, infinite Spirit. Through the teachings of Christian Science obedience to God's directing is made possible, and it is a way of joy and love. Mankind's troubles and woes, resulting from ignorance of Him and of man's true nature and character in His image and likeness, are being dispelled through the correct understanding of Deity.

The evils of hate, resentment, revenge, disappointment, and frustration are no part of man's real nature. The aggressive arguments of fear, limitation, weakness, and sinful tendencies do not touch the real man. Nor does obedience to so-called laws of sickness and disease make these undesirable conditions necessary or inevitable in human experience. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 253), "Do not believe in any supposed necessity for sin, disease, or death, knowing (as you ought to know) that God never requires obedience to a so-called material law, for no such law exists." And she adds, "The belief in sin and death is destroyed by the law of God, which is the law of Life instead of death, of harmony instead of discord, of Spirit instead of the flesh."

There is, then, a way out for those who, through fear or ignorance, have unwittingly obeyed and been enslaved by the verdicts of matter and material law. Obedience to God's law brings release. The law of God is the law of health, harmony, and justice. And He furnishes the ability and intelligence whereby one may understand and obey Him. Any seeming obstruction to or interference with harmony is unreal and powerless. Only wrong motives or desires can seem to halt our progress. Paul asked the Galatians (5:7), "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" The law of Love prospers every right desire reaching out to obey and understand God. No sin is so intrenched, no human problem so unyielding, no disease so far advanced that we cannot be comforted and freed through obedience to the law of Love.

Condoning error will not bring freedom. The necessity is for an adjustment in human thought, bringing it into accord with the divine law. Individual problems yield to intelligent application of God's law, and can be rightly solved through enlightened obedience to divine Principle. No longer need we be in bondage through adherence to material traditions, superstitious dogmas, or idolatrous tendencies. The only necessary sacrifice is that we give up our predetermined opinions and wrong beliefs about God, good, and serve Him who created man in His own image and likeness, and who never fails to guide us in the good and right way when we trust in Him.

The right way is the way of loving obedience to God, impartial and unfailing Truth. Obedience brings us freedom and harmony. Weakness, confusion, doubt, and fear are removed by the assurance, confidence, and peace which come from the joyous understanding of God as Love. The way of obedience is not obscure to the humble and spiritually minded who, in the honest desire to walk in it, are willing to put aside a false sense of self. Truly Mrs. Eddy's emancipating assurance is for all (Science and Health, p. 184): "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal demands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

A Sovereign Lady

FOR ME WILHELMINA of the Netherlands is Queen Victoria and Queen Mary combined. She was not actually born a sovereign like Alphonso of Spain, but she succeeded her father when she was a small, light-haired child of ten. . . .

She has entered—practically and intimately—into the lives of her people. There is nothing she does not know about them. She told me how cottages were furnished in the different provinces and what ingredients the peasants used in their local dishes. She has been carried across swollen floods, walked ankle-deep through the plough, visited fishing-fleets and lighthouses, farms and factories, showing complete knowledge of what goes on in each. She has watched manoeuvres with the eyes of a staff officer and gone into the trenches with privates of the line. After forty-nine years as titular and forty-one as actual Queen, she is part and parcel of the land she rules.

Once I asked Queen Wilhelmina what had most interested her when, as a girl of fifteen, already speaking French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish, she visited our country. "Oh, your policemen! They were wonderful! And the pipers at Windsor. But most of all your Queen Victoria. She took me for a drive and I've never seen anyone sit so straight. I couldn't believe she was smaller than me!"

What an interesting sight it must have been—the oldest Queen in Europe in dead black and a little girl Queen, blue eyed, with a straight fringe across her forehead and leg-of-mutton sleeves to her starched white frock! . . .

I have never seen her in uniform. Spectacled, at her desk, saying gravely to a Minister: "This report does not coincide with so-and-so's of such a date," or "I require more information about ——" some country or some person's point of view, she is Queen Victoria with every figure and fact in her brain and a considerable part to play in deciding the destiny of Europe.

In dark velvet with fine jewels, standing very straight, with a happy smile for her two grandchildren, or talking with direct intimacy to her friends, she is Queen Mary. Walking over her farms, riding through her woods, skating, sleighing in the sensible clothes she prefers to fashion, watching travel films, reading books about "real people"—for she does not care for novels—she is herself an original and forceful personality. When, to her people—and now most of all to her soldiers—she says: "In love of freedom, of our national rights and independence I am one with you," this simple stalwart lady, who has never shown fear, is the Holland of History.—From "These Men I Knew," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

A Red Oak in Spring

This tree
Is one with sky:
Dark branches, silver buds,
Blossoms all gold in sun commune
With time.

DONALD BAILEY

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
The Mother Church
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"MIND"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 3 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

R BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942 P

Intimate Message: Washington

The National Mood ..... ***By R. L. S.***

What is the national mood of America in this moment of stress and bad news? It is an interesting subject to examine. There have not been many times in American history when so many disasters were occurring, or where the stakes of the struggle were so tremendous. How does the public measure up to the test?"

To begin with a good many newspapers are demanding an end of "complacency." So far as this goes, it wins great approval. But are there really very many complacent people left in Washington or outside? We do not know of many.

Perhaps the average citizen feels a certain frustration. Particularly the citizen who feels no complacency at all. He buys his share of defense bonds and stamps and does his bit in air raid precautions, and wishes that he could find something more important to do. But outside of the more obvious forms of civilian effort his opportunities seem fairly limited. One of the hardest things he has to do is to hear speeches telling him not to be "complacent." Sometimes it even seems that the men who make these speeches are the ones who have just become aware of the seriousness of the crisis themselves.

But there is one thing the average citizen can do, and many are doing it. That is to cast his weight in the national mood to level-headedness and steadfastness. He can show the calmness and fortitude and tenacity which are the virtues needed in wartime, and never more so than when the news is bad. He can keep his head. He can read wild utterances of public men and quietly evaluate them for what they are

It seems to us, as viewed amidst all the hectic excitement of Washington, that the American nation is showing up very well. It has been lightly charged for generations that Americans are an excitable, volatile race. That theory never appealed to some observers, nor does it seem to be justified now.

The United States has a Constitution that is 150 years old, the oldest document of the kind that has been constantly adhered to among the great powers. That does not seem to be a sign of easy change. The United States has had a democracy longer even than Great Britain. It is often said that the Germans are phlegmatic, and the contrasted American racial mood is held to be one more easily swayed and led. But the United States, unlike Germany, has never had a Hitler; and its essential common sense and genius for self-government is unlikely ever to yield to such an aberration.

The criticism of the supposed volatile national mood has often seemed to come from outsiders like Rudyard Kipling, let us say, who did not understand America very well, or else from timid Americans who did not have a just appreciation of the deep-rooted strength of Democracy.

The United States came through the agony of the Civil War, and showed the dogged strength and fortitude on both sides which is the essential feature of the nation, if you scratch beneath the surface. It was a terrible testing time, but the story speaks for itself. It would be hard for a foreigner to understand America if he did not understand the background of that struggle. Americans do not lightly put aside the plough once they put their hand to it.

The Anglo-Saxon nations are almost the only ones left on earth who have confidence enough in their own fidelity and strength of will to allow unabated criticism in war time. They like to grumble, and why not? But here, too, is a field in which the average citizen can aid. He can differentiate between valid criticism that will end waste and abuses and assist in bringing ultimate victory, and the hysterical outbursts that are bound to come from excitable people in a crisis.

When a Senator demands an end to "political leadership" of the armed forces and in the next instant urges Congress to take over the management of the Army and Navy itself, or when another Congressman accuses the National Government without proof of having its top ranking positions filled with "Communists," he can make allowance for the situation, too.

It is said the Japanese believe they can snatch what they like in the Pacific and that they even think the pleasure-going Americans will be too tired of war to seek retribution. We believe no greater misunderstanding of one nation by another ever occurred.

Americans are in the war for the duration. The big factories are being converted. One of the most calming and heartening things to be seen anywhere in America today is the transformation of Detroit. I was fortunate enough to see it at first hand, and it left me with an unshakable inner conviction of victory, provided time is given to bring the new weapons into play. It will take time yet. In the meantime Americans are holding on and there is nothing in the national mood to indicate that they intend to do anything else.

The Country Speaks: Boston

What About Your Tires? ..... ***By W. Clifford Harvey***

An automobile tire expert looked me squarely in the eye the other day and said nonchalantly: "You needn't worry about the rubber shortage . . . your tires are good for four to five years more."

Under the circumstances, any motorist with pent-up desires to keep the family car rolling as long as possible through the tire shortage would have done as I did, I exploded like an overinflated tire.

The seriousness of the tire shortage, I insisted, did not justify "gags." After all, my tires had already covered 10,000 miles. And I pointed out with some feeling that never had I ridden on any brand new set of tires more than two years. Yet here this fellow was trying to tell me my half-worn casings were good for "four to five more years."

Well, he proved his point with such logic that millions of car operators throughout the United States can rest a bit easier concerning their tire-worn prospects of driving to and from the office daily and getting into the country for a few week ends this summer, and next summer and the summer after that, so far as tires are concerned.

Why is it I never get more than two years out of a set of new tires? Because I waste tire mileage. The dealer made me admit that I scarcely went anywhere without taking the car, that I seldom checked tire pressure, that I never got around to alternating the spare or rotating the tires for uniform wear. The bold-faced fact is I even drove to the barber's and frequently climbed into the car to visit neighbors not more than a quarter of a mile away.

I might not admit all this if I didn't feel that millions of motorists belonged to the same fraternity of tire wasters. To these motorists the tire expert addressed the warning: "Budget your tire mileage just as you now budget the payments on the new car."

For instance, if you go seven miles to the office every day . . . that means 70 miles a week for five days or 3,640 miles a year. The summer camp, 85 miles away, will take 850 more miles for five summer week ends. That's a grand total of 4,490 miles a year. Assuming that tires are good for 30,000 miles, my own tires will last over four years more by discarding incidental driving. And if I take the bus to the office, I can add the mileage saved to extra summer motor trips.

On the basis of 5,000 miles a year, you are allowed 100 miles a week. Sticking to that budget, the motorist with 20,000 miles left in his tires should be able to stay four years on the road at least. The spare will add to that mileage.

Using these ideas as a formula, motorists can estimate their own tire budgets. The number of miles they can cover per week must be lower or can be greater than 100 according to the estimated mileage left in the tires and the ability of the motorist to adhere to ethics of good driving which saves on rubber.

The average motorist believes there is a tremendous supply of used and recapped tires available and that he will be able to have his tires recapped when the time comes. The facts are that the number of used tires is relatively very small in relation to the demands that will develop by the end of the year. The available recapping materials simply will not go round when the demands increase.

If you have any old rubber tires stored away, bring them out and use them. Much has been said about rubber deterioration, especially unused rubber, but no one has yet been able to say with accuracy how long a casing will last even though it is not used. I took a tire off that had worn down to the tread in 1937 after two years' wear. Last month (it was slightly over six years old) I was told the casing was in excellent condition, so I had it retreaded. If it lasts a year and a half as the dealer said it will, it will be almost eight years old when the new tread is gone. And I hope to recap it again.

I know another man who bought a 1937 Oldsmobile just before he took an extended three-year trip by rail. He left the car on the garage floor without even jacking up the tires, came back in 1940 three years later, and the tires are still doing duty today. So much for tire deterioration.

The fact is we don't half realize what an excellent job the tire manufacturer has been doing for us. He has made his product so good, and so cheap, that heretofore few motorists have considered the salvaging possibilities of tires which, in normal times, could have been retreaded for $4. Today the ceiling price on retreads is $8.75.

To Change the Subject:

Immoderate Indulgence in the Classics ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

It is reported that Dr. Evans Clark, at the annual Rollins College economics conference, called a classical education "worse than useless" and indicated that it was one reason for American "flabbiness." He stated, evidently, that none of the classical tongues compares, for importance, with Spanish or Portuguese.

Granting the usefulness of Spanish and Portuguese, especially in trading with Latin America, I cannot bring myself to accept the designation of the classics, so recklessly tossed aside.

Those Americans whom I have found most unprepared for war do not suffer from too much Greek and Latin. In fact in my travels I have come upon very few Americans seriously afflicted that way. Many of the dangerous persons I have met, those too gullible where Naziism is concerned, too ready to spread racial hatred and sabotage, or unable to see any need for defense preparation, would look perfectly blank at the mention of Cicero or Virgil, Homer or Aeschylus, and begin to wonder which movie they missed.

Take Marie, who serves behind the lunch counter at the drug store. Before the United States entered the war she saw no reason for severe criticism of Hitler, and "them English oughter to be put in their place. They've got away with too much, anyhow." Pat the janitor "can't see no need" of defense training, for, even today, he sees no possibility of German attack on New England. What does move him to violent expression is his desire for the extermination of one race. Whether his furnace fire goes out, or his radiators leak, or his son brings home a discouraging report card, it's all the fault of the Jews. He thinks Prime Minister De Valera should continue to be stubborn about bases in Eire.

Neither Marie nor Pat could be said to be unduly influenced by a classical education. Nor could Mrs. Lebrun, with whom I have chatted at the corner grocery. She had no deep interest in the war prior to Dec. 7. Although distant relations lived in France, she and her family were in America, so "never mind s'long as the Germans don't come here, hah?" When her son was drafted and could not get home for Christmas, she wept profusely. No one had been more abused. At the first inkling that sugar might become scarce she made the round of the neighborhood stores, collecting all she could purchase. A. R. P. workers and people selling defense bonds ring her bell in vain.

There are other shining examples not burdened with a classical education, while, on the other hand, persons who, in my estimation, seem particularly clear-sighted regarding the emergency have assuredly had some grounding in the classics. Among writers of penetrating vision and stimulating expression I recall, offhand, Archibald MacLeish, J. B. Priestley and Alfred Noyes. It would be easy to continue naming both English and American writers, whose work is by no means "flabby," who sacrifice neither Latin nor Greek.

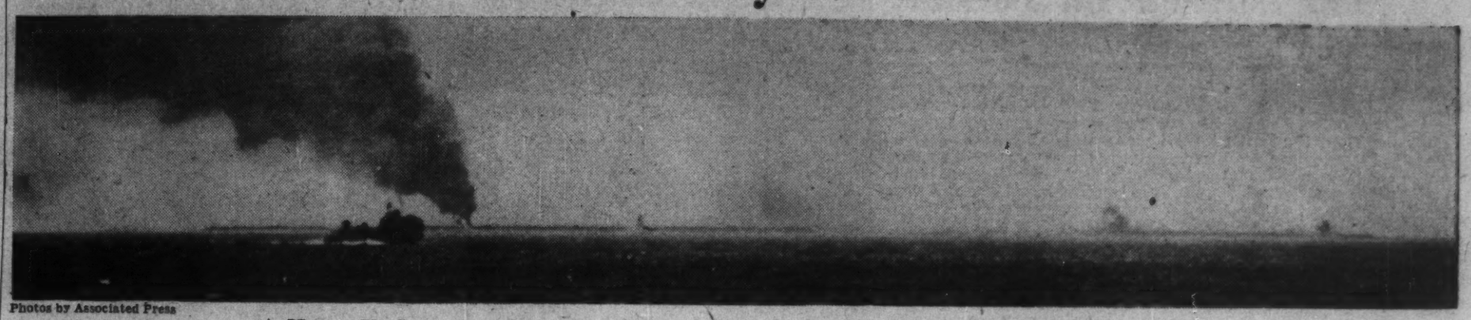
Contrary to much casual conclusion, the classical languages are not just obsolete words, so antiquated that no one has definite knowledge of their pronunciation. They are the tongues in which great thinkers have expressed themselves and left information about problems not so dissimilar to ours as might at first appear. The terse observations of Marcus Aurelius, for instance, have comforted many harassed students, forced into uncongenial company.

A German scholar of my acquaintance, now in exile in the United States, saw his library burned by the Nazis. Nothing, however, could rob him of his culture or the memory of what he had read. He had learned how to think in such a way that he retained his poise. He had a mental storehouse filled from all the sources of the past as well as the present. It was incapable of exhaustion by any new phase of that aggression which overthrew the ancient Greeks but failed to stamp out their civilization.

Possibly the average person's knowledge of literature and history does not lead back far enough to connect methods of warfare. One thing that has not changed fundamentally since the Punic wars is the human mind. Spears and swords are no longer the weapons, yet it would not surprise me if something useful might be learned from the strategy of Hannibal. And who can deny that Hitler profited by the example of the Trojan horse?

It does not seem to me that anything is to be gained by ruling the classics out of American education. If, moreover, the student wishes to learn Spanish or Portuguese, what better basis could he have than Latin? It would help him too with English grammar, and he might consider it worth while to master that.

First Pictures of the Navy's Pacific Islands Raid



Photos by Associated Press

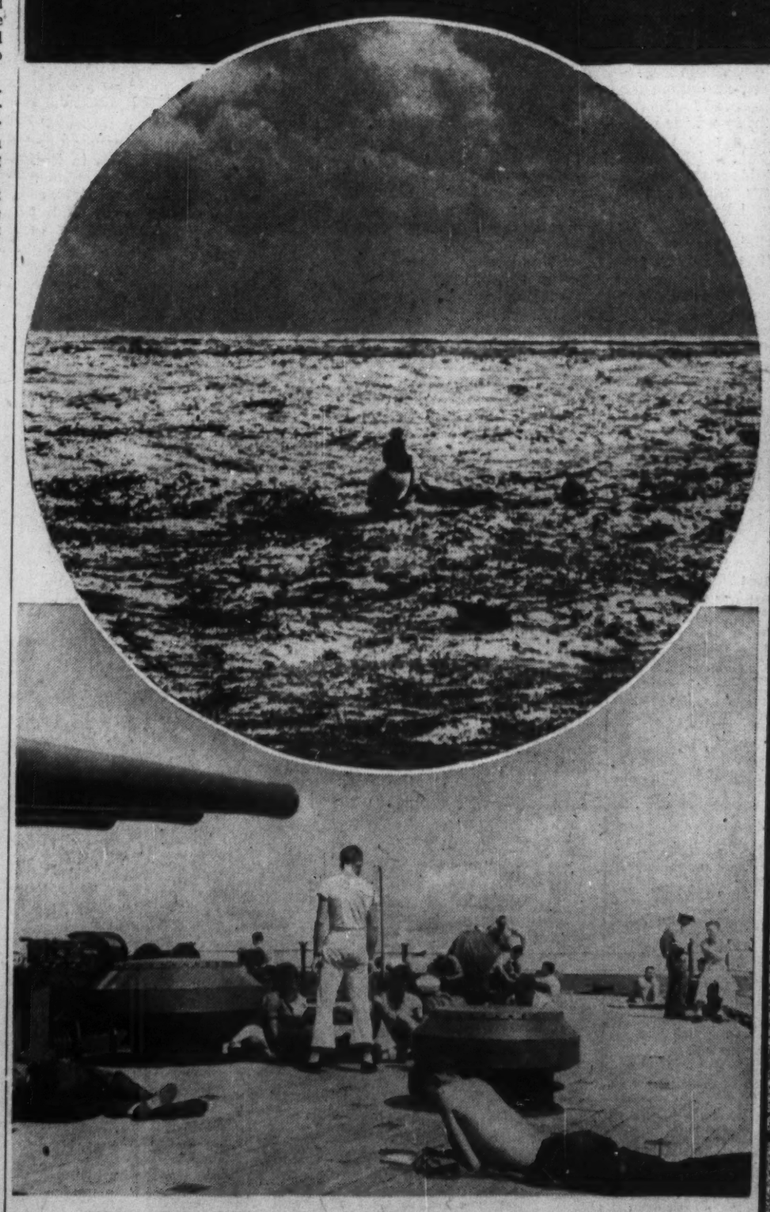
A Heavy U. S. Cruiser Fires On Wotje Atoll in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands Attack

The cruiser is seen at the left, partly obscured by the smoke from its guns. On the Atoll where shells are bursting, a burning oil tank can be seen.

A U. S. Plane Nears Wotje Atoll at Dawn for the Attack

Marines on the Alert as Their Destroyer Goes Into Action

Black Smoke From Fires During Wotje Atoll Attack



Top: Downed Pilot and Radio Operator Await Rescue

Sitting on pontoons of their plane with inflated rubber boat alongside

Bottom: The Men Relax After the Raid

By a Staff Artist

Leon Blum: 'Gentlemen, You Are All Unconstitutional'

Local Baseball Club Ready for Southern Trip—Hockey Games Return Next Week

Red Sox Vanguard Heads For Sarasota on Tuesday

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston gets its first official hint of the approaching spring and baseball season early Tuesday morning when the so-called vanguard of the Red Sox rolls out of the South Station at approximately 8:20 and begins the two-day journey to the club's training headquarters in Sarasota, Fla. As no players will be leaving from here on that day, only coaches Frank Shellenback and Tom Daly, New England scout Hughie Duffy and secretary Phil Troy will represent the Red Sox family.

The party, made up mostly of newspapermen and royal rooters, is scheduled to reach Sarasota about 4:30 Wednesday afternoon, there to be greeted by Manager Joe Cronin, Jim Tabor and perhaps one or two more Sox players already in the popular West Coast town.

Start Thursday

Cronin has called the initial workout for batterymen on Thursday morning, and as far as is known, everybody will be on hand. The skipper will probably call the usual meeting about 9:00 o'clock in the Payne Field clubhouse, in which he will give the boys a brief but effective pep talk. By 10 o'clock they will be out on the field limbering up for the long season ahead. Joe will probably follow his schedule of the past, that of staging one long workout in the late morning, with a lap over into the early afternoon, and giving the men the rest of the day to themselves.

As this was written—a couple of days ahead of time due to the fact that the Monitor does not publish on Monday—the Red Sox officials were uncertain as to the exact number of players who will catch the South-bound train Tuesday and Wednesday. It was believed Anton Karl, the tall right-hand rookie pitcher from Scranton of the Eastern League, will join the party at New York, as his home is in Mount Vernon. However, who might get on along the trail is not known.

Newsome Driving

Dick Newsome, the soft-spoken hurler from Ahoskie, N. C., who stepped up and won 19 games a year ago, is driving to Sarasota and probably will be at the Seaboard station Wednesday afternoon. Johnny Orlando goes down this week end to get the trunks unpacked and the equipment ready for the Thursday invasion of the batterymen. Jim Tabor, too, takes an early train. Trainer Win Green will also be at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel a day or two ahead of the first crowd.

To keep the records straight, the Red Sox will not appear in Boston until close to 11 o'clock on the evening of April 10. They are scheduled to play the Newark Bears in their home park that afternoon, will go by special bus from there to New York and then catch the 6:00 o'clock train. The Sox and Braves open their city series April 11.

Tony Lupien, the first base aspirant who formerly went to Harvard and who now makes his home in Lexington, and Eddie Pellagrini, the kid shortstop from Dorchester and the San Diego club, are not due in Sarasota until the morning of March 2d. Therefore, they will not take a train out of the Hub until later next week, possibly Friday or a week from today. The full squad will be on hand the 2d, unless, of course, there should be more Army calls or holdouts. The first Grapefruit League game is with the New York Giants on March 7.

The official Braves' party, supported by scribes and fans, leaves for the new Sanford (Fla.) training camp one week from tomorrow morning, also on the 8:20 train. Unlike the Red Sox, however, the local National Leaguers will reach their destination late the following morning, at about 11 o'clock. Sanford is close to 200 miles further North than Sarasota.

* * *

Manager Casey Stengel will put Braves' batterymen through their first maneuvers the morning of March 3d. The entire squad is due on the scene the 9th. Several players will probably be taking the train at the South Station.

* * *

Ed Doherty announced this afternoon the signing of rookie shortstop Johnny Pesky to a 1942 Red Sox contract. Last year with Louisville the Portland, Ore., boy was the most valuable player in the American Association by a vote of sport writers. Only unsigned infielders are now Jimmy Foxx, Jim Tabor, and Skeeter Newsome.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Gls For	Gls Agst
Johnstown	29	15	5	63	201	165
Boston	28	15	5	61	207	157
New York	28	16	5	61	225	162
Washington	22	23	5	48	202	216
Baltimore	20	26	4	44	196	217
River Vale	14	30	4	32	142	196
Atlantic City	14	32	0	32	190	250

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	11	5	3	25	94	59
Johnstown	12	6	1	25	81	63
Washington	9	9	2	20	78	83
Atlantic City	9	9	0	18	72	74
Baltimore	7	11	2	16	71	85
Boston	7	10	1	15	61	71
River Vale	6	11	1	13	54	76

Specialist for the Oarsmen

Wide World

George Pocock at Work in Shop

Englishman who came to these shores several years ago and gained fame with his brother as the builders of the finest rowing shells in the world.

By-Plays

Sullivan Trophy

Leslie MacMitchell, star middle-distance and cross-country runner of New York University was the winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy for 1941. He was voted the medal by the sports experts for being the "outstanding" amateur athlete for that year both from the point of athletic ability and sportsmanship. Among his leading competitors for the honor were Cornelius Warmerdam and Gregory Rice. Rice's specialties are the two and three-mile runs while Warmerdam is a pole vaulter.

When the indoor track season was about to open in the East it was generally predicted that the chief battle for the honor of being the outstanding performer would rest between MacMitchell and Rice. Warmerdam was not given much consideration.

To date two big indoor meets have been held in the East and in each case it was Warmerdam who really stole the show. In the Millrose Games at New York this California teacher not only won his specialty, but he became the first pole-vaulter ever to better 15 feet indoors, and while Rice and MacMitchell starred in their events they did not receive as much acclaim as did Warmerdam. And the last named certainly was entitled to all the praise that was showered on him.

In the B. A. A. Games last Saturday it was Warmerdam again in the opinion of the entire audience as well as the experts who voted on the question of who should receive the Jonn J. Halahan Thophy for being the outstanding performer of the meet. And again the honor was well deserved for he not only won the event by a wide margin but he made a new world's record of 15ft. 7¼in., which is even better than his outdoor mark.

Several persons thought that Warmerdam should have received the Sullivan Trophy last year. We admit we had a hard time chosing between him and MacMitchell and believed that we could vote for either with perfect fairness. But be that as it may, we believe that if that Trophy is awarded for 1942 there is no question but what the Californian pole vaulter is right now leading by a wide margin. And it is going to take a "super" athlete to beat him out before voting time.

Francis Ouimet Interested In Local Baseball Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21—Baseball has resumed its proper claim on the time and attention of the players assembled in Florida for the beginning of the training season, but golf had its day with the big leaguers, minor leaguers, players, managers, coaches, youngsters, old-timers, umpires, and all last week, and an interesting occasion it was for those spectators who never before had seen a sizable group of the diamond performers in action on the links.

Not the least interested was Francis Ouimet, who barely had appeared on the scene of the baseball golf championship before he was dragged into a controversy as to Ray Lenahan's eligibility to compete. As a close personal friend of Lenahan's, the former national open and amateur champion was able to furnish all necessary data, for many a laugh he has had listening to the Rhode Island 1940 amateur golf champion recount amusing anecdotes of his professional baseball career of about a quarter of a century ago, chiefly in the Eastern League. In the big league he was, to use a golfing expression, in the competing field but a non-qualifier for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Long Tee Shots

Looking over the baseball field in its golf championship at the Miami Country Club, oldest golf course of this section, Ouimet, as part owner of the Braves, had a chance to look over some of the members of that team, and he is hoping that Eddie Miller and Tony Cuccinello will swat the horsehide this coming season the way they did the golf ball, for they both pounded out some tee shots that won his heartiest approbation. True enough, they bobbled a few shots here and there, enough to pile up 254 and 252, respectively, for the 54 holes of medal play, which landed them about mid-way down the list.

In the matter of long hitting, however, the honors in the baseball group belong, by almost unanimous consent, to Paul (Dizzy) Trout. He laughed and chattered his way through the tournament, having a great time, while pounding out tremendous tee shots, although not always straight. "He hit one," avers Judge J. W. Monahan of Belmont, Mass., "that I'm satisfied carried over 300 yards."

Some of Trout's hits that I saw, from a distance, bore out what the judge said; but the longest individual shot that I actually saw from close range was one by Jimmy Foxx at the 16th hole in the second round. The hole is a par-5, 456 yards, and Double X used an 8-iron for his second. His smite off the tee was equivalent to one of those "longest ever" home runs, a line drive, in contrast to the many high ones that he hits on the golf course.

And on the subject of long hits, Judge Monahan, a competitor in the baseball championship, also poked out a few that must have made some of the young fellows squirm. The judge, who was a big league baseball player before Lenahan's time, and before any other of the tournament contenders here, had no questions asked as to his eligibility and, as well known through the news channels last week, walked out with the best-ball-pro honors in the best-ball 18-hole affair which preceded the championship. He and Harry Adams, sporting goods salesman, won after a play-off.

"Warmed Up"

On the last hole of the regular round the judge thought he had had enough of a "warm-up" to let out a bit, whereupon he let go with all he had. Where he had been driving about even with the others, he this time put one fully 40 yards past his partner and two opponents.

During the tournament we saw quite a bit of Joe Cronin's play, enough to get a little insight on why he gets along so well with his players. He gave some striking examples of self-control, especially at one hole in the early stages where he went from trap to trap until he must have been almost dizzy. He had had a good start, so this must have been upsetting, but Joe never showed an inkling of temper and when a spectator joshed him about it, as he was walking off the green, Joe merely remarked: "I now know how Sam Snead felt." Before Cronin left for the Red Sox training camp, he played Indian Creek with Francis Ouimet, Ray Lenahan, and W. H. Danforth, and on this very testing course, in a high wind, he scored an 83.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

East

Mass. Tech. 37, Bates 35.
Colby 40, Northeastern 17.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 50, Virginia 37.
California (Pa.) Tea. 49, Edinboro Tea. 39.
Delaware 45, Brooklyn Poly 41.
Earlham 49, Swarthmore 47.
Villanova 58, St. Bonaventure 38.
Columbus 51, St. Vincent 50.
Duquesne 47, Waynesburg 34.
Temple 45, West Virginia 39.
Scranton 51, Georgetown 38.
Muhlenberg 39, Gettysburg 29.
Bucknell 50, Ursinus 33.
Concord 64, Morris Harvey 46.
Colgate 58, Hobart 55.
West Liberty 61, Potomac State 56.
West Virginia Wesleyan 53, Bethany 43.
Hamilton 51, Haverford 27.
Penn Military 54, Philadelphia Phar. 38.

South

Appalachian 57, Catawba 39.
Randolph-Macon 45, American U. 39.
Presbyterian 53, Clemson 27.
Arkansas 42, Texas 34.
Washington and Lee 31, William and Mary 27.
Richmond 43, V. M. I. 29.
Transylvania 40, Union (Ky.) 36 (overtime).
Arkansas Tech 51, Henderson 46.
Hendrix 49, Arkansas State 42.
Louisiana State 31, Tulane 21.
Auburn 47, Florida 23.
Murray State 70, Memphis 37.
Loyola (New Orleans) 53, Spring Hill 48 (overtime).

Midwest

Culver-Stockton 45, Tarkio 29.
Kansas 31, Oklahoma A. and M. 28.
Rockhurst 71, Haskell 41.
Baldwin-Wallace 49, Western Reserve 40.
Oberlin 47, Louisville 42.
Ohio Northern 82, Ashland 38.
Westminster (Mo.) 42, William Jewell 33.
Luther 65, Central (Iowa) 30.
St. Ambrose 60, Upper Iowa 33.
Warrensburg T. 50, Kirksville T. 34.
Coe 45, Ripon 41.
North Dakota State 51, North Dakota 46.
Bethany (Kan.) 48, College of Emporia 30.
Emporia State 38, Southwestern (Kan.) 34.
Washburn 56, Wichita 38 (overtime).
Wabash 41, Rose Poly 35.
Central (Ind.) Normal 44, Valparaiso 43.
Maryville T. 38, Cape Girardeau T. 34.
Northern Michigan 55, Grand Rapids 39.
Central Michigan 61, Michigan Tech 41.
Michigan Nor. 68, St. Mary's (Mich.) 28.
Alma 48, Hope 46.
Kalamazoo 42, Olivet 26.
Findlay 64, Bluffton 37.
South Dakota 33, Aberdeen Northern 19.
Eastern Ill. T. 40, Southern Ill. T. 27.
Milwaukee T. 45, Platteville 36.
Stout 43, La Crosse T. 39.
Doane 30, Nebraska Wesleyan 34.
York 62, Midland 58.
Parsons 41, Kirksville Osteopaths 37.
Western Union 48, Yankton 39.
Millikin 46, North Central (Ill.) 43.
Chadron T. 57, St. Regis 50.
Kearney T. 53, Hastings 46.
Baker 42, Bethel 32.
Southeastern (Okla.) 39, Okla. City 17.
Northeastern (Okla.) 32, Okla. Baptist 30.
Southwestern Tech (Okla.) 38, East Central (Okla.) 33.
South Dakota State 40, Morningside 37.
Central (Mo.) 45, Kemper 30.
Indiana Tech 41, Griffin 33.

West

Fresno State 59, San Diego State 30.
Rice 52, Texas Christian 32.
Texas Wesleyan 66, Austin 19.
Texas A. and M. 47, Southern Meth. 29.
Texas Tech 61, Arizona State 52.
Idaho 38, Oregon 36.
Utah 35, Denver 28.
Southern California 59, California 37.
San Jose State 54, Nevada 51.
Weber 52, Idaho Southern 44.
Carbon 37, Westminster (Utah) 30.
Snow 53, Dixie 51.
West Texas State 66, Arizona 39.
Washington 47, Oregon State 40.
Ricks 43, Albion Normal 38.
Montana 76, Whitman 63.
Greeley State 53, Colorado College 40.
Texas Mines 64, New Mexico 43.
Redlands 70, La Verne 44.
Stanford 42, UCLA 36.
Puget Sound 52, Pacific (Ore.) 45.
West. Washington 50, Cen. Washington 45.
St. Martin's 54, East. Washington 40.
San Francisco State 53, Santa Barbara State 46.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 44, Col. of Pacific 40.
Willamette 44, College of Idaho 38.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Ohio State 53, Michigan State 27.
Carnegie Tech 44, Kent State 30.
Iowa State 47, Nebraska 37.
Fordham 43, St. Joseph's 32.
Loyola (Chicago) 38, Depauw 37.
N. C. State College 62, William and Mary 11.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Eastern Amateur League
Washington 6, Boston 3.
Atlantic City 6, River Vale 0.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League
Chicago at Montreal.
Brooklyn at Toronto.

American League
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Hershey.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at Springfield.

American Association
Fort Worth at St. Paul.
St. Louis at Omaha.
Dallas at Tulsa.

Eastern Amateur League
Baltimore at Johnstown.
Washington at River Vale.

Sunday

National League
Chicago at New York.
Toronto at Detroit.

American League
Philadelphia at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.
Hershey at Washington.

American Association
Fort Worth at Minneapolis.
Dallas at St. Louis.
Omaha at Kansas City.

Eastern Amateur League
Boston at Baltimore.
Johnstown at New York.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Michigan 58, Notre Dame 48.
Drake 57, Iowa State 47.
Iowa 36½, Chicago 48, Northwestern 24½.

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Dartmouth 5, Wesleyan 0.
Harvard 7, Amherst 2.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 20

Illinois 558, Minnesota 551.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

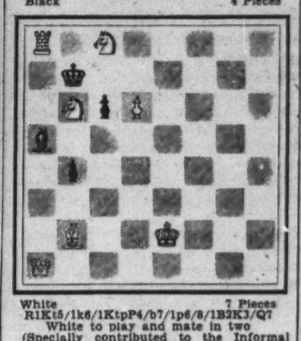
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 21, 1942

Problem No. 2429

By Eugene Neuhaus, Berkeley, Calif.

Black 4 Pieces

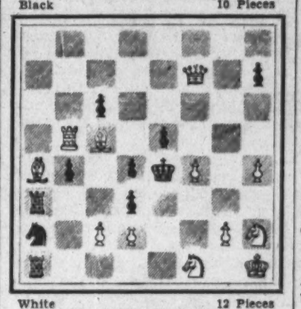


White 7 Pieces
R1Kt5/1k6/1KtpP4/b7/1p6/8/1B2K3/Q7
White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal Tourney. An old theme neatly developed.)

Problem No. 2430

By E. Davis and C. S. Kipping

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
8/5Q1p/2p5/1RR1p3/Bp1pkP1P/r2p4/-kt1PP2PKt/r4Kt1K
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, 41st Tourney, British Chess Problem Society, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

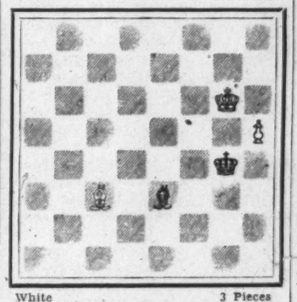
No. 2427. RxBP
No. 2428. 1. R-Q6 threat
2. QRxQPch
1. ... RxKP
2. Kt-R4
1. ... KtxKP or R-R5
2. RxB
1. ... Kt-Q6 or P-Q6
2. KtxB
1. ... KtxR
2. Q-Kt2ch

End-Game No. 603. White wins: 1 K-B5, B-K7; 2 K-B4, B-Q6; 3 P-KR5, B-K7; 4 P-R6, B-Q6; 5 P-R5, etc. If 2 . . . B-B6; 3 P-QR5, etc. After 1 K-B5, K-K5; 2 P-QR5, K-Q5; 3 P-Kt6, PxP; 4 PxP, K-B4; 5 K-B4, B-Q4; 6 K-K5, B-B6; 7 P-R5 and one P must queen.

End-Game No. 603

By Centurini

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

National Championship

Plans for the national championship tournament, due this year and originally postponed, are slowly taking form. Because of a demand that the tournament be held, even without the usual prize fund, it has been suggested that prizes be in defense bonds, and that men in uniform be admitted without charge.

L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation, has been designated as chairman of the tournament committee by George Sturgis of Boston, president. I. Kashdan has been acting for the players, and has indicated that Samuel Reshevsky would once again defend his title.

Further details are not yet available, but the time will be in late March or April, and the place New York City.

Women's Tournament

Along with the national championship, it is planned to hold the women's championship. This event was won by Mrs. Adele Rivero Belcher previously, but before that Miss N. May Karff had triumphed, and recently regained her title by defeating Mrs. Belcher in a match.

The Marshall Chess Club sponsors an annual women's championship. Miss Karff won this event last year and holds the Hazel Allen trophy.

Manhattan Championship

After winning seven straight, Sidney Bernstein relaxed just enough for Fred Reinfeld to come up from behind. These two with 8-2, share first and second.

Here is how Bernstein disposed of a dangerous rival

Ruy Lopez

Pinkus White	Bernstein Black	Pinkus White	Bernstein Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 Q-B3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 P-Kt4	BxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 PxB	P-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 Kt-Kt3	P-K5
5 Castles	B-K2	25 Q-K2	PxBP
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	26 PxQBP	P-B5
7 B-Kt3	Castles	27 KtxP	P-B6
8 P-QR4	P-Kt5	28 Q-Q3	Kt-K4
9 P-R3	R-Kt1	29 Q-QSch	Kt(R1-B2
10 B-B4	P-Q4	30 Kt-Kt3	K-R
11 PxQP	KtxP	31 Kt-B5	B-B3
12 P-Q3	B-B3	32 B-K3	P-B3
13 Q-K4	KKt-K2	33 Q-K6	Q-R3
14 QKt-Q2	B-B4	34 KtxP(B3)	KtxKtch
15 Q-K3	P-QR4		
16 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt3	35 QxKt	QxP
17 P-KKt3	B-K2	36 B-Q4	BxB
18 P-R4	P-R3	37 PxB	R-Kt6
19 P-R5	Kt-R	38 KR-B	QxRch
20 Kt-R2	Q-B	Resigns	

Marshall Championship

H. Seidman has won the Marshall championship by a good margin. Toward the close, the only player to threaten to dislodge him was A. E. Santasiere, who finished second.

This game shows Santasiere's delight in bizarre positions, and his skill in turning them his way.

Indian Defense

Santasiere White	Richman Black	Santasiere White	Richman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-Kt3	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	16 QKt-B4	B-Kt2
3 P-QKt4	P-Q4	17 P-B3	P-KR4
4 P-K3	P-QR4	18 P-K4	B-Kt3
5 P-Kt5	P-B3	19 CastlesKR	Kt-R4
6 P-QR4	PxP	20 Q-K3	Kt-B5
7 PxP	QKt-Q2	21 P-Kt3	KBxP
8 P-B4	PxP	22 BxB	QxB
9 BxP	Kt-Kt3	23 PxKt	QxQch
10 B-K2	QKt-Q4	24 KtxQ	PxP
11 KKt-Q2	B-B4	25 Kt-Q5	CastlesQR
12 B-Kt2	Kt-QKt5	26 RxP	K-Kt
13 Kt-R3	Kt-Qdch	27 KR-R	Resigns
14 BxKt	BxB		

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Lehigh 15, Virginia Military Institute 9.
Michigan State 20, Case 8.

Army-Harvard Games On Monday Afternoon

The Army-Harvard basketball and hockey games Monday, originally scheduled for 8:30 in the evening, will be played in the afternoon, the hockey game at 3 and the basketball contest at 3:45. This change is due to return transportation difficulties facing army athletes on the holiday.

Olympics at Home Monday; Bruins vs. Rangers Tuesday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics are due to play at home for the first time in more than two weeks next Monday evening when they take the ice at Boston Garden against the Atlantic City Sea Gulls. The 'Pics were in Boston for a short time this week but left to complete their present road trip of seven games before playing at the Garden.

In Washington last night, the Olympics bowed to the Eagles by a 3-to-6 score and the loss saw them fail to move back into a tie for first place in the standing with Johnstown Blue Birds. In the only other game last night Atlantic City stopped River Vale 6 to 0. Tomorrow the Olympics will play at Baltimore, a team which will visit Boston next week end for two games on Friday and Saturday evenings.

One Bright Note

The one bright note in an otherwise sad two-week period for the Olympics came when it was learned that Vic Polich, leading goalie in the league, would be available for the rest of the season. Polich appeared before his draft board in Minnesota a week or so ago and was given a partial deferment in view of his family's dependency. When Vic was beaten 9-2 by Johnstown last Tuesday, incidentally, it marked the first time in his career that more than eight goals had been scored upon him in any one game.

In the meantime the Boston Bruins were home again after losing to Chicago last Sunday and to Brooklyn Americans last Thursday. The Bruins, moreover, were wondering just what it takes for them to beat the once-humble Amerks, who now have defeated the Bostontonians four times running and hold the distinction of having beaten the Bruins more times this season than any other N. H. L. club.

Meet Rangers

The Bruins will practice this week end in preparation for their game next Tuesday with New York Rangers at the Boston Garden. Rangers are still leading the league, a spot guaranteed to them when the Americans last beat the Bruins. Before the week end is out, however, the chances are that Toronto Maple Leafs will move out in front or at least tie the Rangers. Now but two points behind, the Leafs play Amerks at Toronto tonight, and Detroit at Detroit Tuesday.

In their game here on Tuesday the Rangers will have their eye on a new record for their club. If they score two goals against the Bruins they will tie the total of 149 which the 1937-38 Ranger outfit established as the high in the team's history. The Blue Shirts also hope to keep alive their non-shutout streak, which has now reached the lofty total of 92 games. The Ranger aim is 100.

Over the Blue Line

After Tuesday's game, there will be only four more regular-season Bruins' games at homes . . . The Bruins face the same number on the road before the play-offs start . . . Montreal Canadiens, who almost climbed out of the cellar by coming within a point of matching Detroit and Brooklyn in the standing, were dealt a cruel blow when both the Wings and Amerks won Thursday . . . Canadiens are again one and one-half games behind, quite a margin to make up at this stage of the game . . . Montreal Royals, incidentally, failed to make the Allan Cup play-offs for the first time since 1938 . . . The loss of their Razzle Dazzle line to Canadiens proved too much of a hole to plug.

* * *

In the charity game to be played at Montreal Forum Tuesday evening between old-time Canadiens and Maroons, young Howie Morenz, junior, will take his father's place between his former wings, Billy Boucher and Aurel Joliat . . . Howie will even wear the No. 7 which his father wore and which was retired after his passing . . . George Hainsworth will play goal for Canadiens, while other Canadien stars of former years will include Sylvio Mantha, Albert "Battleship" Leduc, Armand Mondou, Pit Lepine, and Wildore Larochelle . . . For Maroons such former heroes will appear as Earl Robinson, Russ Blinco, Jimmy Ward, Archie Wilcox, Hooley Smith, and Dave Trottier, while it is hoped that Lionel Conacher will be able to join Cy Wentworth at defense and that Alex Connell will tend goal.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21—Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., shot an early 35-34—69 to set the pace in the first round of the $5,000 New Orleans open, but Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park, Ill., spoiled his fun by tying him almost five hours later with a 36-33—69.

Right behind them came Henry Picard of Oklahoma City, two-time winner and defending champion of the tournament, with 37-33—70; and Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., and Jack Grout of Pittston, Pa., with 36-34—70 each.

Heafner went into the club house to receive an overdue telegram telling him to report to his draft board at Linville on Feb. 18. Heafner said he would leave immediately for Linville.

* * *

Chicago, Feb. 21—Bobby Specht, Chicago, took a comfortable lead in his campaign for the United States figure skating championship yesterday as the meet went into its second day of competition.

Judges' rankings gave the Chicago youth a wide margin over his two nearest rivals. Arthur Vaughn of Philadelphia took a slight lead over his fellow townsman, William Grimditch, in the contest for second place.

The struggle for the men's senior championship will be decided tonight when these three match their skill and versatility in the free style event.

* * *

Minneapolis, Feb. 21—Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox outfielder still ahs a 1-A selective service rating, his draft board said yesterday as the American League batting champion awaited definite word as to his military status. Williams recently was reclassified from 3-A to 1-A, and three weeks ago passed his preliminary physical examination. Though Williams did not request it, his case was placed in the hands of an appeal board by local draft officials for possible reclassification again because of Williams' support of his mother.

* * *

New York, Feb. 21 — The New York Yankees announced yesterday they had received the signed contracts of Catcher Buddy Rosar and Pitcher Norman Branch, making 14 of the World Champions who have come to terms for 1942. The advance guard of the Yankees will leave today for St. Petersburg, Fla., where Manager Joe McCarthy will put the batterymen to work Sunday.

* * *

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 21—The Farmington, Conn., and Saranac Lake rinks entered the semifinal round of the Mitchell Memorial Medal curling tournament today. Skipped by E. H. Cady, Farmington defeated the favored Detroit rink last night, 9 to 7, in a thrilling match. Saranac Lake won from Lake Mahopac, 12 to 7, to gain its place in the semifinals.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21—An international field of squash racquets players, headed by defending champion Charles Brinton of Princeton University, opens a three-day tournament for the national singles title today. Brinton faces Buffalo's city titleholder Lou Schaefer in an opening round match in the meet which also includes competition in the veterans and team divisions.

Seventeen players are entered both in the individual and veterans play while nine squads, topped by Boston's 1941 championship five, compete in the team event.

Other teams are a Canadian entry from Toronto; Detroit, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New York and Cleveland.

* * *

Boston, Feb. 21—Irving "Jack" Burns, former first baseman for the St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers, was named today by the Boston Braves as manager of their Bradford, Pa., farm team in the Pony League. Burns succeeds Del Bisonette, who has moved up to take the helm of the Hartford Eastern League farm.

* * *

Hanover, N. H. Feb. 21—Dartmouth is boosting the stock of sophomore Don Burnham as a possible cracker of the collegiate mile record. The lanky lad from Lebanon, N. H., smashed the Dartmouth mark for the distance by five seconds in ripping off a 4:13.6 mile against Yale in a recent dual meet.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Colorado College 6, Michigan 2.

RESTAURANTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner — when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to Longwood Towers, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline

Walter's Restaurant At COOLIDGE CORNER SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS LOBSTERS Our Specialty LUNCHES from 45c Afternoon Tea DINNERS from 80c with Music 1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908 OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. N. V. DRAKE, Pres.

THE MING CHINESE RESTAURANT Delicious Chinese and American Food 1022 Beacon St., near St. Mary's St. (Subway entrance) Delivery Service—Asp. 9242

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Tea Room, Candies, Ices — Puritan Confectionery Co. MANCHESTER, N. H. Puritan Ice Cream Stands Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester 57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307 897 Elm Street Tel. 4910 Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢ One of New York's Largest Restaurants ROSOFF'S 147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Dawes 145 West 55th Street LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

BOSTON

● One of the first of the long-anticipated springtime flavors . . . . RHUBARB PIE 10¢ Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Mai Fong Where Chinese Food Is More Enjoyable AIR-CONDITIONED 337 Mass. Avenue near Symphony Hall

He always spoke the truth! We believe he would say that we serve "the best Turkey Dinner in Town" THE GOBBLER 157 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Visit the New, Modern MINERVA CAFÉ Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00 Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI 8 WESTLAND AVENUE 1 Block from The Mother Church Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheons and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER by the Fireside in the Provincial Room Open Sundays 12 to 8 232 Newbury Street, Boston Com. 5870

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN FOR FAMOUS FOOD 211 King George St. Cecil Ada Smith Manager Near Naval Academy Gate No. 2

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ICE FOLLIES OF 1942 1500 SEATS AT 55c ON SALE EACH NITE AT 6 P.M. (For Matinees at 1 P. M.) TWO SHOWS TODAY Mats. at 2:30 Eves. at 8:30 Reserved Seats 1.10, 1.65, 2.20 Matinees Sat., Feb. 21; Sun., Feb. 22. Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders. BOSTON GARDEN

Commerce and Finance

Henderson Warns Farmers Agricultural Prices High Enough

Business and Industry

Federal Tire Policy Wrong, States Babson

By Roger Babson

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON —During the past two weeks, I have been making a careful study of the tire situation. I am convinced of two things: (1) The American people can have tires if willing to go without certain other cotton and rubber products. (2) The American people are willing to go without almost anything if they can avoid putting up their cars.

When Washington—on the spur of the moment—says we can't have any more tires for the duration, it is playing with a buzz saw. Transportation is fundamental. It always has existed and is more needed today than ever. Of course, much of it is unnecessary. We all can, and will, cut our mileage 30 per cent to 40 per cent or more. But we all want a car with tires—capable of running if we need it. Furthermore, my guess is that—until Washington gives us time to build buggies and raise horses again—we are going to get tires.

Tires are made mainly of cotton with some rubber and a very little wire. Of cotton, we have a great surplus. By switching spindles from something else we are willing to give up, the fabric could easily be made. There is an enormous amount of wild rubber at the upper waters of the Amazon. It will be expensive to gather this; but it can be gathered and floated down on rafts to Para.

Rubber Available

This rubber can then be brought in sailing vessels and old steamers to Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, and Texas ports where the cotton is. Furthermore, these ports are near the naval stores and asphalt supplies which could be mixed with the pure rubber. Moreover, the South has a surplus of unemployed people who could make tires under proper supervision. In addition to the above, we have a great undeveloped field of "camelback" retreading and capping rubber.

The methods which I visualize will not in any way interfere with the waging of the war. We will get poorer tires and will need to pay more money for them; but these "ersatz" tires will enable us to always have a car available to use when necessary. This is a reasonable request.

The American and Canadian people are willing to cut their driving 50 per cent; they are willing to go without other cotton and rubber products in order to have tires. The whole affair does not make sense. The present program is very unfair to all concerned.

I have seen the American people in many panics. My first one was in 1893 when Washington thought we would all starve to death because we couldn't get gold even though the West was burning corn. The next was in 1907 when Washington thought we would be unable to ride on trains because of the railroad row between Hill and Harriman.

Panics in Washington

Then I remember the panic of 1914 when Washington promised to keep us out of war if we would only make certain sacrifices. But once again we were fooled. Then came the panic of 1929 when we were unnecessarily scared into throwing ten million innocent people out of work just because paper stock prices went off 50 per cent or more.

Let us remember "Pearl Harbor" and realize we must make sacrifices. Let us, however, remember the "Gold Scare" of 1893; the "Railroad Scare" of 1907; the "War Scares" of 1914-1918; and the "Wall Street Scare" of 1929. In each of these cases, if we had just used common sense and had gone about our business we would be infinitely better off today. Let us intelligently "stretch our rubber" to serve fairly all needs.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

DANIEL F. SULLIVAN CO. Advertising
Complete Agency Service
STATLER BLDG. • BOSTON

Sales Tax, Compulsory Savings As Means to Help Pay for War

By George R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

That this war will be prosecuted with increasing vigor and by all the means at the disposal of an aroused populace is the expectation of every patriotic citizen. How it will be paid for and whether it will be paid for in currency of present value are questions troubling many people. The problem is more than academic, since paying for destruction and instruments of destruction impinges on every taxpayer, every consumer. The flavor of the academic attaches to it, nevertheless, since it involves the disputed means of meeting the costs of the war effort, the relative advantages of direct and indirect taxation, the methods of combatting inflation which after all is but a tax bearing heavily on wages and incomes of the less-well paid, the advantages or otherwise of compulsory savings, the size of the debt which the nation can bear, or borrowing to pay, etc.

Mounting Public Debt

There was a time when the Untied States operated without a national debt though that halcyon period has long receded into the misty past of a laissez-faire era. Even as late as 1914, this country had a Federal debt of only $1.2 billion which the World War pushed up to over $25 billion. In those days officials and economists regarded a public debt with the same dismay as an individual viewed his personal obligations—it was something to cut down, to get rid of, if possible. This the United States proceeded to do, and the national debt was reduced in the next 11 years by over $9 billion. The aftermath of the 1929-1930 debacle, however, appeared to prove that this point of view with regard to the ship of state was jettisoned and that going into debt was far preferable to accepting a withering of business activity. So public debt climbed steadily and personal indebtedness on the whole shrank.

When America entered World War I, per capita public debt was $12; when it entered World War II, per capita debt was $369. The Federal budget next year is put at $59 billion and the national debt will then be about $110 billion or $840 per person. This astronomic figure will, of course, expand with each year of war. Some officials have already vizualized a public debt of $250 billion. What disturbing repercussions a debt of such magnitude will have on the economy are bootless to contemplate. It is but one aspect of the cost of fighting and would mean, of course, that other generations will face this debt. There are those who say comfortably that we only owe this debt to ourselves and so we needn't worry unduly. This sort of reasoning can lead, also comfortably but deplorably, to repudiation. For the element of truth in that statement is offset by the fact that as in all debt, one set of individuals owes to another and different set in the same population. This would be so even if every adult owned some Federal bonds, instead of, as the Secretary of the Treasury observes, only one in seven.

Paying for this war becomes every person's problem, who receives any income whatever. This, despite the fact that exemptions ostensibly free some from the obligation. Inflation, however, in the degree that it operates, seizes upon the incomes of the poor who are not able to vie with those who have more funds in the acquisition of goods. Thus with prices rising, people with money buy goods faster, reducing stocks and feeding the inflation spiral. This has the same effect as skimming off part of the weekly pay of the wage earner and handing it to the Government, since the increased price finds its reflection by and large in increased profits which in turn are seized by the Government in excess profits taxes. Hence inflation is an inequitable method to help pay for the war because it bears disproportionately harder on those able to pay.

Sales Tax a Possibility

Today, Congress is turning to the sales tax among other alernatives. The same can be said about sales taxes as about inflation—they are not equitable. Taxes are an evil, as some economists sententiously say, but we must choose the lesser of them because all should have a part in carrying the national burden. The tax gatherer's mission from time immemorial has been to try to pluck with the least squawk the most feathers from the tax goose. It would seem as if the sales tax is a very squawky procedure. Only desperation will induce the legislator to listen to such a proposal in an election year, because it reaches visibly down into everyone's pocket, and like the gasoline tax, says, "This much more for the war." It is, of course, a proposal which attempts to make every citizen, however small his income, a participant in paying Federal expenses. It can only be a supplementary, not a primary means, of tax collection, and its costs will be high. It may be justified as making every person tax-conscious and as one more source of revenue when all other sources have been explored. It would not displace or reduce the other taxes now in effect.

There is another means of paying for the war effort applicable to all earners, but which might be preferable to the direct supertax on all incomes. This would be a deduction at the source of wages or income payments of whatever nature but repayable to the individual after the war. It would be a withholding of wages, but it would have the advantage of preserving individual incentive instead of relying merely on the general desire to win the war. This gives the worker a claim to future wealth in the form of government bonds bearing interest, and enables him when peace comes to spend or consume above or beyond his regular income or wage. Thus such a withholding of income or compulsory saving will take up the slack in the postwar period, more particularly if Federal policies have been effective in restraining inflation.

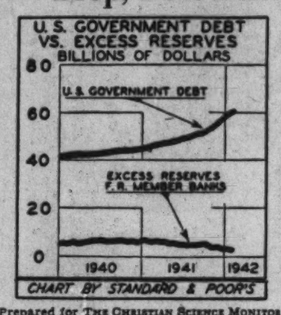
Compulsory Savings Factor

Debt of the national government naturally rises when it sells defense bonds direct to the public but it accomplishes the desired purpose of taking spending money away now and releasing it later when the war ends. Voluntary buying of such bonds can slacken. Then the Government may feel the necessity of instituting compulsory savings. While this will not affect the output of war goods, it does decrease the consumer's ability to buy what is left of civilian goods and hence affects his morale and social behavior. Distributing the true cost of the war is, therefore, a most important aspect of government financing since united effort ensues only when all elements of the population feel that the tax burden is shared in accordance with ability to pay.

The rich or well-to-do cannot pay for the money cost of the war. The biggest rise in purchasing power in the last year or two has been in the wage-earning class. This will have to be reached by direct taxation or a withholding levy, rather than by so-called "hidden taxes." While excise and sales taxes violate the principle of ability to pay, these have been tolerated or considered merely because other tax avenues were temporarily clogged.

One thing is certain. Federal taxation cannot be so onerous that the individual will not be able to buy Defense bonds out of current income. This will mean careful fiscal policies by the Government calculated to foster savings on the part of individuals. Corporate taxation, too, must be of a kind that will enable concerns to keep properties from deteriorating and provide for replacement. Profits are necessary for dividends which in turn can be taxed. The public is reconciled to be taxed into a lower standard of living if the tax dollar is expended with strictest care against waste and due regard for equitable distribution of the burden. It is the Government's duty to make this aim clear, along with the efficient conduct of the war.

Excess Reserves Drop, Debt Rises



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The gigantic war budget foreshadows a constantly mounting Government debt and a huge volume of federal borrowing. This factor, plus the alarming rate at which money in circulation now is rising, threatens to wipe out all excess reserves on the basis of present legal requirements.

Wholesale Prices Resume Uptrend In February 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Following a slight reaction in the previous week, commodity prices in primary markets resumed their upward movement during the week ended February 14 reaching the highest level since August, 1929, according to the Department of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series rose 0.5 per cent to 96.2 per cent of the 1926 average.

During the past month the all-commodity index has risen 0.6 per cent and is now 19.5 per cent above a year ago.

The advance for the week was general, affecting almost all markets, the report stated. The principal price increases were for agricultural commodities, particularly livestock, meats, and fats and oils. Quotations were also advanced for a number of manufactured goods and industrial materials, including carpets and other household furnishings, shoes, certain textiles, lumber and fertilizer materials.

Average prices for farm products in wholesale markets rose 0.6 per cent during the week. A sharp increase in prices for meats, particularly pork, brought wholesale prices of foods to slightly below the mid-January peak when the index reached the highest level since the Spring of 1930. Prices for cotton textiles rose moderately during the week and there was an increase of 0.4 per cent in the average prices for building materials.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Feb. 14 1942	Feb. 7 1942	P.C. Changes to Feb. 14, '42 from Feb. 7 1942	Feb. 15 1941
All commod'ies	96.2	95.7	+ 0.5	+19.5
Farm products	100.7	100.1	+ 0.6	+42.8
Foods	94.0	93.7	+ 0.3	+28.2
Hides & leather	116.1	115.8	+ 0.3	+13.9
Textile products	93.6	93.5	+ 0.1	+23.8
Fuel & light mtls	78.7	78.4	+ 0.4	+ 8.3
Metal & products	103.6	103.6		+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.8	109.4	+ 0.4	+10.5
Chem & allied	96.9	96.6	+ 0.3	+23.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.0	102.9	+ 1.1	+15.2
Misc commod	89.0	88.2	+ 0.9	+16.0
Raw materials	96.4	95.9	+ 0.5	+30.6
Semimnfd atcls	91.9	91.9		+13.2
Manufact prods	96.9	96.3	+ 0.6	+15.6
Com other than farm products	95.2	94.7	+ 0.5	+15.1
Com other than farm and foods	94.9	94.5	+ 0.4	+12.2

North Western Road Plan Is Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Reorganization of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, under a plan wiping out the original $180,000,000 equity of common and preferred stockholders, was approved by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a unanimous opinion, the court sustained the ruling last June of Federal Judge John P. Barnes and held that the plan was "fair to creditors, stockholders and the public."

Elimination of the equity was one of the principal objections cited in the appeal by equity interested stockholders committees.

Under the plan, capitalization is reduced from $547,567,847 to $449,974,309 and fixed interest charges are reduced from $16,549,740 as of 1938 to $3,382,079. Bondholders would receive fixed interest bearing securities equal to only part of their present holdings and most bondholders would receive contingent interest bonds and new preferred or common stock in exchange for their securities.

R. L. Day Issues New Booklet on Investments

R. L. Day & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce publication of the 1942 issue of their comprehensive booklet setting forth a list of legal investments for Massachusetts savings banks, institutions for savings and trust companies in their savings departments.

"The booklet should prove particularly useful this year," the firm states, "because it gives effect to important changes made last year by the Massachusetts Legislature in the law governing investments by savings banks."

In addition to the list of legal bonds, condensed statistical information is given relative to the company itself as well as each individual issue. Bonds of public utility companies located outside the Commonwealth, on which the Massachusetts Deposit Tax is refunded, are also designated.

Higher Farm Prices Hit By Henderson

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21 (AP) —Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the nation's farmers today that "an advance in most farm prices would be illusory" because of the danger of inflation.

"The plain arithmetic is that as one group of prices advances, the cost of living increases and other prices go up," he said in an address prepared for the national farm institute. "It is merely changing price tags without benefit to any consumer and with grave threats of disaster to the country as a whole.

Would Not Benefit

"I say to you deliberately that further increases in the purchasing power of agriculture cannot benefit agriculture as a whole (unless used for debt reduction) because the supply of commodities the farmer buys cannot be increased to match higher farm prices."

In general, he said the same reasoning applied to the wages of labor, although he added that groups whose standard of living now is only at a subsistence level "obviously cannot take a cut without impairing health or efficiency. The principle of adjusting wages to the cost of living should, in my opinion, be limited to those workers who are really on a substandard level."

"It is going to be a smaller piece of pie," he quipped, "and it is our job to see to it that the cuts in the pieces come where they can do the least harm to our national strength and our national morale."

Last year, Mr. Henderson said, the output of consumers' goods and services totalled $74,000,000,000 with income payments of $90,000,000,000. In 1942, he said, output of such goods and services will be cut to $65,000,000,000 (in terms of 1941 prices) and income payments will approximate $102,000,000,000.

Too Much Income

Even with new taxes and savings, the Price Administrator predicted there will be at least $15,000,000,000 of national income this year "rattling around with no place to go if we let it alone. Our price ceilings can't affect it; monetary, fiscal and wage policies won't do the job alone. It will require, in my judgment, the voluntary discipline of a free people to hold the line; self-imposed restraints to forestall disastrous consequences."

Mr. Henderson said that 45 to 50 per cent of the commodities contained in the wholesale price index now are under some kind of formal or informal price control.

As for the war itself, he declared: "Anyone who doubts that we will succeed should be interned for the duration and anyone who thinks it is going to be easy should have his head examined."

New Latin American Personnel Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To facilitate the rapidly increasing trade between the United States and Latin America, Maude Lennox, prominent personnel consultant of this city, has announced the opening of a Latin American Division of her personnel service under the management of Hal F. Lee.

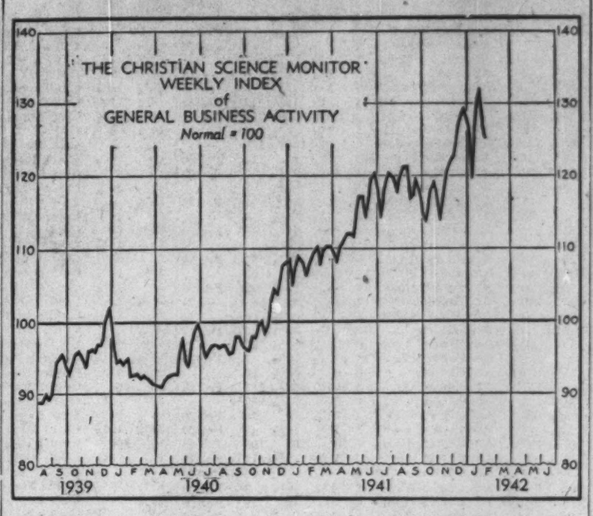
The concerted effort of industry and the Government to bring about a closer understanding between the countries of the Western Hemisphere has become a vital factor in the nation's victory effort. The vast raw materials of the Latin American Republics are needed as a secondary reserve for war production. The choice of the right men to represent United States industries in Latin America will thus expedite defense work, as well as further Good Neighbor relations.

Miss Lennox believes that sound judgment in the choice of personnel for Latin America will also be of great importance in laying a basis for successful post-war trade there. Present needs are extending from engineers and geologists to sales representatives, advertising and radio men, secretaries and office personnel. There is also a growing demand for Spanish and Portuguese speaking personnel to handle business with Latin America at this end.

Detroit Steel Net Rises

DETROIT (AP)—Detroit Steel Products Co. reported, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, net profit of $782,177 after estimated reserve of $790,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $4.03 a share on 193,844 shares of common. This compares with a 1940 net profit of $704,618, or $3.63 a share, after deduction of a Federal tax reserve of $292,000.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Decline in Business



Further decline was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business during the second week of February, reflecting in large measure the disruption of normal activity in various lines in the transition to a wartime basis. Since the outbreak of war for this country, the index has fluctuated erratically, evidencing in turn the intensified effort to speed up armament production and the curtailment of output for civilian use.

In the week ended Feb. 14, the index declined to 125.0 (prel.) from 127.1 in the preceding week. This was still above the level of 122.6 in the first week of December just prior to the outbreak of war and compared with 108.1 for the week ended Feb. 15, 1941.

The three components of the index were lower for the week. The sharpest decline was recorded by miscellaneous freight carloadings, which again countered expectations for a seasonal upturn. While the loss in the weekly total was small, the adjusted figure dropped back to the lowest level since early in January.

Both electric power production and bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 14* 1942	Feb. 7 1942	Feb. 15 1941
Combined index	125.0	127.1	108.1
Bk debits outside NYC	127.9	130.2	103.4
Elec power production	118.1	116.5	106.1
Misc carloadings	131.9	134.5	114.9

*Preliminary.

Marginal 'Gas' Station Operators Told Now Is Time 'To Get Out'

CLEVELAND, (AP) — Marginal gasoline station operators were advised by the President of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio "to get out while the getting's good and get a job in a munitions plant."

Addressing distributors for a subsidiary of Ohio, W. T. Holliday declared "there can be no optimistic picture of our business. We can look for increased consumption until July, then a decrease. There will be a 30 per cent decrease next year and in 1944 we'll be in real trouble."

"Gasoline stations already are beginning to close throughout the country. Tell your dealer, if he is a marginal producer, to get out while the getting's good and get a job in a munitions plant."

In the near future, the oil company president added, "we must start charging for some services we have been giving free, such as tire changes." Other services, such as air for tires and cleaninng of windshields, will continue to be free.

John Hancock Life Names New Officers

Guy W. Cox, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., announces that James W. Messenger and Philip N. Eckman have been elected second vice-presidents of the company.

Olen E. Anderson, superintendendent of agents has been appointed director of agencies, the title formerly held by Mr. Messenger. Frederic W. Campbell has been designated assistant actuary and Robert Tunis has been appointed associate counsel.

James W. Messenger celebrated his 40th anniversary with the company a year ago, and Mr. Eckman will observe his 40th anniversary next June.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 42

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, those maintenance and operating expenses which constitute allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time the car is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three-fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction, for Federal income tax purposes, would be $600.

In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed and by whom they are paid. If the State law imposing a tax on gasoline by its terms imposes the tax on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for Federal income tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the regulations. The Federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. The taxpayer may ascertain whether a State gasoline tax is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes, the tax may be regarded as a part of the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but in such case the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately as a tax under the item of taxes.

Higher Taxes Urged to Pay Costs of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—Government operation of the economic system will be the eventual result of any attempt to finance the war on a base other than high taxes, according to Homer Jones, Assistant Chief of the Division of Research and Statistics in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Jones' warning that only taxes high enough to absorb excess earnings can preserve free enterprise in the war is contained in "Financing the War," a 360-page book published by the Tax Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, to be released on Feb. 27. It contains the views of 18 tax experts.

Mr. Jones estimates that about 50 per cent of the national income or approximately $50,000,000,000, this year, must be raised by the Government through taxation or borrowing. The choice for the nation, he holds, is between taxes, inflation or a system of rationing which "implies essential abandonment of the private business system."

"The public needs to recognize that this is the choice which is being made," Mr. Jones writes. "They know that both taxation and inflation are disagreeable.

"If they could be convinced that an all-out war effort involved, for example, either giving the Government 50 per cent of their income while remaining free to spend the other 50 per cent as they pleased, or, on the other hand, having the government, through a gigantic and cumbersome bureaucracy, dole out to them an amount of goods in prescribed proportions equal to 50 per cent of their customary consumption, they might greatly prefer the former arrangement."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank Mar. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea Mar. 20

EARNINGS and DIVIDENDS STILL MEAN SOMETHING

Some of the calamity-howling investment experts are disappointed. They expected heavy selling on the war news, whereas, in the face of very dismal headlines, the volume of trading has dropped to a minimum. While some of the "Blue Chip" stocks acted poorly, for individual reasons, the general run of issues acted well.

Shrewd investors have not been stampeded into foolish selling because they realize that earnings and dividends are double what they were in the bear market of 1938, when stocks were at approximately present levels. Many sound issues now yield 7% to 12%, and at present prices more than discount cuts in dividends that in many cases will not take place at all. While this is no time for blind optimism, it certainly is no time for irrational pessimism.

It is now most essential for every investor to retain a sound perspective. And the only way you can do this is to endeavor, by study, to anticipate the investment effects of many changing war-time factors. And how else can you keep financially informed, with so little time, effort and expense, except through a subscription for the standby of thousands of investors—The FINANCIAL WORLD? Price only $12 yearly. A. G. Weber, of Florida, summed up the situation recently in these pithy words: "Would subscribe if your price were $100."

"A BULL MARKET Development in the Offing?"

This is one of ten vital features every investor should read in our Feb. 25 issue. Read also: "The CRUSADE FOR INVESTORS' RIGHTS GAINS MOMENTUM". Return ad and $1 for our next 4 magazines, stock manual, new "10-YEAR STOCK HONOR ROLL", "8 Low-Priced Stocks" (better than average values) and other real aids to your investment progress. Better still, remit $6 for 6 months of our 3-FOLD INVESTMENT SERVICE.

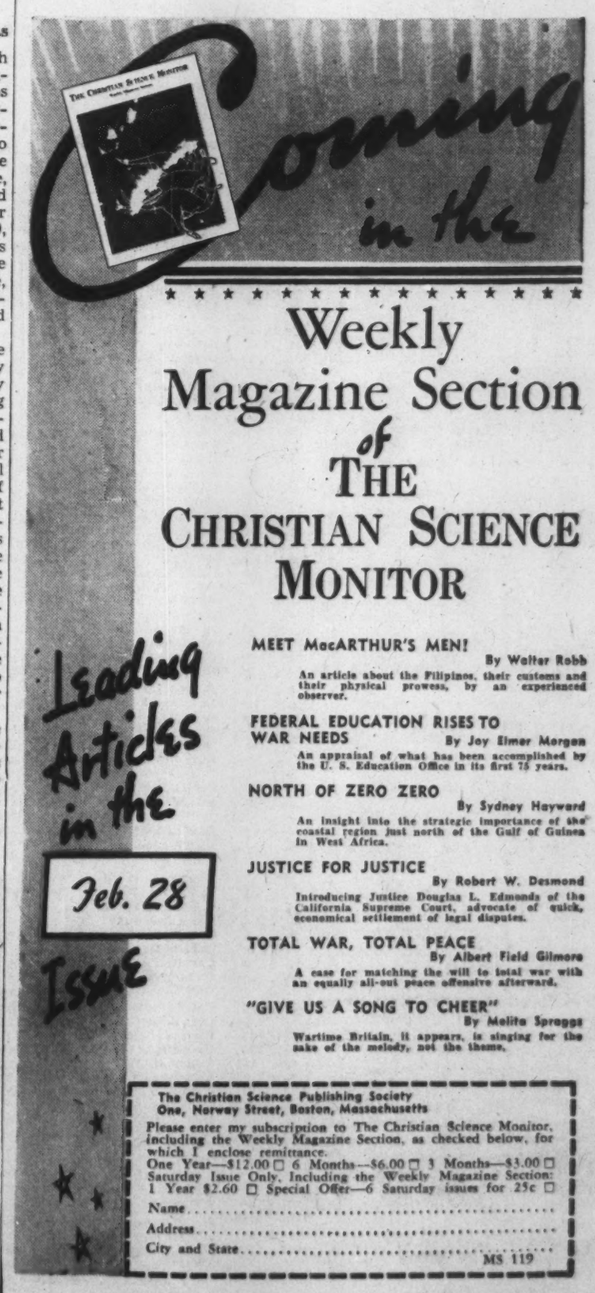
The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 39-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

NO MARKET FLUCTUATION IN THIS
INSURED INVESTMENT

Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank, offers investment shares in multiples of $100.00. Each account insured up to $5,000 by a United States Government agency. Legal for trust funds in most States. Dividends exempt from normal income tax. In Pennsylvania exempt from County and State Personal Property Taxes.

SAVING SHARE ACCOUNTS
"Save as much as you can whenever you can"
3½% Current Dividend
on savings and investment share accounts.
Accounts invited by mail.
Literature on request

FIDELITY FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
6964 Torresdale Ave.,
Philadelphia



Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	326,406
1942 volume to date	19,221,881
1941 volume to date	20,161,465

Stock Market Trend Mixed; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Scattered rails and a few favorites in other departments negotiated modest stock market advances today but many leaders displayed a lack of rising vigor.

Word that American bombers had successfully blasted Japanese warships in the southwest Pacific cheered bullish forces but the forthcoming lengthy holiday—major markets will recess Monday for Washington's Birthday—kept many potential bidders in the donothing ranks.

Carriers apparently were buoyed by the hope that an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling on freight rate increases was imminent.

The list got off to a hesitant start and, with dealings exceptionally sluggish, trends were a shade mixed near the final hour.

Railway loans remained moderately popular in the bond section. Commodities were a trifle uneven.

Among stocks Union Pacific was up better than a point. Lesser gainers included Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Chrysler and Kennecott.

Backward were Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., General Motors, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Dow Chemical and J. I. Case.

Some Rail Bonds Up

Demand for rail loans helped to give today's bond market a good balance, although here and there prices shaded down from the previous finals.

Impressive gains in net income for the general run of carriers as shown in preliminary annual statements were a subject of comment in connection with buying activities.

Fractionally higher on moderate dealings were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s of '46, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and Western Maryland 4s.

Bonds of International Telephone and Telegraph Co., were strong, the 4½s leading the upturn with a rise of better than a point. Higher prices were paid for Bethlehem Steel 3½s and City of New York 3s.

In the foreign division Australia 4½s, recently under pressure, were steady. Some South American issues hardened slightly. U. S. governments showed the usual Saturday inaction and prices were about even with previous closings.

Solons Observe Bright Spot In Factory Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 19—Nearly 200 members of the New York Legislature who came to this industrial city for a firsthand picture of America's war production, visited the General Electric and American Locomotive companies and went away with the conviction, voiced by Oswald D. Heck, speaker of the assembly, that the nation's increasing factory production was one bright spot on an otherwise dark war horizon.

They heard Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, speaking at a luncheon preceeding demonstration of tanks at the proving grounds of the locomotive company, call for immediate rationing of gasoline and curtailment of private electric power use and warn that public apathy was still America's wartime "public enemy No. 1."

They heard Charles W. Wilson, president of the General Electric company, which they afterwards visited, take issue with the complacency charge, declaring:

"I do not believe our people are complacent; I know for a fact that they are weary of being told that they are, usually by those who helped to contribute to our present situation."

The lawmakers watched medium tanks, manufactured in increasing numbers at the locomotive works, rumble over the proving ground terrain. They saw a demonstration of a new "blackout" electric light at the General Electric Works and saw a moving picture showing how war materials ranging from army searchlights to steamship turbines are being turned out by 29,000 workers there.

Morgan Stanley Loses Fees Case

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed an order of the Securities & Exchange Commission denying Morgan Stanley & Co. underwriting fees of around $100,000 charged in connection with sale of $25,000,000 bonds of the Dayton Power & Light Co. more than a year ago.

In its original order, contested by Morgan Stanley & Co., the SEC charged the investment banking firm failed to enter "arms length bargaining" with the company in making the underwriting arrangements.

French W. I. Sugar Output

NEW YORK—Sugar production in the French West Indies (Gaudeloupe and Martinique) during the 1940-1941 crop season totaled 128,000 long tons, raw sugar, as against 116,000 tons in the previous campaign, an increase of 12,000 tons or 10.3 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Local consumption amounted to 5,200 tons.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	46	46	46	−⅛
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	108¼	108	108	Feb19
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	Feb17
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9¼	Addressog (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb19
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	5	33½	33¼	33½	+⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb16
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	4	2	2	2	Feb20
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	6	¼	¼	¼	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅞	4½	4½	−½
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5	5	5	−⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	−¼
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¼
11¼	4⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	130½	130	130	−1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb20
9	5	Allied Stores	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	Feb20
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	8	27½	27⅜	27½	−⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18	18	18	Feb20
1⅞	[illegible]	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	1	53	53	53	−1
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23	23	23	Feb20
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	43	43	43	+¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	6	6½	6⅜	6⅝	−⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb17
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	3	30½	30½	30½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	1½	1¼	1¼	Feb20
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	2	60	59½	60	
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164½	164½	164½	Feb18
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	70¼	70	70¼	Feb20
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	18½	18½	18½	Feb20
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	Feb17
8¾	4⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb20
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	6	20	20	20	Feb20
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
6½	3⅜	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb13
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
11⅞	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	−¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb19
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb20
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb17
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	37⅝	37¼	37¼	−¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb20
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	5	9¼	9	9	−⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	−⅛
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb19
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	20	20	20	Feb20
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1½k	1	22	22	22	
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19	19	19	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	13	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	7	39¼	39	39½	+¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb20
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	15	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Feb17
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	Feb18
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	+½
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	8	127⅛	126¾	127⅛	+⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	13	44⅜	44⅜	44½	Feb20
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	2	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136½	136½	136½	
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅜	4⅜	4½	Feb19
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	112¼	112¼	112¼	+¾
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Feb20
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	Feb20
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4½	4½	4½	
56¾	6⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	3	14¼	14	14	Feb17
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Feb20
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	6	63½	63¼	63½	Feb20
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	7	24	23¼	23¼	Feb20
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb19
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	25	25	25	+½
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	21	35½	35¼	35½	+¼
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	25⅜	25	25⅜	+¼
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	−⅜
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	20½	20⅛	20¼	−⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb20
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb20
72¼	61	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb17
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	−⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	−¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅛	7	Barber Asphalt	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	Feb20
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
24⅛	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb20
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Feb20
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	−3½
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	2	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	Feb20
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Feb19
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	21½	21½	21½	+½
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	14	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119	119	119	
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	Feb19
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
24¾	12⅝	Boeing Airplane	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	Feb19
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb17
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅞	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
25⅜	14⅛	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	7	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	−½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	34	34	34	Feb20
2⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb18
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb19
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Feb20
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12	12	12	Feb20
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb20
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	6	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
35⅝	23½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Feb18
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb19
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb19
9⅜	5⅜	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	7	6⅞	7	
4⅛	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb18
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20	20	Feb19
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10	10	10	−⅛
		C					
24⅛	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	[illegible]	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb20
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅝	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13	13	13	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅜
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Feb20
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Feb20
3⅜	1⅜	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25½	25½	25½	Feb18
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb18
87⅜	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	64	63½	63⅜	−1⅛
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	34⅜	34½	34½	
29⅜	18½	Celanese (2)	5	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex (1)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguirre ½	5	19	19½	19	+½
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	5	3	3	3	Feb19
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb19
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb20
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	Feb18
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	18	33⅜	33½	33⅛	−⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb13
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb17

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
3	[illegible]	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
11¼	5⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb20
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	Feb20
44½	37½	Chi P cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan26
54	49	C P 1 pr pf (2½)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb17
1/16	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1/16
¼	1/16	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
⅜	1/16	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Feb20
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb18
72¼	41⅝	Chrysler Cp (1e)	35	50½	49⅝	50⅜	+1
10⅝	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	Feb20
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	37½	37¼	37½	Feb20
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb18
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	64	63½	63½	−1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb20
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Feb19
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	16¼	16	16	
21⅜	11	Colum Br A .30e	1	11	11	11	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	−½
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Feb20
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Feb19
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb20
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	1	70½	70½	70½	+¼
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Feb18
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	2	23¼	23	23	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jan31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	3	8½	8¼	8¼	
[illegible]	⅛	Com'th & South	10	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Feb20
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	4	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+⅜
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb19
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Feb20
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb20
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	5	5½	5½	5½	
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27½	27½	27½	
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	91	91	91	Feb18
16½	11	Container (¼e)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+½
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
111⅞	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97½	97½	97½	Feb18
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (½e)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+⅜
10	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8	8	8	Feb19
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38	38	38	−½
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
27⅞	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	1	21	21	21	+⅜
23½	15½	Cont Stl (¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb19
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb20
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan30
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	52½	52¼	52½	+½
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb17
⅞	1/16	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Feb14
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	8	13½	13½	13½	
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb16
27⅜	15	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	39½	39½	39½	Feb19
15⅜	10	Crown Zel (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb20
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	6	32	31½	32	+⅜
88½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Feb20
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	7	8¼	8	8	Feb20
77	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	82½	82½	82½	Feb20
16½	8	Cudahy Pack	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb20
25	12½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14	14	14	Feb17
1⅞	⅜	Curtis Publish	12	1/16	½	½	Feb20
34¾	16	Curtis P p pf (3)	11	16¾	16⅜	16¾	Feb20
10¼	7⅛	Curtiss-W (1g)	56	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
29⅛	24	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	2	25	25	25	
20	14¼	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		D					
5¼	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 9
18	14½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb16
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb19
		Decca Rec (.60a)	4	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	14	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+¼
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	7	27⅜	27½	27⅜	Feb19
18⅜	9½	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	11	11	11	−⅞
14	6	Del & Hudson	2	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+¼
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	33	4⅜	4	4⅛	Feb20
⅛	1/16	Den&Rio G W pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb10
23¼	16⅝	Detroit Ed (.35e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	−⅛
29⅞	21	Diam Match ⅜e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
41	33	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	−⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot (1a)	2	9	9	8	+¼
18¼	12⅜	Dist C S (h2.22)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
86	65	Dist C-S pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Feb20
11⅛	7	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	9	9	9	Feb16
23⅞	17	Doehler D (½e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
17⅛	9¼	Dome Min h.90g	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
79¼	59⅛	Douglas Air (5g)	1	58½	58½	58½	
141⅜	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	2	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	−⅛
23⅛	12½	Dresser Mfg 1½g	1	14	14	14	
6⅜	2⅜	Dunhill Int	2	3	3	3	Feb18
10⅜	6	Duplan (.60g)	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb 3
164⅜	136¼	du Pont deN 1¼e	7	116	115⅜	116	−¼
127	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	3	121	121	121	−¼
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
5¼	1⅛	East Roll Mill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb11
145½	120¼	Eastm Kodak 6a	2	131	131	131	+1
36⅞	27	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+¼
17⅛	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Feb11
⅞	⅜	El&Mus Ind .06e	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb16
33⅞	17¾	El Auto-L (3)	2	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+⅛
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.90g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅜	1	El Power & Lt	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
36⅜	23½	El P&L $6pf .30k	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb20
39⅞	27½	El P&L $7pf .35k	5	30	29⅜	30	+½
34⅜	26½	El Stor Bat (2½g)	1	32	32	32	+½
33	21¾	El Paso N G 2.40	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Feb18
47½	39⅛	Endi-John (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
7	2⅛	Eng Pub Service	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
80¼	64⅜	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	Feb17
83½	69	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Feb17
⅛	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
10	4¼	Erie RR	12	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	−⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Erie RR ct	32	5⅜	5½	5½	−⅛
42⅜	30½	Erie RR pf A(5)	4	39⅜	39½	39⅜	−⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Eureka V Clean	4	2⅛	2	2	Feb17
8½	4	Evans Products	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+¼
30⅜	21¼	Ex-Cello (2.60g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
⅝	1/16	Exchange Buffet	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb14
		F					
45½	32	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	32	32	32	+½
24⅞	16½	Fajardo S (½e)	6	25⅜	25½	25¼	
13⅜	6⅜	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb10
26⅜	19½	Fed M & S (4g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
14⅝	8¾	Fed Mogul (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27½	14¾	Fed D Str (.45e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
97½	86	Fed Str pf (4¼)	2	83	83	83	Feb19
16	8¼	Ferro Enam (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
45¾	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+⅜
18½	12¾	Firestone T(¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
105	90	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	90½	90½	90½	Feb20
42½	31⅞	First Nat Str 2½	2	37½	37¼	37¼	Feb20
16⅛	8⅜	Flintkote (1)	2	10	10	10	
103	98	Flintkote pf 4½	2	95	94½	94½	Feb20
33⅞	16½	Florence St (3g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb18
25¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb18
7	3⅛	Follansbee Steel	1	4	4	4	Feb19
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb17
20¼	9⅛	Foster Wheeler	11	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
9	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	3	36	36	36	+1⅜
23¼	18	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb20
		G					
2½	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb14
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	2	10½	10½	10½	Feb20
5¼	2½	Gar Wood In .40	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Feb20
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb17
12½	8⅝	Gaylord C (½a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb20
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Feb13
5¾	4	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¾	Feb20
104	101	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 2
55¾	39⅛	Gen Am Trans 3g	4	45⅞	45½	45½	−¼
7¼	3⅛	Gen Bak (.45g)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
5	2½	Gen Bronze	8	3	3	3	Feb11
6⅛	2	Gen Cable	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅛	6⅜	Gen Cable A	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb19
97	73½	Gen Cab pf 1¾k	3	89½	89	89½	Feb16
22	16⅜	Gen Cigar (1a)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Feb20
35⅛	24⅜	Gen Elec (.35e)	23	26	25	26	+⅞
42⅝	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	12	33	32½	32½	−½
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	115¾	115¾	115¾	Jan29
1½	¼	Gen G & E A	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb20
91	78⅛	Gen Mills (4)	5	82	82	82	−1
48½	28⅜	Gen Motors (½e)	49	34	33⅞	34	+½
127½	121½	Gen Motor pf (5)	3	125¾	125¾	125¾	+¼
4⅜	3	Gen Out A (.20e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
48	27½	Gen Out A A (4)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+¾
7½	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.65g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb20
½	1/16	Gen Pub Service	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb16
16⅛	9	Gen Ry Signal 1g	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
⅝	¼	Gen Real & Util	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb20
25	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	27	27	27	Jan26
29½	14	Gen Refr (1.40g)	1	17⅜	17½	17½	−⅛
11½	8¼	Gen Shoe (¼e)	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Feb20
24	16	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	17	17	17	Feb20
16¼	9⅜	Gen Theat (1)	1	11⅛	11¼	11¼	Feb20
22	13	Gen Time (2)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb19
14½	6⅛	Gen T&R (¼e)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb18
4⅜	2⅛	Gillette (.45g)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
54	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	4	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Feb18

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	4⅜	Gimbel Bros	3	5	5	5	+⅛
74⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	61	61	61	Feb20
17⅞	11	Glidden Co 1½g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
46	35	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb10
2¼	1/16	Gobel (Adolf)	8	½	½	½	Feb11
2⅜	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb20
21⅞	11½	Goodrich (2g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅜
74⅜	54	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59½	59½	59½	Feb20
20¾	10	Goodyear (⅜e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	+⅛
90	59	Good T&R pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	−½
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb19
1⅛	½	Graham-Page	7	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	+1/16
6⅜	3½	Granby M (.60a)	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb18
13¾	7⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 9
13⅞	6½	Grand Un x ct	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb17
12¾	5	Granite C S .35g	1	7	7	7	Feb17
36½	28	Grant (WT) 1.40a	5	27½	27	27	Feb20
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	5	24½	24¼	24¼	Feb16
18⅜	12⅜	Gt Nor Ir ct 2g	1	16	16	16	+⅛
28½	18¼	Gt Nor pf (2g)	11	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
28	19⅞	Gt W Sug (2)	9	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	Feb20
36¾	29⅛	Green (HL) (2a)	3	30	29¾	29¾	Feb20
14¾	9⅜	Greyhound (1a)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+¼
11⅜	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18½	10¼	Grum Airc 1½g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb18
3⅛	1⅜	Guantan Sugar	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb18
4¼	1½	Gulf M & O	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
23⅜	9	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	5	27½	26⅞	27⅛	−⅜
		H					
33	23¾	Hack Wat (1½)	1	25	25	25	Feb17
16⅜	8½	Hall Print (1)	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Feb18
15	8⅞	Hamil W (¼e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb10
25¼	12¾	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	5	15½	15	15	−½
6⅜	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	1	4	4	4	Feb16
3½	1⅛	Hayes Mfg	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	86	85	85	−4½
8⅜	5	Hecker P (.60)	43	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb20
96	50⅛	Helme GW (5a)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb17
16⅜	10⅜	Hercules M 1¼g	1	12	12	12	
80¼	65¼	Herc Pow (3g)	17	63	62	62	−1
56¾	33½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	33½	32¼	32¼	Feb19
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	86	86	86	Feb20
16½	12½	Hinde & D (1½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb17
18⅞	12½	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
30¾	14⅝	Holland F (2a)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb20
9½	5¾	Hollander (1¼g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb16
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar(¼e)	2	16	16	16	Feb20
52⅜	30⅛	Homestake (4½)	2	36¼	36	36	
39	24	Hou Her A (2½)	1	33	33	33	+½
13¾	7⅝	Houd-Her B ¼e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
64	36	Household (4a)	9	41	41	41	Feb20
111	100	Household pf (5)	5	100	100	100	Feb20
5	2⅜	Houston Oil	2	3	3	3	
37½	26½	Howe Sound 3a	7	33½	32½	32½	−¾
[illegible]	1/16	Hudson & Man	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb20
4	1¼	Hudson & M pf	2	3	3	3	Feb13
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h2g)	5	19¾	19½	19½	−¼
4⅞	2⅝	Hudson Motor	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¾	¼	Hupp Motor	7	¾	¾	¾	
		I					
10¼	4¼	Illinois Central	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
24	11¼	Ill Central pf	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	−¼
9½	5	Indian Refin	3	8½	8½	8½	Feb20
21¼	13⅝	Indpls P&L 1.60	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 2½g	2	26	26	25	Feb20
111½	85½	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	92	92	92	Feb19
90½	63	Inland Steel (4a)	2	70¾	70⅜	70¾	Feb20
13½	8⅛	Inspirat Cop (1)	7	11	10⅞	11	+¼
7⅛	6	Insuran ct (.20)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb18
27	19	Interchem (1.60)	2	21	21	21	+1¼
8	3⅛	Intercon R (.40g)	1	8	8	8	Feb20
11¼	6	Interlake (¾g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
67½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	119	119	119	Feb20
57	42¼	Int Harvest (2a)	46	48¼	47¾	48⅛	−⅜
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	5	160½	160¼	160¼	Feb18
2⅛	¼	Int Hydro El A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13⅜	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2⅛	1	Int Min'ls&Chem	5	2	2	2	+⅛
51	30⅛	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	56	55	55⅞	−2⅜
4	1¾	Int Mining (¼g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb17
31⅜	23	Int Nick Can (2)	13	26¼	26⅛	26¼	−⅛
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129	129	129	Feb 9
20	10⅞	Int Paper Co	13	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−¼
73⅞	51¼	Int Paper pf (5)	3	57½	57½	57½	Feb20
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 7
49	38¼	Int Salt (3g)	1	48¼	48¼	48⅛	Feb13
31¼	26	Int Shoe (.45e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb20
49	25¼	Int Silver (1e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb20
104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
3⅜	1¼	Int Tel & Tel	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	Int T & T for ct	4	2⅛	2	2	Feb19
14	5¼	Interst Dept ¼e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
9½	7	Intertype (¼e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	Feb10
33¾	26½	Island C (2½g)	1	28	28	28	
		J—K					
14¼	5	JarvisWB (1½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
44	31⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+⅛
111¼	107⅜	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	102	102	102	Feb 4
71⅞	49⅞	Johns-M (¾e)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Feb20
27½	16¾	Jones & L S 1.35g	9	22⅛	22	22⅛	+¼
67	59	Jones&LStlpfA 5	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	Feb 3
86⅜	64½	Jones&LStlpfB 5	3	75⅝	74½	74½	Feb10
14	8¼	JoyMfg (1.20)	1	10	10	10	Feb11
12⅝	4⅝	Kalam S&F (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
6	2	Kan City South	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb20
22¾	13½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb16
14¾	9⅜	Kaufman D (.80)	1	10	10	10	
9	6⅛	Kayser (J)(¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb19
18	9¾	Kelsey-H W A 4g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb20
8½	4⅛	Kelsey-H W B	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb18
39¾	30⅜	Kennecott (½e)	22	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+⅜
14⅜	11⅛	Keystone (.35e)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	Feb20
38	25	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	−¼
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb17
26¼	21	Kresge SS(1.20a)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
5¾	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan30
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
		L					
14½	10⅛	Lambert (1½)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb19
13	7	Lane Bryant (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb10
27¾	14⅝	Lee R&T (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb20
26¾	19¼	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	2	22	22	22	Feb14
2⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+⅜
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb20
24¼	19	Lehman Corp 1	14	20⅜	20	20	Feb20
14¼	11⅜	Lehn & F (1.60g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
27½	18⅞	Lerner Strs (2)	1	19	19	19	Feb19
45⅜	19⅛	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	4	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	−½
7⅛	3⅞	Lib McN&L .35g	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
39	32¼	Life Savers 1.60a	1	21	21	21	Feb20
96½	64¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	4	69½	69½	69½	Feb20
89	64½	Lig & My B (4a)	2	69⅛	69	69⅛	+⅛
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	1	174¼	174¼	174¼	Feb20
21	17¼	Lily/Tulip (1.20a)	1	19	19	19	
30	20¾	Lima Loco (1a)	2	30⅝	30½	30½	−⅛
37¼	29	Link Belt (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb20
13⅜	9¼	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb19
16⅜	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	13	13	13	+⅜
31¼	19½	Lockheed Air 2g	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
39⅜	28	Loew's Inc (2a)	5	39½	39½	39½	
45½	35	Lone Star (3a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
3¾	1⅞	Long Bell Lb A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb19
19	13¾	Loose-Wil (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb19
19⅜	12½	Lorillard (1.20)	1	14	14	14	Feb20
74½	60	Lou & Nash (2e)	2	69½	69¼	69½	+½
22	15	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb19
		M—N					
31⅝	19	Mac A & F (2a)	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	Feb20
34¾	23⅝	Mack Truck (3g)	4	31	30⅝	31	+¼
29⅜	17¼	Macy (RH)(2)	1	20½	20½	20½	−½
14⅞	11	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb20
31	20¾	Magma Cop 2½g	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb20
4⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
7¾	5⅛	Mandel Bros ½e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb11
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb10
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb16
5¼	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	6	3⅛	3	3	
17⅞	11	Marsh Field (.80)	12	11	11	11	−⅛
32¼	20½	Martin G L (3g)	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	−⅛
12¼	3¾	Martin-Parry	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
28½	19	Masonite Cp (1)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	−⅜
28	21½	Master El (2.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb17
31¼	24⅛	Math Alk (1½a)	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	Feb20
56¾	40⅛	May Dept Str (3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1	Maytag Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
28	15¾	Maytag pf (3)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
14½	8	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb20
16	12⅜	McCrory Str (1a)	8	12⅝	12½	12½	Feb20
109⅞	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	1	107	107	107	Feb17
25½	13½	McGraw Elec 2a	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
9⅛	6	McGraw-H (¾g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb17
37¾	26½	McIntyre h2.22a	2	30⅝	30½	30½	−½
15¼	9¼	McKess & R(¼g)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb20
110	103	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	105	105	105	−⅜
8⅝	5¾	McLellan (.40e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
9⅝	5	Mead Corp (¼e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb20
71	54	Mead pfB ww5½	2	69	68⅜	68⅜	Feb20
33⅜	27¼	Melville S (2a)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co(½g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30¾	14	Merch & M (1g)	2	25	25	25	Feb19
37	24	Mesta Mach ⅜e	1	26	26	26	Feb20
9⅝	4⅜	Miami Cop (¼g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅞	13	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	5	13½	13⅜	13½	+¼
38½	17	Midland Stl(½e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb18
45½	34	Minn-Hon (2a)	6	39⅜	39	39	Feb20
4¼	1⅝	Minn-Moline	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
79⅞	52	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	2	63	63	63	Feb20
15½	9⅜	Mission C (.85g)	2	11	11	11	Feb20
⅞	¼	Mo-Kan-Texas	3	¾	¾	¾	
3⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
17⅜	12¼	Mohawk C (½e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
94	77	Monsanto (2)	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	Feb20
39½	24¾	Montg Ward ½e	6	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
43½	35½	Morrell J (2)	1	40	40	40	Jan30
12	5½	Motor Prod (1g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb19
17⅜	9½	Motor Wh (.20e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb20
24½	18¾	Mueller Br (½e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb20
4⅝	1¾	Mullins Mfg B	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb20
15¾	9⅝	Munsing (2½g)	1	13	13	13	Feb20
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅛
8¼	4	Murray Cp (½g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	34	Myers Br (4⅜g)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb17
19⅜	1⅜	Nabco Liq Co	2	2	2	2	Jan23
5⅝	3	Nash-Kelv (¼e)	36	4⅝	4½	4½	
23⅜	13⅜	Nat Acme (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb20
7⅛	2⅜	Nat Aut Fib(.60)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb20
9	5½	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	6	6	6	Feb20
11	6¾	Nat Aviat (.55g)	6	7½	7¼	7½	Feb19
18¼	13¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	Feb13
17½	12⅞	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb16
9¾	3⅝	Nat Can (¼g)	5	4½	4½	4½	Feb20
14⅜	10	Nat Cash Reg 1a	8	13¼	13	13¼	Feb20
11	7⅞	Nat Cylinder(.80)	1	9	9	9	+⅛
16⅜	12⅜	Nat Dairy (.80)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
8⅜	3¾	Nat Dept Stores	1	5	5	5	
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf(.60)	3	9	9	9	Feb20
25½	17	Nat Dist (2)	5	20⅞	20½	20⅞	Feb20
20⅞	11	Nat En&Stp 2½g	1	16	16	16	Feb16
8⅜	3⅜	Nat Gyps (.40g)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19¼	12½	Nat Lead (½a)	34	14½	14¼	14½	
176	160½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan29
24	14½	Nat M&S (1¾g)	2	17	17	17	+¼
36	26	Nat Oil Pr 1.95g	1	33	33	33	Feb13
7⅜	2½	Nat Pow & Lt	9	2½	2½	2¼	+⅛
68½	42	Nat Steel (3a)	1	50½	50¼	50¼	−⅛
7⅞	4	Nat Supply	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
68	41	N S 5½% pf 8.94g	1	60	60	60	Feb19
16¼	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
5	2	Nat Tea	5	3	3	3	Feb16
11⅛	8½	Natomas (1a)	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	6½	Nehi Corp (.60a)	1	6	6	6	Feb20
17	10⅜	Neisner Bro (1a)	7	13	13	13	Feb19
45½	31⅜	Newberry (2.40)	1	32	32	32	Feb20
31¾	22¼	Newmont M ⅜e	9	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	Feb20
11⅞	5⅜	Newport I (¾g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
27⅜	19½	Newp N S (½e)	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅜
116	106½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Feb18
45	26	NY Air Br (½e)	4	29¼	29	29¼	Feb19
15¼	7	NY Central RR	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
18¾	10⅜	NY Chi & St L	1	16	16	16	
47¼	25	NY Chi&St L pf	3	49	48⅜	48⅜	−⅜
24⅛	8⅜	NYC Omnibus 2	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb20
8	4¼	NY Dock	3	5	5	5	Feb13
18	8	NY Dock pf	1	15	15	15	−½
1/16	1/16	NY NH & H RR	1	⅛	1/16	1/16	
1⅜	1/16	NY NH & H pf	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
¼	1/16	NY Ont & West	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jan31
35	23½	NY Shipbldg(3g)	1	26	26	26	+¼
32¾	19	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	2	20½	20½	20½	Feb19
215	179½	Norf&West(10a)	4	175½	175	175½	Feb20
17⅛	10½	No Am Av (2g)	3	12	11⅞	12	Feb20
17⅜	9½	No Am Co (.36f)	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
58¾	50⅛	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	Feb20
57⅛	50½	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	50	50	50	Feb19
8¼	3¾	Northern Pacific	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
113½	107	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Feb18
14	7½	Northwest Airl	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb17
2¾	¾	Norwalk T & R	1	1	1	1	Feb16
13¾	7½	Norwich Ph .20e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb20
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (½g)	34	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
23⅜	13¾	Oliver Farm ½e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
10	2	Omnibus Corp	1	5	5	5	Feb20
6⅛	2½	Oppenheim(.40g)	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Feb17
17¾	9¾	Otis Elev (.20e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10⅜	3¾	Otis Steel	1	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	58	58	58	Feb17
26¼	16	Out M&M (½e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb17
52⅝	38¾	Owen-Ill G 1½e	4	48	47¼	47½	+½
		P—Q					
12⅜	6¼	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb17
11¼	6⅜	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	7	10½	10¼	10½	+½
28⅞	17¼	Pac G & E (2)	4	18⅛	18	18	Feb20
40	26½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb20
19¾	11	Pac Mills (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	−⅜
4⅝	1¼	Pac Tin C (.70g)	7	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
9¾	4¾	Pac West Oil	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb20
3⅜	1⅝	Packard M (.10g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	10	Pan Am Air (1g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb19
10½	7¼	Pan Am Pet ¼g	6	8	8	8	Feb20
1⅞	⅝	Panhandle (.10e)	9	1½	1½	1½	
37¼	19½	Paraffine (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb18
16⅛	10	Param Pict(.90g)	13	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
115⅜	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	2	110	110	110	Feb16
18	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Feb13
2	1	Park UCM (.10g)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30⅜	24¼	Parke Davis 40e	1	25	25	25	Feb20
20⅜	14⅜	Parker Rust (1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb20
1	¼	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 6
14½	6⅜	Patino Mines ½e	7	18¼	18	18	+⅛
54¼	43⅞	Pen & Ford (¾e)	2	52½	52½	52½	Feb18
89¼	73	Penney(JC)(3a)	3	67	66⅞	67	+½
3¾	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb20
3⅛	1	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb19
52¾	34½	Penn-Dix pf A 4g	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Feb13
17¼	11¼	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb19
25¼	17⅜	Penn RR (2g)	28	23	22¾	23	+¼
25	20	Peoples Dr 1.60g	1	20	20	20	Feb20
54	36⅜	People GL&C(4)	1	44½	44½	44½	−⅛
2⅜	⅛	Peoria & East	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb10
30¼	18⅞	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	5	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
11½	4⅜	Pere Marquette	1	7	7	7	Feb 7
27¾	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Feb13
7⅜	5⅜	Petrol C (.45g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
7⅞	4¾	Pfeiffer (1)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb20
35⅞	23⅜	Phelps D (.40e)	8	30	29⅜	30	+⅜
47⅜	35⅛	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Feb20
12½	8½	Philco Corp (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19
89⅞	72	Philip Mor (3a)	2	69	69	69	−¼
110⅜	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	2	106	106	106	+1⅛
9	4⅜	Phillips-Jones	1	7	7	7	Feb18
46¼	35⅜	Phillips Pet (2)	12	37	36⅞	36⅞	−⅜
3½	1½	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb13
23½	13	Pillsbury (1)	1	18	18	18	Feb19
15	6	Pitt & West Va	1	10	10	10	Feb 9
7¾	2⅜	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb14
46½	27	Pittsburgh C pf	1	32	32	32	Feb18
8¾	4½	Pitt C&I (½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb17
15	6½	Pitt Forge (1)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb17
7⅛	3⅜	Pitt S & B (.60)	3	4½	4½	4½	Feb20
9⅝	4	Pitt Steel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb19
1¾	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb20
17	13⅜	Plymth Oil 1.20a	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Feb20
21	16	Pond Creek 1¾g	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Feb10
8⅜	3¾	Poor & Co B	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb20
13⅞	4½	Postal Tel pf	5	11⅜	11½	11½	Feb20
13⅛	5⅜	Pressed Stl Car	2	7⅜	7½	7½	−⅛
13½	6⅞	Pres Stl 1 pf ¾g	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Feb16
40¾	21½	Press Stl 2 pf 5g	3	26	25⅞	25⅞	Feb10
61½	50	Proct & G (2a)	5	43⅞	43	43⅞	+1
29½	11⅜	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	6	13	12⅞	13	
137	106½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb17
123⅛	92	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Feb20
110	75¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Feb17
117½	114	P S El&G pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Feb 2
29¼	19¾	Pullman (1a)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
12	7	Pure Oil (½g)	26	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
94	107½	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	98½	98½	98½	Feb20
110	83	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	89½	89¼	89¼	−¾
12½	8½	Purity Bak (¼e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Feb20
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	1	9	9	9	Feb20
		R					
4⅞	2¼	Radio Corp(.20e)	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
		Radio pf (3½)	3	50½	50	50½	Feb20
88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¾	2	Radio-Keith-Or	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb20
55½	38½	R-K-O pf	1	45	45	45	−½
21¼	14½	Raybest-M (2g)	3	16½	16¼	16½	Feb19
18½	8¾	Rayonier (¼e)	5	9¾	9½	9½	Feb19
29⅜	23	Rayonier pf (2)	2	25	25	25	Feb20
18½	10¼	Reading Co (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅜
27¾	23	Reading 1 pf (2)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb20
24	19½	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
2⅜	1	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb19
9½	6½	Reliable Strs(½)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 9
12½	9½	Reliance Mfg ¼e	2	12¼	12	12¼	Feb 2
10⅜	7½	Reming Rand ¼e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
67¼	53½	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	60	60	60	−¼
3¾	2¼	Reo Mot ct	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb18
22¾	14¼	Repub Stl (½e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
97	77	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	84	84	84	Feb13
114	½	Rev Cop & Brass	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15⅜	6⅜	Reynolds Metal	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅜	4	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
34¼	22⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	6	25	25	25	
12⅛	7¼	Richfield Oil ⅜g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9⅞	6	Ritter Co	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−¼
5¾	2¾	Roan Ant C .28g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb10
21	14¾	Ruberoid (1¾g)	5	16	16	16	Feb19
14¾	8⅛	Rustless (.60)	4	9	9	9	Feb17
1	1/16	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb19
		S					
47	35	Safeway St (3a)	3	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	−¼
39¾	27	St Joseph Ld ½e	2	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+⅜
¼	1/16	St L-San Fran	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb20
½	1/16	St L-San Fran pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb20
23	12⅜	Savage A(½e)	18	15⅞	15½	15½	−¼
17⅜	8½	Schenley (1g)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb20
94½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb 5
39½	31	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	32	32	32	−¾
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	9	1/16	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	Seaboard A L pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
17	11¼	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb20
3¾	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
78¾	49½	Sears Roeb'k 3a	9	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	
10⅞	4½	Servel Inc (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
14⅝	7½	Sharon Stl (¼e)	1	9	9	9	
5⅞	3¼	Sharp & D (¼e)	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	Feb20
59	51½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	56	56	56	Feb13
6⅞	4	Shattuck (.40a)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb18
16¾	10⅛	Shell Un Oil (1g)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+½
5	2¾	Silver King (.40)	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
21⅜	11⅜	Simmons Co(2g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
2⅛	1	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 9
30¾	22	Simonds S (.40e)	1	26	26	26	Feb17
35¼	18⅞	Skelley Oil(1½g)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+¼
25⅜	14½	Smith (AO)(½g)	1	20	20	20	Feb20
15	9	Smith & Cor (1a)	4	11½	11	11	Feb18
18½	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10⅜	7½	Socony-Vac ¼e	14	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
2⅜	1⅛	So A G&P (.20g)	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb20

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	13	So P Rico (¼e)	1	22	22	22	
19⅜	11	So Greyh L(1½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Feb17
28⅜	16⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb20
13½	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Feb20
14⅜	8	Southern Pacific	36	13	12⅜	12¾	
19½	11¼	Southern Ry	8	18	17⅞	18	+¼
36½	19½	Southern Ry pf	18	33⅜	32½	32¾	−⅜
37½	23¼	So Ry M&O	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb20
2	1	Sparks Withing	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb19
6⅛	2	Spear & Co	4	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	Feb10
22	17¾	Spencer Kell (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb20
39⅜	27⅛	Sperry Corp (2g)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	−⅛
38½	27⅛	Spicer Mfg (1e)	1	34	34	34	Feb13
6⅞	3	Spiegel Inc (.60)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb20
40¼	31¼	Square D (3g)	3	34	34	34	Feb20
48½	47½	Squibb & S 1⅜g	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan31
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
6⅜	3¾	Stand Brands .40	81	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
113½	106	Stand B pf (4½)	11	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	Feb20
1¼	⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb19
4⅜	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	Feb16
21¼	8¾	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅜
22¾	10¼	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
25⅛	17⅞	Stand O Cal 1.40	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	−¼
34⅛	25⅛	Stand O Ind (1a)	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	+¼
46⅞	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	27	36	35⅜	36	
48½	33	Stand O Oh 1½a	1	27½	27½	27½	−¼
40	29	Starrett (½e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	−1
66	51	Sterling P (3.80)	3	46	45½	45½	−1⅜
8¾	4½	Stewart W (½g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅜	3½	Stokeley Bros	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Stone & W (.60g)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8⅜	3⅞	Studebaker Cp	9	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
65½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	2	51	51	51	Feb19
9	3⅜	Sunshine M (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21	12¼	Superheater (1a)	16	14	13⅞	14	Feb20
2⅜	1⅛	Superior O(.05g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
18⅞	8⅛	Superior Steel	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb19
23¼	16⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb20
5½	3	Sweets Co of Am	13	3½	3½	3½	Dec28
25	19⅜	Swift & Co 1.20a	18	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
24½	16½	Swift Int'l (2a)	3	22	21⅞	22	
7⅞	3⅜	Syming-G (1g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb20
7⅜	5½	Syming ww (1g)	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	Feb 4
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	2	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Feb13
		T					
5⅛	3⅝	Talcott (.60g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan14
3¾	1½	Telautogr (.10g)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
9⅜	6	Tenn Corp (¼e)	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Feb20
14	5¾	Texas & Pac Ry	10	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+¾
46¾	34½	Texas Co (2)	14	34⅜	34	34⅛	−⅜
4⅛	2	Texas G Pr .10e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
38⅞	30⅛	Texas Gulf S(2a)	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Feb20
7¾	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
6⅜	3¾	Tex Pac L T .10g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb20
10⅛	5	Thatcher Mfg	1	8	8	8	Feb17
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan20
4⅜	2	The Fair	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	3⅛	Thermoid (.60g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb19
4⅛	1⅛	Third Ave Ry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb20
6	3½	Thomp JR (.15e)	2	6	6	6	Feb18
34	24⅜	Thompson (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	−¾
1⅛	¼	Thompson-Star	1	½	½	½	Feb20
18	7	Thompson-S pf	1	10	10	10	Feb20
11⅞	9⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
99⅞	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	2	[illegible]	94½	94½	+½
35⅜	27½	Timken-Det 4¼g	4	[illegible]	29⅜	29¾	Feb20
51¼	37⅜	Timken R B ½e	8	37¼	37¼	37¼	−¼
5¼	4	Transamer (½)	4	4	4	4	−⅛
17¼	8½	Trans & West A	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb20
10⅞	6⅞	Tran&Wil (1½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
2	⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb20
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅜g	6	6½	6½	6½	Feb20
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Feb13
9⅜	5	Twenty C-Fox	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
24	16½	Twen C-F pf 1½	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	−¾
1¾	¾	Twin City Rap T	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Feb20
9⅜	4⅝	Twin Coach(¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅜
		U					
37⅞	27¼	Underwood 3½g	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
12¾	7	Union B&P (1)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
79⅞	60	Union Carb (¾e)	9	64	63¼	64	+⅛
16	11¼	Union O C (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
85⅞	57½	Union Pac (6)	4	74¾	74¼	74½	+1
85¼	73	Union Pac pf (4)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Feb20
13½	9	Union Prem(1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Jan30
31	24⅜	Union T C (2)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+1⅜
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	8	10⅝	10½	10½	Feb18
44⅜	38⅜	United Airc (4g)	12	29⅛	28¾	29	+⅞
		Unit Air pf (5)	3	97⅜	96⅜	96⅜	−⅞
14⅜	8⅞	United Bisc (1)	2	11	10¾	10¾	Feb13
52	35	United Carb(3)	1	42	42	42	Feb19
21⅛	15	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	19	19	19	Feb14
1½	1/16	United Corp	21	[illegible]	1/16	[illegible]	
30¾	13⅛	United Corp pf	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅜
6½	2⅞	United Drug	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb20
3⅜	1⅜	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb11
5⅜	3⅜	United Elec Coal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
42	29	Unit E&F (¾e)	4	32¼	31¼	31¼	Feb18
79	60	United Fruit (4)	3	53	53	53	
10½	4½	Unit Gas I (.60)	15	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
117	100½	Unit G pf (5)	1	105	105	105	
14¾	8½	Unit M&M (¾g)	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
4⅜	2⅜	United Paperbd	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb20
4	2⅜	US & For Sec	3	3	3	3	Feb 3
13	7¾	US Freight (1)	3	11¼	11	11	−⅛
69½	37½	US Gypsum (2a)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
9¼	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb19
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb20
4⅜	2½	US Leather	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅜	5⅜	US Leather A	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb18
105	54½	US Le pr pf 3½k	2	111	110½	111	Feb 7
31⅞	20¼	US Pipe & F (2a)	1	25	25	25	+¼
34⅛	25½	US Play Cd (2a)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
26	18⅜	US Plywood 1.20	10	23¾	23¼	23¾	Feb19
2⅛	½	US Real & Imp	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb17
28½	13½	US Rubber (2g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
103½	58	US Rub 1 pf (8)	7	61	60	60¼	−1⅜
65⅛	43¼	US Smelt (1e)	1	45	45	45	+⅛
76½	69	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Feb20
70⅜	47	US Steel (1e)	19	51¼	50⅝	51	+⅛
130	105¼	US Steel pf (7)	4	115¾	115⅜	115¾	Feb20
33⅜	19½	US Tob (.32e)	1	19	19	19	
1⅜	⅛	United Stockyd	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb17
1¼	1/16	United Stores A	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
62	42½	Unit Strs pf (7g)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb17
16⅜	12	Univ-Cyclops 2g	1	14	14	14	Feb 4
		V					
⅝	1/16	Vadsco Sales	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
15	8½	Van Norm (¼e)	1	11⅛	10½	10½	Feb17
28	20¾	Van Raalte (3g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 4
34½	15½	Vanadium (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb19
45	39½	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Feb20
27¼	20	Vic Ch Wk 1.40g	2	22½	22½	22½	Feb18
2⅛	¾	Va-Caro Chem	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+¼
28¾	18⅞	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	2	28¼	28	28¼	Feb20
42	30½	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb11
33⅛	29	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb20
		W					
		Wabash pf (wi)	3	28¼	28	28¼	+¾
9⅞	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	7	7	7	Feb13
22¼	15⅞	Walgreen (1.60)	5	18	18	18	Feb20
105⅜	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	3	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1⅜
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	1	33	33	33	Feb18
15¼	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Feb20
6⅛	3	Walworth Co ¼g	7	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
6⅜	2¼	Ward Baking A	5	3½	3½	3½	Jan21
1⅛	¼	Ward Baking B	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb18
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	2	17	16⅞	17	Feb19
6⅛	2⅜	Warner Bros Pic	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	⅜	Warren Bros	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
38	25	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb13
24	14	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−⅜
16½	10⅜	Waukesha M(1a)	3	12½	12½	12½	Feb18
20¼	10⅛	Wayne Pump ½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
4¼	1½	Webster Eisen	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb14
25½	16⅜	Wesson O&S ¼e	1	19	19	19	+⅜
74½	65½	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Feb20
20⅞	15	W Va P&P (½e)	3	17	17	17	Feb19
107	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	104½	104½	104½	Feb 3
29⅞	15¼	West Auto (2)	4	15	14¾	14¾	Feb20
4⅜	1¾	West Maryland	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb18
9	4⅜	West Mary 2 pf	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb10
1⅛	1/16	West Pacific pf	5	1/16	⅛	⅛	Feb19
31½	18½	West Union (2g)	2	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
24¼	15	Westing A B ¼e	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
105	71	West E&M (1e)	5	75	74¾	75	+⅜
34½	27½	Weston El I (½e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb17
36½	27¼	Westv Chl (1.40)	2	29⅜	29	29	Feb19
30¾	21¼	Wheeling Stl ½e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
15⅞	10¼	White Dent(.30e)	4	14	13½	13½	Feb10
17⅛	10½	White Mot (1¼g)	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅜
8¼	2¾	White R'ck(.10g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅜	2⅛	White Sew M	1	3	3	3	Feb18
54⅛	41	White Sew pf ½g	1	53	53	53	Jan12
26½	18½	White pr pf (2)	1	21	21	21	−¾
2⅜	1⅜	Wilcox Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb17
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	6	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
7	4⅛	Wilson & Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
77	60½	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	3	66½	66½	66½	−1
33⅛	19⅝	Woodward I (2g)	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Woolworth .40e	24	26	25½	25½	−½
25⅜	16	Worth P & M	2	19	18⅜	18⅜	−¼
75⅜	48⅛	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	56	56	56	Feb 5
73½	47¾	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50½	50½	50½	−1½
80	50⅛	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	50	49⅜	49⅜	−⅞
		Y—Z					
22½	15	Yale & T (.60a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb18
17¼	10¼	Yel Tr & C (1a)	9	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+¼
12¼	5¼	Young S&W (1g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
42⅛	29	Young S & T (3)	3	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
95	76	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	83	82	82	Feb16
18⅜	9¼	Youngst St (¼e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb20
15⅞	8	Zenith Rad (1g)	3	9	9	9	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Zonite Prod .15g	2	2	2	2	Feb19

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Reports Stock Gifts For January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities commission reported a number of gifts of stocks during January, including one of 50,000 shares of Spencer Shoe Corporation common by John J. Daly of Boston.

Mr. Daly, a director and principal owner of the company, gave the stock to his wife, and in addition sold 4,000 shares, reducing his holding to 70,533 shares.

The commission's data were a supplement to the regular January report of transactions by so-called "insiders"—officers, directors and principal owners of companies having securities listed on national exchanges.

Vanderbilt Sells

Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York, sold 6,000 shares of New York Central capital stock and Charles S. Payson, New York, sold 5,100 shares of American Rolling Mill common. John R. Kilpatrick, New York, sold 8,000 shares of Madison Square Garden capital stock and gave 275 shares to his wife.

Among the gifts reported were these:

Nathan S. Gumenick, Richmond, Va., 2,368 shares of Carpel Corporation common (to a trust); E. Harold Cluett, Troy, N. Y., 1,100 shares of Cluett Peabody & Company common; Max J. Zivian, Detroit, 1,000 shares of Detroit Steel common; Chauncey B. Borland, Chicago, 2,868 shares of Elgin National Watch common (to trusts for three daughters); Alvin Griesedieck; St. Louis, 6,000 shares of Falstaff Brewing common; George H. Williamson, Chicago, 10,000 shares of General Candy Class A common (held indirectly).

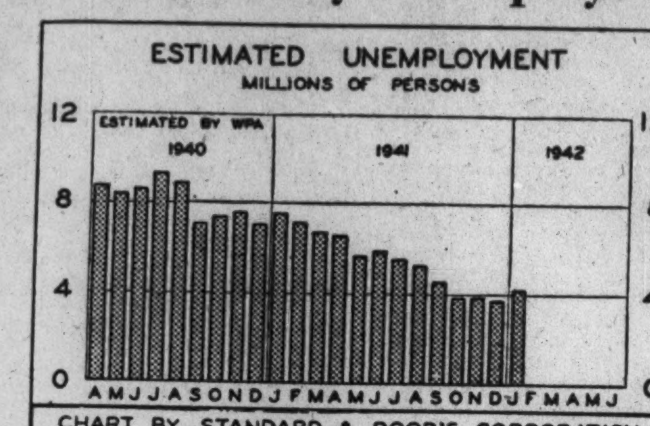
Alfred C. Gilbert, New Haven, Conn., 11,000 shares of A. C. Gilbert Company common stock; Irwin D. Wolf, Pittsburgh, 3,000 shares of Kaufmann Department Stores common; Edmund H. Lunkenheimer, Cincinnati, 28,000 shares of Lunkenheimer Company common (to a trust); Charles A. Connors, Boston, 9,300 shares of Narragansett Racing Association common.

More Transfers

Joseph Kaltenbacher, Newark, N. J., 1,800 shares of seton leather capital; Frank E. Wolcott, Hartford, Conn., 2,500 shares of Silex common; Alexander Calder, New York, 10,000 shares of Union Bag & Paper capital stock (divided equally between Adelaide G. Calder and a trust); Arthur Dole, Jr., Chicago, 900 shares of Wrigley capital stock.

The summary disclosed in a delayed report that Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., who in January assigned 49,370 shares of General Motors common held in trust to charity, had given 10,970 shares, similarly held, to charity on July 10.

Plant Conversion to War Basis Boosts January Unemployment



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Conversion of plants to war work and displacements in other civilian lines pushed the number of unemployed up to 4.2 million in January, as compared with 3.8 million in December, according to WPA figures.

Auto Industry Shifts Over To Handle Big Arms Output

Wide World-Associated Press

DETROIT—It may take six months. . . . It may take a year and a half. . . . But when the automobile industry that was gets into a 100 per cent armament production program, the output is going to be of staggering proportions.

That's the only conclusion you can draw from a tour of the industry being transformed from passenger-car assembly units to factories for the manufacture of tanks, aviation engines, aircraft subassemblies and light, medium and heavyweight antiaircraft cannon.

The job ahead is one that is going to make the huge car production program of the industry look puny in comparison.

Huge Backlog

Currently there are on the industry's order books contract commitments for more than $9,000,000,000 worth of war weapons. Roughly that's the equivalent of three years of normal automobile and truck manufacture and it's only a beginning, the experts say.

Into the hands of the former automobile manufacturers has been placed the task of producing 54 per cent of the total output of machine guns; 50 per cent of the aircraft engine production and 91 per cent of the Army tanks and parts assembly.

The original plan for a $2,500,000,000 arms production within the industry this year already has been doubled.

Swinging from the making of automobiles for peacetime uses to all-out war production is no small job for the car industry; doing it in something like the time normally required to design and bring out a new model automobile makes it seem like accomplishing the impossible.

Yet that is what currently is being done in the industry factories. Many millions of dollars' worth of machine tool equipment is being uprooted from one-time car producing jobs to make room for the production of war weapons.

The job being done and the expansion contemplated becomes more amazing when it is considered that with the exception of trucks it is an entirely new one for the industry. Somewhat like bringing out a new model, the greatest production talent the world ever has known is dismantling one industry and setting up another.

The automobile manufacturers never made tanks before; they had made bomber planes and their work on aviation engines had been largely of an experimental nature. Certainly they never had even thought about making guns. Yet, with the conversion job scarcely under way, they already are producing all these implements on a mass production basis. All the engineering skill that produced passenger automobiles on a one-a-minute schedule in a single plant is being made available to the job of rolling out light, medium and heavyweight antiaircraft cannon.

New Machine Tools

New machine tools worth hundreds of millions of dollars are pouring into the industry factories and every possible effort is being made to utilize the machines that formerly were utilized in car building.

Tooling has been described as probably the major problem to be overcome, but there are other difficulties ahead. Not the least of these will be man power. Management and labor union representatives are agreed the shortage of workers will become apparent by the end of the present year. At that time, they assert, something like twice the number of workers employed at the peak of car production last year, will be needed in the arms factories.

In round numbers this means approximately 1,250,000 hourly rated workers employed in the former automobile industry's factories by next January.

Management and labor also appear agreed that past differences will be subordinated to the job in hand.

"We have more in common than we have in conflict in this task," asserts C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation.

Seconding this, Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers (CIO) representative in General Motors, adds:

"The sooner we all realize that we might lose this war, the sooner we'll be in the mood needed to win it."

England Looks To Sussex For Iron Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Will the smiling countryside of Sussex become once again a "black country" smoking with blast furnaces? This is what it was in the days before Queen Elizabeth reigned and the timber from Sussex forests was used for burning charcoal for the smelting of the extensive deposits of iron ore under the surface of the Sussex Weald. A Government survey is now in process to determine the possibilities of using this now that iron "at any price" is so much needed.

Sussex iron ore was known even in the days of the Romans, but it was not until the middle of the 14th century that the first iron cannon was cast by one, Ralph Hogge. In the 16th century it was realized that the vast consumption of wood to supply the fuel for smelting the ore was rapidly turning the forest land into open country. Worse still was the burning of forests which supplied the oak timbers for the "wooden walls of old England." This resulted in an edict when Elizabeth came to the throne forbidding the smelting of iron within a specified distance, 14 miles, from the coast where the ships were built.

This was the beginning of the end of a most prosperous Sussex industry which turned out iron goods, large and small, from cannon to horse-nails and razor blades. For the big oak trees of Sussex were classed as A-1 by all knowing shipbuilders for their trade, and this was much more important than iron. Then the smelting trade migrated gradually to the Midlands where coal was plentiful; and after coal came the use of coke, and the blast furnace developed by degrees as we know it today.

Now Britain is in view of the end of her scrap-iron resources, the park railings, the salvaged tins and cans and every other metal, etcetera, which one can think of. In Elizabeth's reign wood was wanted for ships of war, so a prosperous industry vanished; today iron is wanted for ships and munitions of war, so the vanished industry of Sussex may yet reappear. A survey of that part of the country, when the Kent coal deposits were being exploited about 25 years ago, showed a very large area as covered with iron ore.

Sixty-eight Strikes During January, 43 In War Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sixty-eight strikes occurred in January, 43 of which were in critical war industries, the National Association of Manufacturers announced, reporting a study of labor troubles covered by newspapers in the principal industrial centers of the Nation. Work stoppages in war production plants were, however, less than in any month preceding Pearl Harbor, the Association said, but adding that figures were no gauge of the importance of strikes in impeding the war effort, since there was no way to measure the ultimate effect of the stoppages on other industries.

The 43 strikes at war production plants involved 15,512 workers and 661,976 lost man-hours, the Association said, while 25 other strikes at non-defense factories involved 13,108 men and a loss of 1,750,224 man-hours, a total of 2,412,200 man-hours lost during January because of stoppages. The labor lost was enough to build four 170-foot steel submarine chasers, the Association held.

Construction of airplane parts, airplanes, engine pistons, machine tools, anti-aircraft guns, cartridge containers, parachute cloth, ships, electric motors, cable and wire were affected by the strikes, it added.

Business Personals

Frederick O. Holland has been elected a director of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston. Mr. Holland, a member of the institution's security committee, has been in the real estate field for the past 10 years and is associated with Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Co. He is a member of the Boston Real Estate Appraisers of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Lawrence (Larry) Connell, formerly of Fitzgerald & Co., New York, and prior thereto manager of the trading department of Hartley Rogers & Co., has become associated with Strauss Bros.

Coffin & Burr, Inc., announce that William G. Bond is now associated with them in their municipal bond department.

Frank J. Brophy has become associated with the municipal bond department of R. S. Dickson & Company, Inc. Mr. Brophy was formerly associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., for 12 years. He will make his headquarters in the New York office.

Paul V. Shields and Cornelius Shields, both of the investment banking firm of Shields & Company, New York, have been elected members of the Board of Directors of The Maryland Drydock Company, according to announcement by George French, President of the company. The company recently admitted the public to ownership in its securities through the sale of common stock previously held by the Koppers interests in Pittsburgh.

Markets to Observe Washington's Birthday

By the Associated Press

New York Security and commodity markets throughout the United States will be closed Monday, Feb. 23, in observance of Washington's Birthday. Various livestock reports will be issued as usual by the Department of Agriculture.

Canadian grain and securities exchanges and European markets will operate as usual.

American Can Net for 1941 $6.45 a Share

NEW YORK, (AP)—The American Can Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for 1941, after preferred dividends, was $15,959,500, equal to $6.45 a common share, compared with $14,554,575 or $5.88 a common share in 1940. Annual preferred dividend requirements are $2,886,331.

Net sales for 1941, the company reported, were $263,890,628, an increase of 33.6 per cent over 1940.

The annual report said that while government regulations would curtail materially the use of tin plate for various products, there were indications of an increase in the packs of essential food products for war purposes, increased requirements of other goverment products and a diversion of other items into packages made of black iron and fibre not on the restricted list.

Reflecting the companqy's expanded activities, the report showed capital expenditures for 1941 of $13,213,937, an increase of $2,940,988 over 1940.

Rush for Limited Supplies Must Be Avoided, Says OPA

CHICAGO (AP)—More dollars no longer mean more consumer goods, Leon Henderson said in an address before Chicago's Better Business Bureau.

Asserting a struggle for America's limited supplies must be avoided at all costs, the nation's Price Control Administrator said "some great industries making civilian goods will be completely shut down because their use of raw materials is limiting the production," Mr. Henderson told the bureau.

Speaking of price control and its check against inflation, Mr. Henderson told the bureau.

"We will have $9,000,000,000 less goods and services of all kinds in 1942. That means $9,000,000,000 less of refrigerators, automobiles, typewriters and copper cuspidors.

"We will have at least $6,000,000,000 more of purchasing power with which to buy this limited amount of goods; that is, we will have $6,000,000,000 made up of more farm income, more wage income, and more consumer buying power of all kinds.

"You don't need to be an economist to know that there is a gap of $15,000,000,000 between what this country of consumers can buy and the amount of goods that there will be on the shelves."

Mr. Henderson called the $15,000,000,000 figure "the simple measure of this nation's problem of inflation. It will rise to haunt you unless, as a nation, you handle it satisfactorily."

He said that it will be many months before Congress "faces up squarely to the necessity for taxes that will really hurt," and predicted government opposition to skyrocketing wages and increased transportation costs.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards last week totaled $104,893,000, a decrease of 35 per cent from the previous week, Engineering News Record said. The total, however, exceeded the $100,000,000 level for the fourth consecutive week.

The magazine reported that construction contracts in January, amounting to $628,780,000, had broken all previous marks for that month. After a slow start, awards turned sharply upward in the last half of the month under the stimulus of new defense construction contracts.

Awards for the latest week compared as follows:

	Latest week (5 days)	Prev. week (5 days)	Year ago (4 days)
Private	$7,943,000	$21,647,000	$20,408,000
State and Municipal	11,801,000	9,543,000	14,701,000
Federal	85,149,000	129,900,000	61,237,000
Total	$104,893,000	$161,090,000	$96,346,000

Judge Favors Railroad In Tax Valuation Case

ELKINS, W. Va., (AP)—Circuit Judge John F. Brown held that the West Virginia Board of Public Works acted illegally in fixing the Western Maryland Railways 1941 tax valuation at $11,074,200.

The judge ruled the figure should have been $8,504,200.

Judge Brown said that Western Maryland properties in West Virginia were cheaply constructed and operating costs were higher than elsewhere and added:

"I am further of the opinion that if the board had given due consideration to excess values outside the State, they would and could not have assessed this property in West Virginia at $11,074,200, which assessment, in my opinion, is unreasonable, erroneous, excessive, confiscatory, unjust and illegal and in violation of the law."

Foresters See Shortage U. S. Timber

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON (Wide World-Associated Press)—With war efforts making new demands on the nation's supply of timber, the Forest Service repeated with new emphasis its annual warning of the need for conservation.

The service contends that two steps must be taken: First—Government ownership and management of much more forest land, and, second—Government regulation of lumber and wood cutting on privately owned land.

In giving out the annual report of the service, an official remarked:

"It contains the same old story. We've been saying this year after year.

"Even so," he added, "we feel it's a story that should be told and retold. I admit that we get discouraged sometimes; we wonder if people aren't adopting toward our forestry resources the characteristic American policy of waiting until the horse has been stolen before locking the barn door."

The report, signed by Acting Chief Earle H. Clapp, declared:

"Defense demands have led, to greatly increased cutting in many forest regions. This is depleting privately owned virgin forests more rapidly. It is eating more rapidly into privately owned second-growth forests. "It is a speeded up repetition of the vicious cycle that has been so largely responsible for so many serious and widespread social and economic problems—problems like most of the worst of those rural slums that, still festering within territory that totals more than one-fourth of our land area, so seriously affect the lives and outlook on life of millions of farm families and of thousands of others in rural villages."

There seems to be little disagreement with the Forest Service's annual contention that the forests are not being properly conserved. But there is widespread disagreement over methods of conservation.

The Forest Service's recommendations for greater governmental ownership and control have been characterized by opponents as "socialistic." Some also contend that public regulation of cutting practices on privately owned land would infringe upon property rights.

The Forest Service retorts that the national welfare should prevail over property rights.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Empr Pw Cp pt stk	50c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 2
Heywd-Wkfld 5 pf B	31c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 23
Penn-Dixie C pf A	75c	..	Mar. 13	Feb. 28
Unit Dyewood pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Extra				
Asbestos Corp Ltd	15c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Canadian Cottns Ltd	$2	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Participating				
Longhrn Pt C pt pf	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do	25c	..	June 1	May 20
Do	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Interim				
Doehler Die Cast	50c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 16
Increased				
Powdrell & Alexnd	15c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Extra				
Zeller's, Ltd	20c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 21
Special				
Snider Pack Co	50c	..	Mar. 24	Mar. 4
Initial				
Black Hills P&L	42½c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Intrst Aircft & E Cp	50c	..	Mar. 5	Feb. 26
Lamson & Ses pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Merck&Co 4½ pf	$1.36¼	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Stock				
Adel Precision Prod	4%	..	Feb. 26	Feb. 13
Irregular				
AmShipbuilding	$1	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
General Candy non-cum A	25c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Intl Silver Co	$1	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 3
Keystone Stl Wire	35c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Longhorn Portland Cement	25c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
O'Brien Gold Mines	3c	..	Mar. 23	Feb. 28
Powdrell & Alex	15c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Shepard-Niles C&H	$1	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
United Elastic	30c	..	Mar. 24	Mar. 4
Valley M & I	50c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Liquidating				
Consumers Stl Prd	90c	..	Feb. 20	..
Reduced				
Du Pont de Nem	$1.25	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 24
Indust Bk Hartford	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Sontag Ch Stores	10c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Regular				
Ala W S $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Am Banknote Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 6 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Am C & C	$2	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 3
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Am Fork & Hoe	25c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Asbestos Corp, Ltd	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Bkrs Nat Life Ins of N J.	50c	S	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Belding-Corticelli	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Belding-Cort 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Bene Loan S (Del)	10c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Black Hills P &L 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Broulan Porc M	$3	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Bullard Co	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 2
Canadian Cottons	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
CW&G LH&P pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Cent Ohio Stl Prod	35c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Cruc Stl Co pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Cutler-Hammer	35c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 7
Dist Cp-Seagr'ms	55½c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Duquesne Lt 1st preferred	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Empire Pw $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Gannett Co, Inc, Class R conv pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Gatineau Pow	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 2
Do cum pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
General Reinsurance Corp (N. Y.)	50c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 9
Georgia Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $5 pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Gibson Art Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gruen Watch Co	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do 5 cum pf	31¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Hewitt Rb Corp	25c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Indep Pneu Tool	50c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 18
Indus Cr Corp (Lynn)	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 11
Do pf	8½c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 11
Jefferson B & T Co (St. Louis, Mo.)	$1	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 20
Johns-Manville	75c	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Lehn & Fink Pro	35c	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 3
Liggett & Myers Tob Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
LouisG&E(Del)A	37½c	Q	Mar. 25	Feb. 28
do	37½c	Q	Mar. 25	Feb. 28
Longhorn P Cem Co 5 ptc pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
do ptc pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
do ptc pf	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
do ptc pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Magma Copper	50c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd.	3c	Q	Mar. 19	Mar. 3
Merck & Co.	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do pf	$1.31¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Michigan Cons Gas Co. 6 uf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 25
Milwaukee Gas Light Co 7 pf A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Mock Jud Voehr	25c	..	Mar. 6	Feb. 27
Morgan (JP)&Co	$1.50	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Muskegon P Ring	25c	..	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
N Bedford Cord Co.	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Do B	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 10
Penna Salt Mfg	$2	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 27
Penick & Ford Ltd.	75c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 3
Pet Milk	25c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 8
Plymouth Oil	30c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Pitts Forgings	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 14
Pratt & Lambert	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Preferred Ac Ins Co	20c	Q	Mar. 17	Mar. 3
Prosperity Co pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 1
Raybestos-Manh	37½	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Rheem Mfg Co	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
ShattuckPack(FG)	10c	Q	Mar. 23	Mar 2
Snider Pack Corp	25c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Snyder Tool & Eng Co	10c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Std Fire Ins (N J)	5c	Q	Apr. 23	Apr. 16
Stand Oil (Ohio)	37½c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 2
Standard Stoker	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 24
Stearns & Co (Fdk)	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do 5 ptc pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Sunshine Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Un Prem Food Strs	25c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Do $2.50 cum pf	62½c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
United Elastic Cp	30c	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 4
U S Tobacco	32c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Do 7 non-cum pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Wacker-Wells Bldg Cp	50c	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 23
Welch Grape Juice	25c	..	Mar. 12	Feb. 21
Yellow Tr & Coach	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do B	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, February 23

Bridgeport Brass Co. (5½% Cum. Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)
Federal-Mogul Corp. (Com.) (6 p. m.)
Goebel Brewing Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Household Finance Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
National Steel Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Tuesday, February 24

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Electric Power & Light Corp. ($7 and $6 Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.)
General Theatres Equipment Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
National Lead Co. (6% Pfd. "B" and Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2:15 p. m.)
Reading Co. (2d Pfd.) (12 m.)
Remington Rand, Inc ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Schenley Distillers Corp. (5½% Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Wednesday, February 25

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd and Com.) (12:30 p. m.).
American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
American Power & Light Co. ($6 and $5 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.).
Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
Harrisburg Steel Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Helme (Geo. W.) (7% Pfd and Com.) (11 a. m.).
Hercules Powder Co. (6% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
Indianapolis Power & Light Corp. (5¼% Cum. Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).
International Salt Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.).
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (5¼% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
National Malleable & Steel Castings Co. (Com.).

Thursday, February 26

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. (Com. and S. F. 7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
Commercial Credit Co. (4¼% Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (2 p. m.).
Commercial Investment Trust Corp. ($4.25 Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (4 p. m.).
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.).
Hackensack Water Co. (7% Pfd. "A" and Com.) (1 p. m.).
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. (Com.) (10:10 a. m.).
McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
National Dairy Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Union Pacific R. R. Co. (4% Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).

Friday, February 27

Engineers Public Service Co. (All Pfds.) (12:30 p. m.).
Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. ($7 Cl. "A" and Com.) (10 a. m.).
Ohio Brass Co. (Com. "A" and "B") (2 p. m.).

U. S. Sugar Future Trade Halted

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Trading in the domestic sugar futures contract (covering sugar for consumption in the United States) will stop today, according to an order issued yesterday by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. The board ordered that all domestic contracts outstanding at the close of business Feb. 20 should be liquidated at the ceiling price of 2.90 cents a pound, fixed by the Office of Price Administration, by the close of trading at 3 p. m. today. Trade has been at a virtual standstill since imposition of the federal ceilings.

Western Union Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Co. announced its net earned income for 1941 totaled $7,366,240, after provision for federal taxes, compared with $3,621,581 in 1940. The company said a more detailed discussion of the results of the year would appear in the annual report of the company, to be issued next month.

Pere Marquette Net Lower

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway's January net income was $163,969, against $371,743 for January, 1940, the Chesapeake & Ohio subsidiary reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 2s 50-48 Dec	103.29	103.27	103.27
1 2½s 54-52	103.5	103.5	103.5

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	99¼	98⅞	99¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alb P W 4s 48 ww	61	60¼	61
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86½	86½	86½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	67½	67½	67½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
16 Am T&T 3s 56	108	108¼	108
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105	105	105
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
6 Atl & Birm 4s 33	23½	23½	23½
19 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80	80
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	71½	71½	71½
7 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
3 A C Line 5s 45	98	98	98
25 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
4 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64	64	64
9 B&O 95 st A	39	38¾	39
23 B&O cv 60 st	40¾	40½	40¾
8 B&O 4s 48	60¾	60¾	60¾
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	53½	53½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Bost&Ms 4½s 70	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	15¾	15¾
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56¼	56¼
1 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 Cen RR N J 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 C&O 3½s 96D	103	102⅞	103
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103	103	103
50 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¾	17½	17½
5 CB&Q rf 5s 71A	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32	31¾	32
54 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	12¼	12½
11 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47¾	47¾	47¾
52 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48	47½	48
40 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¾	47½	47¾
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47¼	47¾
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
121 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	22⅞	23
22 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅞	33½	33⅞
10 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
7 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	2
30 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	33	33	33
157 Chi & NY 4½s 2037	22⅜	22¼	22¼
22 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
35 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32¼	32⅜	32¼
11 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¾	14½	14½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
99 CRI & P 4s 88	24¾	24½	24¾
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22¼	22¼	22¼
25 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	21¼	20¾	21¼
89 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
1 Childs Co 5s 43	43	43	43
10 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	22	22	22
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	52	52
2 CC&StL gen 4s 93	73	73	73
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	71	71	71
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
49 Col & So 4½s 80	21½	21½	21½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	96	95¾	96
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Con Rys 4s 54	30	30	30
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	110	110	110
5 Crane 2¼s 650	100¼	100	100
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
45 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59⅞	60
2 D&RG 4½s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 D&RG 4s 36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13 D&RG West 5s 78	14½	14½	14½
23 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54¼	54½
3 Erie 4s 95	89⅞	89⅛	89⅝
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Food Mach 3s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
8 Goodrich 4¾s 56	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85½	85½	85½
2 Gt Nor 4s G	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95	95	95
1 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	38½	38½
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42½	42½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43¼	43¼
3 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47½	47	47
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅞	15½	15⅞
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅛	15	15⅛
2 Int ydro El cv 6s 44	26	26	26
5 Int Rys C Am5s 72	87	87	87
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	45½	44⅜	45½
19 Int T&T 5s 55	47½	46⅞	47½
5 KCFt&S&Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
1 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 K C South 3s 50	62½	62½	62½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	78	78
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	71½	71½	71½
3 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	49	49	49
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53½	53½	53½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	40	40
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	34	34¼
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
1 Lex & East 5s 65	116	116	116
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	95	95
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96	96
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88	88	88
3 Louis & N 3⅜s 2003	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 ManitowGB&N3½s41	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 M&St L rfg 4s 62	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	12½	12	12½
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12¾	12¼	12¼
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12⅜	12¼	12⅝
50 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	35½	34⅞	35⅛
51 M-K-Tex aj 5s '57	15	14⅞	14⅞
28 M-K-T 4½s '78	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	39½	39	39½
25 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	29¼	29	29
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	28	28	28
196 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28⅛	27½	28⅛
49 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
19 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28¼	28	28¼
116 Mo Pac 5s '81	28¼	27½	28¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37	37	37
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅝	41½	41½
10 N Eng RR 5s '45	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 NEng T&T 4½s '61B	121	121	121
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	76½	76½	76½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	43½	43½	43½
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	43	43	43
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57½	57½
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52½	52½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	53¾	53¾	53¾
10 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	94	94	94
20 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80¾	80⅝	80¾
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66½	66¼	66½
5 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	98½	98½	98½
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
84 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37¼	37	37¼
13 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	52¼	51⅜	[illegible]
43 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¾	34¾	34¾
20 NYNH&H 4s 47	31¼	31¼	31¼
29 NYNH&H 4s 55	31	31	31
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	31¼	30¾	30¾
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	29	28½	28½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	28½	28½	28½
3 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
25 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
4 NiagaraSh cv 5½s 50	102	101⅞	102
6 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅛	74	74
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4 61	105½	105½	105½
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90½	90½	90½
3 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88½	88½	88½
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107½	107½	107½
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	48	48	48
1 Pen Co 4s 63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	104	104
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅞	99½	99¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99½	99½	99½
16 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	69½	69½	69½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Phila Co 4¼s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Phil Elec 3s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	100½	100½	100½
23 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8½	8⅜	8½
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅛	28	28
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	-03½
5 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	109	109	109
5 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	46¼	46¼	46¼
61 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 StLIM¾S4sR&G 33	69	68½	68½
10 StLPeo&NW5s48	44	44	44
6 St L S F 5s 50 B	16	15½	15½
17 StLSF 5s 50 ct	15½	15½	15½
91 St L S 4½s 78	15½	15¼	15½
17 St L S 4s 50 A	14½	14⅜	14½
28 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14	13¾	14
25 St L SW 5s 52	44	44	44
16 St L S W rfg 5s 90	24½	24⅛	24⅛
6 St L SW 2nd 4s 8[illegible]	[illegible]	65	[illegible]
12 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10	9¾	10
22 Seab A L cn 6s [illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Seae A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	2	2	2
16 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105	105	105
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52½	52¾
64 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52¼	52⅛
25 So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52½	52¾
48 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅜	67¼	67¼
9 So Pac clt 4s 49	60½	60¼	60½
59 So Pac 3¾s 46	84½	84¼	84½
45 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅜	54	54¼
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 South Ry 6½s 56	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	86	86	86
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	65	65
13 So Ry 4s St L 51	85	85	85
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110½	110½	110½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105½	105½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
20 Tex Carp 3s 65	105	104¾	105
22 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	100	99¾	99¾
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	66	66	66
8 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	91	91	91
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10 Wabash 4s 81 wi	47	47	47
4 Wabash 4s 71 wi	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	95	95	95
1 Wash Cen 4s 48	78	78	78
3 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47⅛
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28¾	28¾	28⅝
2 Western Un 5s 51	85	85	85
1 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	93	93
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
4 Australia 5s 55	45⅛	45⅛	[illegible]
3 Australia 4½s 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Brisbane 5s 58	40	40	40
1 Canada 3s 68	94	94	94
5 Canada 3s 67	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Chile MtBk 6¾s61asd	13½	13½	13½
1 ChileMtgBk 6s61asd	13½	13½	13½
10 Chile 6s61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42	42	42
3 Colomb 3s 70	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	18	18	18
3 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Cuba 5½s 45	107	107	107
5 Cuba 4½s 77	76⅞	76½	76½
3 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	1	1	1
4 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29	29	29
9 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s 79	55½	55	55

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.80g)	⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113¾	113¾	113¾
300	Am Capital	½	½	½
250	Am C P&LA (3d)	9½	9½	9½
400	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
100	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Am Republics (.35g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Am Writ Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Atl Rayon (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
60	Axton-Fish A	33	33	33
200	Bellanca Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Birds S Fdy (1¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Brewst Aero (.30g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Bridgpt Mach	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Brill A	3	2⅞	3
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Casco Prod (1g)	5	5	5
300	Cen S&W Ut	½	½	½
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	75½	75½	75½
100	Cen St El 6% pf	¼	¼	¼
100	Chi Flex Shaf (1e)	50¾	50¾	50¾
300	Cities Service	3	2⅞	3
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	40	40	40
30	Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7)	75½	75	75½
50	Colts P F Ars (8½g)	69	69	69
100	Conn Tel & Tel	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	47	47	47
50	C G&E Ba pf B (4½)	111¾	111¾	111¾
50	Con GE& BalpfC (4)	102	102	102
100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Crown C Int A (.40g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Crown Drug (.10g)	¾	¾	¾
300	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Dobeckmun ¼e	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.60g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	East Gas & F	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600	El Bond & Share	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	57½	57½	57½
400	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	52¾	52¼	52¼
25	Elgin Nat W (¼e)	26	26	26
250	Empire Pow (½k)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1100	Equity Corp	¼	7-32	¼
25	Eq Corp $3pf (1½g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Esquire Inc (.60g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Fairchild En&Air	2	2	2
100	Ford M Can A	12	12	12
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen Alloys	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Gen Pub S pf	24	24	24
900	Glen Ald Coal (1.70g)	12½	12⅜	12½
50	Godchaux Sug A (1e)	31	31	31
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Gulf Oil (1a)	31¼	31⅛	31¼
100	Hat Cor Am B (1½g)	3	3	3
50	Hearn D St pf (&k)	26	26	26
75	Horn&Hard (2)	26¾	26¾	26¾
800	Humble Oil (⅜e)	52½	52½	52½
400	Huyler's	¼	¼	¼
200	Ill Ia Pw pf (.80k)	21¼	21¼	21¼
300	Ind Pipe L (.20g)	3½	3⅜	3½
20	IndplsP&L pf (5¼)	104	104	104
100	Int Pap war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Petrol (h1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Invest Roy (.04g)	¼	¼	¼
100	Lane Bryant pf (7)	100	100	100
500	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
100	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Long Is L pf B	20¾	20¾	20¾
10	Mead John (3a)	99¾	99¾	99¾
200	MidWestCorp (.40g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	16	16	16
700	Mt City Cop (¼g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	10	10	10
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	86¾	86¾	86¾
100	Nat Sug Ref	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Nat Tun & Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Nelson (H)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	NJ Zinc (½e)	65	65	65
100	Niag Hud Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	63	63	63
10	Niag Hud 2pf (5)	50	50	50
100	Niles-Bem-P (1¼g)	12½	12½	12½
50	Ohio Brass B (2)	16½	16	16
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	104¾	104¾	104¾
25	Ohio PS 6 pf (6)	98	98	98
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	46¾	46¾	46¾
200	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	26½	26	26
1000	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Pa Salt (2e)	138	138	138
600	Pennroad (¼g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	102¼	102¼	102¼
100	Pa Wat&Pw (4)	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
90	Pitts&LakeE (6g)	59¼	58½	58½
25	Pug Sd L&P $6 pf	45	45	45
600	Republic Avia	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	St. Regis Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Schulte (DA) pf	10	10	10
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	23	23	23
10	Scran-SBW pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
4900	Scullin Stl war	3-32	1-16	3-32
300	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
210	Singer Mfg (6a)	142⅛	141½	141½
200	Soss Mfg	2	2	2
200	Southl Royl (10e)	5⅜	5¾	5¾
100	Stand Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	StandCap&S	2½	2½	2½
1000	St Oil Ky (1a)	11½	11	11⅜
100	Stand Prod (.90g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Sunry Oil cvpf (2¾)	44	44	44
20	Toledo Edis 6% pf (6)	94	94	94
100	Transwest Oil	5	5	5
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1-16	1-16	1-16
2000	Unit Gas war	3-64	3-64	3-64
100	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	49½	49⅜	49½
100	U S Foil B	3	3	3
25	Valspar pf	17	17	17
400	Vultee Airc	8½	8½	8½
300	Venezuel Pet	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

Total stock sales today estimated 25,000 shares; year ago, closed.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	105½	105	105½
5 Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
10 As Elec 4½s 53	42	42	42
2 Cen St El 5s 48	8	7⅛	7½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	45	45	45
1 Cin St Ry 6s 55B	101½	101½	101½
2 Cities Ser 5s 58	78¾	78¾	78¾
14 Cities Ser 5s 50	79½	79	79¼
7 CitSP&L 5½s 49	82⅝	82	82
15 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	81½	81	81
3 Baldw L 6s 50	113⅛	112¾	113⅛
4 Bell T Can 5s 57B	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
3 Bell T Can 5s 60C	114½	114¼	114½
1 Beth St . . s 98	154	154	154
6 Birm El 4½s 68	102⅝	102½	102½
10 Can Pac 6s 42	89	89	89
23 Cen St El 5½s 54	6¼	6	6
1 Con G Balt 4½s 54	121½	121½	121½
11 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	88½	87	88½
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
6 Elec P&L 6s 2030	86½	86	86
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123	123	123
3 Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅜	103¼	103¼
12 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	87½	87¼	87¼
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	101½	101½	101½
1 Gen W Wk 5s 43A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
4 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	102¾	102¼	102¾
6 Ill Pow&L6s2'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Ind Svc 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
13 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	99¾	97⅞	99¾
6 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	91	90	91
1 Inters Pow 5s 57	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅛	106	106
1 Kan Pow & Lt 3½s 60	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 LongIsl Lt 6s 45	102	102	102
1 Lou P&L 5s 57	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 McCord R 6s 47 st	81	81	81
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104	104	104
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	51½	51	51½
6 N Eng G&E 5s '47	51½	51¼	51¼
5 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	82½	82⅛	82½
4 N Eng Pow 5s '48	79½	79½	79½
1 Nor Con Ut5½s'69	59	59	59
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Pen El 4s 71 F	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Pen El 5s 62 H	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	91	91	91
10 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150	150	150
4 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102	101⅞	102
8 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
9 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	96	95¾	95⅞
17 So Cal Ed 3s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	63½	63½	63½
1 StandG&E6s48 cv st	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	69	68½	68½
2 Stand G&E 6s '57	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	69	69	69
3 Starrett Corp 5s '50	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
6 Tex El S 5s '60	106	106	106
4 Tex P&L 5s '56	107½	107½	107½
5 Toledo Ed 3½s '68	107⅞	107½	107½
2 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	75½	75½	75½
1 Ulen&Co6s50 4th st	11	11	11
3 Unit L&P 6½s 74	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Unit L&P 6s 75	101½	101½	101½
4 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	97	96⅞	97
3 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	117½	117½	117½
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 West N U 6s '44 st	64¼	64¼	64¼

Foreign Bonds

6 Russ 5½s 1921	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total bond sales today (estimated), $400,000; year ago, closed.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (g) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared in 1941. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7¾
	Bos & Me st Apf	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
	Bos & Prov	18	18	18	18
.50a	Copper Range	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
	East M SR pf B	19½	18¾	19½	17¾
.60b	Loew's Boston	14½	14½	14½	14
	Maine Cent	4	4	4	4
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	99½	99½	99½	99½
3.00c	Sew River pf	60	60	60	62
	North Butte	61c	60c	60c	63c
	Old Colony RR	40c	40c	40c	40c
2.12½	bUnit Shoe M	54	54	54	54¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close yr. ago
Wheat:			
May	1.30	1.30¼	.80⅞
July	1.31¼	1.31⅞	.75⅝
September	1.33½	1.33⅝	.75¾
Corn:			
March	.....	.84⅞	.....
May	.87⅞	.88	.60⅝
July	.89⅞	.90	.60¼
September	.....	.91⅝	.59⅝
Oats:			
May	.57⅞	.57⅞	.34⅞
July	.57	.57¼	.31⅞
September	.57	.57⅛	.30⅞
Soybeans:			
May	.....	1.97⅞	.90⅞
July	.....	1.98⅞	.87¼
October	.....	1.91⅝	.....
Rye:			
May	.86⅞	.86⅞	.41⅝
July	.89¼	.89⅞	.43
September	.....	.91⅞	.44
Lard:			
March	12.42	12.42	.....
May	12.55	12.57	6.22
July	12.72	12.72	6.40
September	.....	12.82	6.57

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	101.5b	101.6b
May	.....	.....	.....	101.0b	101.6b
July	.....	.....	.....	101.0b	101.8a
October	.....	.....	.....	101.0b	101.8a
101.6 spot.					
Tops					
March	.....	128.6	127.4	127.4	128.0a
May	.....	128.8	128.4	128.0	127.8a
July	.....	129.4	128.8	128.6	129.0a

bBid. aAsked.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.15	33.15	33.15	33.15	33.15
*March	33.25	33.30	33.25	33.25	33.30
Eggs					
†October	31.75	31.75	31.50	31.50	31.85
‡February	27.85	27.90	27.80	27.90	28.05
xApril	29.90d	29.55b	.....	.....	29.95
Potatoes					
March	2.91	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.91
November	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.70	2.68

*S. s †R. s. ‡F. g. f. x S. p. f. d-offered.

Filipino Aid in U. S. Sure of Final Victory

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chief of the Philippine Government has been forced from Manila by the Japanese invasion, but a quiet little aristocrat is carrying on the business of his adopted nation in Washington.

He is Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, wealthy industrialist of Spanish descent, who revels in the American nickname "Mike" and hasn't let his smile dwindle away with his fortune as Japanese destruction has hit his large island holdings.

Mr. Elizalde is the business agent of his Government in the United States, and also a member, without portfolio in the Cabinet of President Quezon.

Mr. Elizalde parries questions about the whereabouts and plans of his chief, the dynamic little President of the island commonwealth.

"I am not in a position to say where he is now," Mr. Elizalde replied to a direct inquiry.

© Harris & Ewing

Joaquin M. Elizalde

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in Washington.

Quezon Still in Philippines

"But," he added, "I can say that he still is on Philippine soil. I believe he is the main standby of the moral resistance of the Filipinos today."

Mr. Elizalde talked while sitting beneath an oil painting of President Quezon, flanked by flags of the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth. That spot before a cheery open fireplace in a huge room could be a fitting location for a presidential desk if the Government of the islands should be forced into exile.

President Quezon would not be a stranger here. He was Resident Commissioner from 1909 to 1916, with the right to speak (but not to vote) in Congress. He also enjoyed all the prerogatives of an Ambassador.

Earlier President Quezon had participated in the field and on the rostrum in the battling which brought the islands freedom from Spanish domination, and put them under the protection of the United States as a territory.

Only Delay on Victory

Mr. Elizalde accepts the possibility that the islands may fall before the hordes of Jap invaders, but he is emphatic that "it would be only a delay of a year or two in a final victory for us."

He said President Quezon's appointment of Jorges Vargas, the President's executive assistant, as mayor of occupied Manila was the best selection that could have been made.

Of his own problems, Mr. Elizalde says little.

Friends have estimated that Mr. Elizalde's financial losses — in warehouses, stock, equipment of his many enterprises — have amounted to some $6,000,000.

U. S. Naval and Air Forces Battle Japanese

Continued from Page 1

Java's northern seafront, the communiqué disclosed.

It reported that in the Bangka Strait a direct hit was scored on one transport ship and a direct hit and near miss on the 5,000-ton merchant vessel, Koapang.

Ranging over the Musi river, where Japanese invasion forces won their foothold on Sumatra, Allied planes were said to have scored two direct hits on an 8,000-ton vessel, a bomb hit squarely on the bridge of a 5,000-ton ship, and several near misses on another ship of 8,000 tons.

In the sea fight with Japanese cruisers and destroyers, the Dutch reported that the Japanese warship which was sunk "was in flames after having been hit by a torpedo, and after half an hour it blew up."

Australia:

The Australian Parliament met in closest secrecy today to hear from Prime Minister John Curtin a frank appraisal of the Dominion's position and its chances of survival.

Mr. Curtin invoked the National Security Act and made it an offense for any member of Parliament to disclose what was discussed.

The extraordinary session found Australia not only under direct Japanese air attack, but confronted with a tightening circle of aggression from the East Indian islands to the northwest to the Solomons on the northeast.

Meanwhile, the evacuation of all civilians has been ordered from Darwin, northern Australian naval station bombed by Japanese raiders on Thursday.

Military authorities, however, issued a flat denial of Japanese claims that heavy damage had been inflicted on Allied naval units at Darwin.

Prime Minister Curtin denied a statement by the Tokio Radio that a hospital ship at Darwin had not been attacked. "The hospital ship was attacked and damaged and there were casualties," he said.

The Japanese also were reported to have machine-gunned the Berrima and Bagot Hospitals at Port Darwin, causing some casualties.

Regulations issued today enable the Australian Government to use for defense and the prosecution of the war the services and property of all persons and companies in Australia.

Burma:

Desperate attempts by Japanese invasion troops to penetrate the British-held line west of the Bilin River have all been frustrated, British officials declared.

A communiqué said the British had resorted to constant counter-attacks to balk attempts of the Japanese to "envelope our left flank while increasing pressure on the right," 75 miles northeast of Rangoon.

American volunteer group fighters and British Hurricanes supported the British land forces throughout the action.

The communiqué follows:

"Since the withdrawal behind the Bilin River operations have developed as follows:

"The enemy first succeeded in crossing the river to the west bank north of Bilin. Forward brigades were subjected to heavy attack and a counterattack had to be launched.

"The enemy have continually tried to envelop our left flank while increasing pressure on the right.

"By means of constant counter-attacks our main positions have been left intact.

"Fighting has been extremely fierce and casualties have been heavy on both sides.

"The enemy have tried to cross the river near the mouth of the Bilin, but our troops threw them back into the river.

"In support of our land forces, R. A. F. bombers, escorted by Hurricanes and American volunteer group fighters, delivered a number of attacks on Japanese positions east of the Bilin River.

"Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Indian Air Force also were engaged in reconnaissances throughout the day."

China:

Japanese troops attempting to cross a river west of Chiengsen, in the northernmost tip of Thailand, were reported to have been hurled back by Chinese soldiers in one of their first defenses of Burma.

The Japanese have been marching toward Chiengsen from Chiengmai, some 125 miles to the southwest and the terminus of the railroad from Bangkok.

Battle of Burma Fought Along Majestic Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Among scattered and remote war fronts of the Orient, that along the Salween River, where British and Japanese forces have been fighting the battle of Burma, is outstanding for its savage and majestic background, says a Bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

The Salween River, of eastern Burma, runs through the romanticized country of Kipling fame. About "the old Moulmein Pagada," and Mandalay, the English poet wrote some of his most frequently quoted (yet geographically inaccurate) verse. The port of Moulmein (at the mouth of the Salween) looks not "eastward" but westward to the sea, while at no point "on the road to Mandalay" could the "dawn come up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay."

The Salween River is one of the longest of southeast Asia's many tortuous streams. More than 1,500 miles long, it rises in the Tibetan highlands and flows to the Gulf of Martaban by way of southwest China and much of eastern Burma. About halfway along its course it is crossed by China's much-bombed supply line, the Burma Road. The mouth of the river is only about 100 air miles east of the gateway to that vital artery, at the Burmese capital of Rangoon.

In normal times the Salween is of little commercial value because of its rock-strewn waters, its swift currents, and its narrow, snake-like channel. It is safely navigable by small steamers of light draft for less than 100 miles from its estuary. No one is known to have followed the river's entire course, although native boats ply many separate stretches, and it also is used for floating teak logs to market.

The wild, rocky gorges through which the Salween cuts its way reach heights of thousands of feet and are among the world's longest defiles. Hemmed in by its forbidding walls, the river flows unevenly, its surface broken at many places by whirlpools and rapids caused by rocky reefs. In dry weather (from October to May) fantastically-carved boulders and wide expanses of white sand and gravel mark its course. In the rainy season it rises spectacularly from 60 to 70 feet, or more. Many of its tributaries meet it in the form of cascades; one torrential stream drops into it in a fall of 200 feet. The river's waters are inhospitably cold, the result of their source in melted snows and the fact that the sunshine is cut off by canyon walls.

If the middle and upper reaches of the river become a part of the battle front, the steep river banks drop so sheerly that crossing will be extremely difficult. Although there are few bridges across the river, there are a number of ferry crossings normally used by traders. At such crossings, native settlements often are found perched high above the stream.

All-Out Fight for Indies Urged by Dutch Minister

By Dr. Eelco van Kleffens
Netherlands Foreign Minister
Written for Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—The situation in which the Allies find themselves today is clearly grave. It requires no statesmanship to recognize the perils now confronting us.

But the Hollanders out in the Indies have not engaged in profitless worrying. Their anxiety has been the stimulus to carefully prepared action which has recently borne fruit in the number of Japanese ships accounted for by the Netherlands Navy and the Air Force.

If we worry, it is not because we lack faith in the future. I am confident that the United States and the other Pacific powers—including ourselves—will pull themselves together to survive the double disasters of Pearl Harbor and Singapore.

I am equally certain, however, that this will not be achieved unless the gravity of the dangers facing us in the immediate present is fully realized.

The Netherlands East Indies have become one of the main centers of these rapidly shifting danger zones. Were the Japanese to become firmly entrenched on this barrier between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, they could extend their forces westward and eastward until the whole vast continent of Asia and Europe would be practically encircled by the two long arms of German and Japanese aggression.

The terms "Hands across the seas" would get a new and sinister meaning. For this time they would not meet in friendly clasp, guaranteeing with their united strength the freedom of the seas for all. This time they would be the bloody hands of two pirates joining together for the destruction of all who are bent on stamping out the new piracy.

Nor would a Japanese conquest of the last Allied bastion in the Southwestern Pacific, the Netherlands East Indies, be only a military disaster from the point of view of positional warfare and military strategy.

Equally grave would be the economic consequences of such a conquest, the loss to the United Nations and the acquisition by Japan of that arsenal of raw materials, rubber and tin, to mention but a few of the vital commodities produced in such abundance in the Netherlands East Indies.

Can Java Be Held?

It is of the greatest importance, therefore, not to the Netherlands alone, but to all the United Nations that the Indies, and particularly Java, be held.

Can they be held?

Even the expert in military strategy—which I am not—will hesitate to express a clear-cut opinion.

However, in recent times there has been a tendency to swing from overoptimism to overpessimism and to consider the Indies as lost the moment Singapore has fallen.

Too often Singapore has been inaccurately talked of as the fence and the Indies as the garden which anybody could enter at will the moment the fence had been broken down.

That is by no means a true picture.

If Singapore may rightly be considered as the bulwark of the defense of the Indies, it is by no means the only defense. Just as in Holland our perpetual enemy, the sea, is kept at bay not by one big dyke, but by a series of inner and outer dykes, so in the Netherlands East Indies archipelago there are a number of defenses to be pierced even after the main defense line of Singapore has been breached.

Defenses Must Be Manned

Not that this is a reason for optimistic complacency. It is a reason for manning these last remaining defenses to the fullest possible extent, that is, for giving the defenders of Java all possible weapons.

In recent days the stream of weapons which for so many anxious months never grew beyond a trickle, has at last broadened out.

Arguments about how Malaya and Singapore could have been held are useless. The only thing that matters is to do everything in our power to hold the next line of defense.

Let us count our blessings carefully. They are not to be despised; our overwhelming numerical and material superiority which in the end cannot but fail to tell, the proved valor and endurance of our Allies, be they the millions of Russia or China, the battered but unquenchable soldiers of the British Commonwealth, the men of MacArthur or our own band of "indomitable Dutch" with their stanch Indonesian comrades in arms—not to mention all the countless other peoples fighting on our side. And let us remember the just cause we fight for.

Washington

Continued from Page 1

was the proposal to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation the right to indiscriminate arrest, even of citizens, and despite civil liberties. The Justice Department urged the present step. Under it a mass evacuation of whole areas could be ordered by the War Department, if required, with widest discretion to military commanders. For the moment the War Department will withhold action, but sentiment on the Pacific Coast is certain to be pleased by the step.

Recognizing the possibility of war damage in the United States itself, the House Rules Committee has hurried out a revised war damage insurance bill. As now recommended, payment of premiums would be required for the "reasonable protection" proposed. The matter will be handled by the War Damage Corporation, capitalized at $100,000,000, set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Originally a free insurance bill, up to $15,000, was passed by the Senate. Now the House version emerges with the chief difference that compensation would be given to sufferers from enemy attack only if they had paid advance premiums. The bill will be debated late next week, under the plans.

To meet the new military situation, President Roosevelt is understood to have set up a unified tactical command, with himself at the head, over American land, sea and air forces. This "high command" meets frequently at the White House and goes over the far-flung campaigns in every quarter of the globe.

Enormous Tax Bill Looms

To finance the ever-growing war effort, Treasury and Congressional tax authorities have reached agreement on many phases of the enormous new tax bill, which will be forthcoming in a matter of weeks, and which will raise the stiff impositions even above the present limits required in income tax payments on March 15. The question of sales taxes, which the Treasury opposes, still divides conferees, but agreement is understood to have been reached that an additional $3,000,000,000 should be raised from corporations, $2,000,000,000 from higher income taxes; $1,000,000,000 from sales or excise taxes and $1,000,000,000 by stopping "loopholes" in existing tax laws.

All this time, as step folows step to total war and America's economic machine is converted military output is increasing. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, has just explained this to a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. No figures were given out but Senators professed amazement at "a most encouraging rate" of increase in war production.

Salvation Army In New Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—In addition to work under fire in Britain, Finland, and China, Salvation Army personnel is now at battle stations in fronts from Iceland to the Netherlands Indies, according to announcement here today following issuance of an order of the day by General George L. Carpenter in London recently. The order was sent to 27,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Salvation Army in 97 countries and colonies all over the world.

"Wherever skies are darkened by human need, the Salvation Army will be there," the order declares. "Our mission is to make war on hunger and misery, on loneliness and fear.

"We shall never flinch from our task of carrying to all whom our voices can reach and our hands can help God's message of love and friendship, comfort and service."

The Salvation Army is seeking to raise a $375,000 fund to aid in carrying on its war work.

Governor 'Shocked' At Cottage Costs

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP) — Gov. Charles Edison yesterday ordered an investigation of "preposterous" food purchases at the state-owned Governor's Cottage at Sea Girt last summer.

He assigned State Adjt. Gen. James I. Bowers to "determine if there was any probable dereliction of duty" on the part of Quartermaster Gen. Stephen H. Barlow.

The Governor told General Barlow by letter:

Patagonia Soon Experiences Argentine 'Coastal Vigilance'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Within one month Argentina's Standing Army will be 100,000 strong and distributed from the mouth of the River Plate to Rio Grande, in far southern Tierra del Fuego, on constant watch over the South Atlantic seaboard.

At the same time the Navy, with reinforced personnel and re-allocated warships, will conduct their ceaseless patrol of territorial waters, to complete protection of the country's neutrality and territorial integrity. The whole defense arrangement is officially described as "coastal vigilance."

It was only last year that the Standing Army was raised to slightly more than 50,000. Virtual doubling is achieved by calling up the 1918 and 1919 classes of commissioned and noncommissioned officers and retaining the 1920 class of conscripts under arms indefi- "ad referendum," but its approval, nitely. Congress will be consulted Acting President Ramon S. Castillo explained, cannot be awaited in view of the urgency of national defense and security.

A large proportion of the Army forces will be assigned to the southern territories, the garrisons stretching downward along the Patagonian littoral and located in Deseado, San Julian, Rio Gallegos and other ports and towns. These forces in southern territories will be grouped under a single army command in Comodoro Rivadavia. This same point, where some of the country's most valuable oil fields are located, will have its defenses improved by additional shore batteries.

Hitherto, practically no military forces have been stationed south of Comodoro Rivadavia, so that a program of barracks and military quarters' extensions face the Army authorities. The urgency, however, is recognized all round. The Government feels it can no longer leave Argentina's Patagonian flank uncovered. Protection is necessary and urgent in the opinion of all defense planners.

Staff officers and corps of Army engineers are already in Patagonia choosing the garrison centers and the land for air bases. There is to be complete co-ordination of land, sea and air forces to protect vulnerable Patagonia. The Army and Navy each have their own air arms.

The Navy Department is also playing its part in the intensified defense program by calling up reserves. The high sea and river units of the fleet will change their instruction programs so that patrolling can be increased.

Two members of the Argentine arms purchasing commission in the United States who returned to this country for consultations are now on their way north again with fresh instructions. Needless to say, the immediate aim is to hasten the purchase of equipment for the armed forces, especially in view of the greater number of men under arms and the necessity of protecting Patagonia.

Prices and Your Purse: The Color of Things

Continued from Page 1

furnaces, consumption in all states will be watched by the WPB under its new gas curtailment order. If, during a cold spell in any state, the gas company finds its supply running low, it has definite instructions as to whom to cut off. War industries will be last and householders with no "standby facilities" about next to last.

Can and Can't

You'll still be able to get sugar to can those peaches on the tree on the "north forty" next summer.

Present WPB plans are to allow a maximum of 200 pounds of sugar for home canning use to a family, not more than 75 pounds to be bought in any one month.

But if you don't usually can fruit or vegetables and aren't planning a victory garden, you won't be encouraged to begin now. There'll be a jail penalty for using the 200 pounds for cake or candy.

Confidentially

Trucks, buses and other heavy commercial vehicles will be first served when the nation's tire retreading shops open up again on Feb. 23. Mr. Henderson reiterated that no passenger car retreading can be undertaken "until further notice," which means confidentially—"for the duration."

Hoarding Hope

Mr. Henderson isn't saying too much about the sugar hoarding penalty that "may run as high as $10,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment."

Asked this week at what point the woman who has more than two pounds a person stored away becomes a "criminal hoarder," the Price Administrator countered with an optimistic statement that he expected hoarding to be ended by the new ration plan.

Printing Peak

When you get your 8 by 10½ inch ration book next month, you will be looking at a sample of the greatest single job of printing ever tackled by the Government printing office. In a month, by the farming-out process, it will have turned out three forms for every person in the country, plus enough to cover loss or destruction, and for babies to be born in the next six months.

Fish Study

In anticipation that the war may eventually interfere with fishing off the Grand Banks, the West Coast and Alaska, the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service is surveying the fish possibilities of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean.

Canada Told to Save Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Faith in democracy as a system of living is essential to the successful public servant, C. H. Young, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Toronto, told members of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and the Association of Municipal Electric Utilities at their recent convention here. Other attributes listed were a conception of responsibility that exists in Britain; an ability to be firm if he believes he is right and let politicians take their course; a lack of inordinate fear of inconsistency and the ability to change course if better methods present themselves, and an imagination sufficient to plan ahead and avoid rigid patterns.

Although Canada's position in the nonferrous metal field is favorable, the Dominion now has no other option than to curtail nonessential use to make the maximum amount of metal available for war effort, said George C. Bateman, Metals Controller for Canada. He warned that the people will have to curtail some of what they now consider essential uses, and perhaps some the war uses to provide for the most pressing war needs. Canadian mines are working under forced draft and cannot be expected to do a great deal more in the production of nickel, copper, lead, and zinc. Nickel production is approximately seven times what it was in 1914, but the estimated deficiency is twice as much as the total production in 1914. Canada produces about 95 per cent of the nickel available to our Allies.

The overall supply of strategic metals for the Allies is "decidedly unfavorable and there is a serious deficiency in all the primary nonferrous metals and in most of the strategic minerals," he warned. For manganese, Canada and Britain are largely dependent on the Gold Coast of Africa, India, Brazil and Cuba. Chrome is an essential alloying material in production of special steels. At present, Canada does not produce it, although it is hoped to provide part of the requirements. Supplies come from Rhodesia, South Africa, the Philippines, New Caledonia, India, and Turkey.

Mr. Bateman reported that recently he paid $1,000 a ton for Portuguese tungsten for which the British had paid $22,000 a ton to keep it away from the Germans.

"I am told," he went on, "that competition was so keen that the Germans approached the British in Portugal to see if they could not put a price ceiling on tungsten in order to prevent such ruinous competition.

Schools to Aid Ontario Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Secondary school pupils will be permitted to leave Ontario schools in the spring for farm work, or for enlistment directly in the service, according to a recent announcement of the Ontario Department of Education.

This is designed to meet the need in Ontario for a food production army of 430,000 workers this year to meet the province's objective of supplying nearly 50 per cent of the food requirements of the Dominion, according to Alex MacLaren, Director of Farm Training, Ontario Department of Labor. Ontario farm leaders estimate that 60 to 70 per cent of the farms are short of help and the Farm Service Force of Ontario plans to provide 40,000 workers for these farms, with 20,000 coming from the secondary schools.

Students preparing for a departmental middle of upper school certificate, an intermediate certificate, a secondary school graduation diploma, or a secondary school honor graduation diploma in a high, continuation, vocational school or collegiate institute, or a public or separate school who leave school for the above reasons will be granted the certificate.

The principal before releasing any student, must be satisfied the student has completed the courses studied and must recommend a mark of not less than 50 per cent on each paper. The pupil must then have at least 13 weeks employment in farm or allied work.

Idaho Wool Men Oppose Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLEY, Idaho—Leaders of the sheep and wool industry in Idaho have been aroused to vigorous protest against recent suggestions by Government officials that the livestock industry be permitted an unlimited expansion on account of war conditions.

The wool growers base their protest on two factors; first, a disastrous collapse of the livestock industry following the first World War because unlimited expansion had taken place during that conflict, and second, because a general increase in numbers of sheep by new growers would likewise have a bad economic effect.

Some officials of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association and subordinate groups ask as an alternative that, if expansion is to be permitted on either Federal grazing service or United States forest lands through increased numbers of sheep, previous allotment cuts should be restored so that present wool growers may have the first opportunity to build up their flocks into economically sound operating units.

Arms Rule Extended

HONOLULU, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Military Governor's office announced here that all firearms, ammunition, explosives and other weapons must be turned in immediately by all persons of Japanese ancestry, by naturalized or American citizens who previously were citizens of Germany or Italy, and by American citizens whose parents were German or Italian citizens.

The order supplemented a previous one requiring enemy aliens to surrender such articles.

New York Roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Federal agents yesterday took into custody an undisclosed number of enemy aliens in the Queens and Brooklyn waterfront and air field sections after a search of their homes for contraband.

The arrests were the first here since 577 Japanese, Italian, and German aliens were apprehended at the start of the war.

The raiding agents were armed with special warrants issued by United States Attorneys Mathias Correa and Harold M. Kennedy.

Contraband sought by the agents consisted mainly of firearms, cameras, and shortwave radios ordered turned in weeks ago.

Air Raids on Java

Continued from Page 1

presents today against Western civilization's stake in the East.

It is not known yet what happened to those women and children of Balkik Papan when the Japanese General's threat failed to save the oil wells there. The few meagre reports arriving here appear to indicate that the Japanese, having gotten over the novelty of taking white prisoners, are not now indulging in the brutality exercised at Nanking, but is remembered that Nanking followed a period of severe Japanese losses and heavy resistance.

One wonders what may happen to the thousands of Dutch families who have remained in their homes, because here it is literally home and not just a temporary colonial job, should the Japanese meet real resistance and defeat. That is what one thinks about when standing among the Dutch women and golden-haired children watching the Japanese planes overhead.

But the issues have been irrevocably joined now. It seems clear that Java is next on the list of the Japanese offensive and that offensive probably within the next few days. The Dutch are ready for every possible effort as already demonstrated, but the question in everyone's minds is can sufficient aid arrive in sufficient time.

American Indians Honor 'Warrior Chief' Stalin

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Russian Premier Joseph Stalin was recognized as "the outstanding warrior of 1941" and presented a chieftain's bonnet—by proxy—as an Honorary Chief of the Indian Confederation of America.

Chief Paul Horn of the Mohawk tribe made the presentation to Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, and entrusted to him delivery of the bonnet to Mr. Stalin.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON CENTER
MODERN 8-rm. house near Spy Pond. 4 chambers, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage, fine condition, easily financed. $9000. George Brayley, owner, ARL. 3430, WIN. 0492.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. SUPT., REN. 6218, or GILES, KIR. 3245.

OLD water mill and pond, stream with fish, country farm house secluded and unique, outbuildings. Hopkinton, Mass. Box R-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1304

WATERFRONT home, beautiful trees, exceptional outlook; secluded location. Hingham, Mass. Box R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Substantial
The heavy stone structure reminiscent of an English castle, spacious rooms, delicious meals, every modern hotel service, assure comfortable, substantial living.
Transient rooms and family suites available. 12 minutes by train from Boston to Beaconsfield Station.
Asp. 6800
Gilman M. Lougee, Mgr.
HOTEL BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

A QUAINT STUDIO APT., suitable for two permanent adults; living, dining room, bedroom and kitchen; roof garden, shower; additional bed or storeroom optional; near Boston Art Museum; rent $50; best references required. Call Asp. 3289.

BOSTON (Back Bay)—Large living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen and bath; Edison steam heated. 281 Dartmouth St. KEN. 5337.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $57.50 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2245.

KITCHENETTE apt., frigidaire, all imps.; suitable for 1 or 2 bus. people; rent very reas. Call bet. 6-9 Wellesley 1392 (Mass.).

LADY wishes to sublet attractive 3-room apt. March through Sept.; Christian Scientists preferred. Lon. 2712, or 1846 Com. Ave., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

4-ROOM cottage, 1 acre land, on small lake surrounded by 14 acres woodland; enclosed porch, garage, $35 rent, $5500 sale; first-floor apartment for rent—hot-water heat, oil burner, same location, $30 per month. A. GREEN, Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 735.

PAYING GUESTS

MONDAMIN ACRES, suburban Concord, N. H., offers permanent or temporary home with loving service; reas. rates. Mrs. E. Russell Sanborn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Enjoy our piazzas, warm room; restricted guest house; meals; parking. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 6 Blackwood St.—Attrac. front rm. with alcove, suitable for 1 or 2; private family. Near subway and restaurants. MISS JACKMAN.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—JONES—Large light room next bath in beautiful, quiet home. Com. 8815.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny, attractive; also small room; 2 blocks from Brookline Hill Station, near buses; business girl, Protestant; kitchen priv. 28 Stanton Rd. Pk. Lon 6451.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 34 Plaza St.—Choice furnished front rm., $5.50; facing Park; all transportation. NEvins 8-3462 after 5 p. m. G. Johnstone.

MIAMI, FLA.—Pleasant rooms in quiet, exclusive neighborhood, adjoining First Church; convenient to buses; breakfast if desired; garage. Mrs. L. W. Krapiah, 1837 N. E. 2nd Court. Tel. 3-6588.

N. Y. C., 500 Ft. Washington Ave. (Apt. D-32) —Large light room, adjacent bath; business woman or couple; write or call.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Attractive single, double room, $6.00 up; excellent location. COlumbus 5-8684.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—2 large attractively furnished rooms, private bath between; residential neighborhood; excellent transportation; free parking; 1 or 2 business people. Las. 0124.

ROOMS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE nurse desires room, $5, Brookline or Back Bay; home very little; privileges. Box A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 34th Avenue. Phone 4-1882.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1080.

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS. Also manager. 2nd floor, 904 14th St. N. W. Ask for Lillian Bricker.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Export manager with experience in hardware, tools, automotive parts; state salary, experience; references required. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PARLOR MAID-WAITRESS to serve in country house near Washington, D. C.; must be refined, experienced, happy and well; $80. Box S-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged woman; must live in; 1 child; excellent salary. Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, well and favorably known, has opening for capable woman, due to expanding operations, with Sterling Silver; above average percentage income and bonus, permanent position, educational advisory service. Opportunity for rapid advancement. District Manager, Room 301, 378 Stuart Street, Boston. Apply 9-4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG, married, personable, diversified exp., seeking sales or exec. position with future. Box R-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman office executive, thoroughly trained, experienced; highest references. Box S-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-attendant, nursing care, good driver; versatile; could cook for 2 or 3. Or homemaker for small motherless family; sensible, experienced, middle aged, expert baby care; no objection to country. Box R-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE-COMPANION (Christian Scientist) exp., wishes position. Tel. La. 4-7800 or write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, many years' specialty sales experience, seeks line for syndicate or department store distribution. Write Box B-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN — Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style-Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 901, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RADIO RESEARCH AND PROMOTION MANAGER at well-known station 10 years, wants more expansive connection in good market, with potential station or stations. Box S-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BUYER MERCHANDISER
Capable woman executive, 14 years' experience in every phase of retailing, buying, merchandising, managing popular and better-priced coats, suits, dresses, sportswear; single; will go anywhere. Chicago telephone Ambassador 1685. M. A., 1426 Elmdale, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JAMAICAWAY—Very unusual opportunity for 1 or 2 American business women of refinement to have large, beautifully furnished apartment. Box A-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SUBLET—Uptown N. Y. C., 5 spacious delightful rooms, river view from every window; 2 baths; $135 month includes gas and electricity as well as garage space in the building; lease runs to Sept., 1943. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Will share attractive, sunny apartment with business woman; convenient location; cross ventilation; southwest exposure. Box X-8, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 91 Longwood Ave.—4 rms. including 2 bedrms.; attractively furn.; until Sept. 1 or longer. Tel. number Asp. 5464.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ORLANDO, FLA.—9-room house, garage, 2 lots, beautiful grounds; near schools, churches, stores; reas. terms. Mrs. Jersey, 333 Anderson St.

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER — Deluxe model Remington portable noiseless in excellent condition. Box W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued)

ANTIQUES

SALE old glass, china, etc., Monday, Feb. 23, 9-6 p. m.; may also be seen Sundays 1-5; Tuesdays and Thursdays 7:30-9. For appointment at other times call Som. 6483, 97 Curtis Street, West Somerville, Mass.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

PALMS, all sizes, for hotels, churches, clubs, etc.; unusual place cards, brooches, etc. Florida Novelty Studio, 286 No. Beach St., Daytona Beach, Florida.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

★ FOR THE DURATION ★
Lincoln-Zephyr and Mercury Cars formerly repaired at Merlin Motors now will be serviced at our shop
HOOVER MOTORS
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERA SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT Printing and Developing
Ralph Harris Co. (Boston's Popular Camera Store) 47 Bromfield St., Boston. Lib. 7142.

JEWELERS

AMETHYST, THE BIRTHSTONE FOR FEBRUARY—We purchase Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver. Widmer, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3813

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W 56, N.Y.C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
24 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

PIANOS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—PIANO TO USE: will pay expenses; good care; references. 2236 30th St. N. W., MI 8515 evenings.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1083

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE Little Bldg., Boston. Hub 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS JOSEPHINE FOLEY
39 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

OSCAR COSTANZO CO.
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Antiques Restored—Mattresses Renovated
Rug Cleaning
Phone Sta. 7813 51 Henshaw St., Brighton, Mass.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
Special cakes and party sandwiches for St. Patrick's Day
6709 Wisconsin Avenue or
1405 East West Highway

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

PLUYM'S
LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER
Suits and Coats Made to Order
Ready-to-Wear FUR COATS, reasonably priced. Fur and Cloth Coats relined and remodeled.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
1734 Conn. Avenue Phone: NOrth 0632

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 So. Beach St. Phone 858

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
726 Main St. 220 South Beach St.
901 Main St. 308 Seabreeze Blvd.

CENTRAL BEAUTY SHOP
RHODA ANN WERT, Proprietor
Formerly of Chicago and Evanston, Ill.
Specialist in
PERMANENTS
PHONE 660 106 BAY STREET

Halifax Cleaners
Sixteen years in same location
ONE DAY SERVICE
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
is showing a complete collection of Palm Beach line, including sportwear, evening wear, etc.
110 So. Beach Street Tel. 706

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY
& DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

PONCE DE LEON
BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued)

SHELL
SHELL GASOLINE
and Golden Shell
Oil
G. F. PEASE
Phone 9255 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

Mrs. Whiting's Waffle Shop
BREAKFAST AND LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS 5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 East Las Olas Blvd.

Careful Film Finishing
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 E. Las Olas Blvd.
BOOKS, LIBRARY
FRAMING, BLUEPRINTS

BUTLER'S PANTRY
Excellent Food, Courteous Service
No Liquors Served
MR. and MRS. W. L. BUTLER, Props.
21 S. E. River Dr. Back of Florida Thea.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0763 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

Elgin Watches
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver
Sheaffer Pens
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints, Varnishes
Enamels
Miami—56 W. Flagler Street Tel. 2-7443
Miami Beach—500 Collins Ave. Tel. 5-2648

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 2-5514

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 78 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave Tel. 5-2680

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Symphony Concert Tickets on Sale
44 S. E. First St. Phone 3-1849

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S
SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

SMART WOMEN SHOP AT
Rose-Franzis
Gowns, Coats, Resort Wear
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Hosea Hardware Company
Formerly
HART HARDWARE COMPANY
611 N. W. 5th Street Phone 3-3551

MIAMI BEACH

Alice ROSS
SMART HATS
Formerly of Lincoln Road
NOW in New Shopping Center
907 W. 41st Street

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3819

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE.

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 8186
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

FRANCES SLATER
Smart Gowns and Wraps
for dinner and evening
San Juan Hotel Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

Hamilton's Standard Service
Main at Osprey Phone 7181
• ATLAS TIRES
• BATTERIES
• ACCESSORIES

PALM CAFETERIA
and COFFEE SHOP
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop entrance Pineapple Ave.
Also Cummer Arcade and Clearwater

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT
& GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

MABEL CAUSER
MILLINER
Featuring HOWARD HODGE *and* VOGUE HATS
Special Attention to Custom-Made Hats
MIRA MAE BLOCK

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street, North
• • •
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

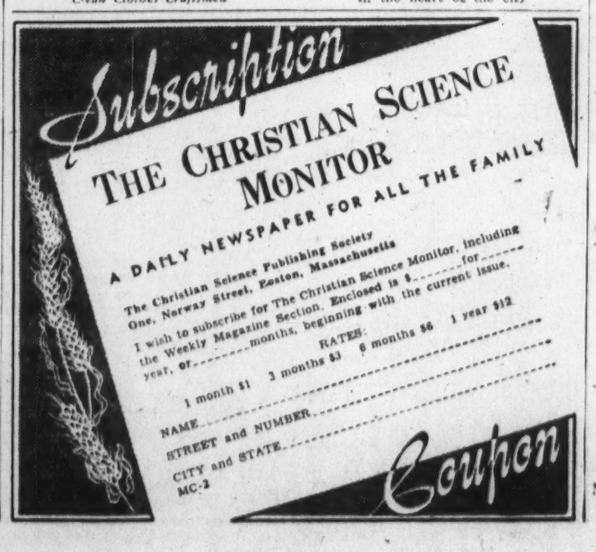
Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida *346 Central Avenue*

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

The Garden
Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat
232 Second St., North

WEVER GROVES
(Since 1883)
Growers Packers Shippers
Florida Citrus
Fancy Gift Boxes Marmalades
PACKING PLANT
42 6TH STREET SOUTH
"In the heart of the city"



FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

Red, White and Blue Flowers for Your Party
POWELL'S INC. - Florist
412 TAMPA STREET
Phone 2524 Tampa, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 8436 9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern
Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

Max Rosenberg, Inc.
1239 Broadway Next to Bradley Theatre
Agents Hartmann and Wheary Fine Luggage
PHONE 278

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest
Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank
& Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Maine

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
COKE and WOOD
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., corner Elm Street

BANGOR

THE HINCKS
COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville
Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-8096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart
Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale
of Bedding
Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE
GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

AMETHYST
Birthstone for February
Rings—Bracelets—Pendants—Brooches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Smart Simplicity
of a
KNOX HAT
strikes just the right note!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
FASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill
Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.

Grade A Guernsey Milk
Fresh Eggs
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

DOVER

THE PLACE TO DINE
Daeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Centrally Located
Cor. Third and Central Ave.
Three minutes' walk from B. & M. Station
Delicious Food and Courteous Service
Tourists Welcome TEL. 616

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Tel. 73 We Deliver
HEINZ'S PRODUCTS

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1942
Complete Line of Beautiful
THIBAUD WALLPAPER
Also all your needs for a complete blackout—Paper or Paint.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

DERRY STEAM
Launderers and Cleaners
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 7329-W
Service Throughout Southern New Hampshire

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

JUST ARRIVED
Smart Spring Styles
Red Cross Shoes, $6.95
Black and Brown—All Sizes and Widths
JAMES W. HILL CO.

FEARON'S Inc.
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
Restaurant Service
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Spring "Mallory" Hats, Cravenette Finish, are in. Plenty of color and zip. Visit our Shoe Dept.
161 MAIN STREET TE. 64

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service Not the Cheapest But the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
New Shipment of Imported
SHETLAND YARNS
Just In

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Stret

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1228 KING STREET ALEX 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

For Proper Clothes at the Proper Time Visit the
Natalie Shoppe
301 S. Jefferson St., Cor. Kirk Ave.
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

George T. Horne Co.
Creators of distinctive Headwear for every occasion and found in stores everywhere.
420 Jefferson Street Dial 2-3178

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

PICK UP TO-DAY
DELIVER TO-MORROW
In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AMRISWIL

ED. ALLENSPACH
Sattler und Tapezierer
Polstermöbel Betten
Reparaturen
Dorfplatz Upholsterer

BASEL

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123 Tel. 3.50.02.

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71.

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Knives, Forks, and Spoons (BESTECKE)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Wollenhof
ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Kornhausplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
Straubhaar & Cie
COAL

KLEIN
Hairdressing Salon for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 29 TEL. 6.11

ZURICH

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Garnituren
Silk and Wool Dress Materials

Eheringe
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Anfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
b.d. Schifflände Stäfa
(JEWELLER)

GEBR. J. & H. BÄNNINGER
TAPEZIERER • DECORATEUR
Tramhaltestelle Forchstrasse-Hedwigsteig
FORCHSTRASSE 160
Tel. 2.30.79
Alle Polsterarbeiten auch Umarbeiten
Verhänge, Matratzen
Grosse Auswahl in Möbeln aller Art
Komplette Aussteuern.
(UPHOLSTERING)

bliss Moles
Elegant Hats Waaggasse 7 (Paradeplatz)

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31 477 Tel. 37 036
BUTCHER

E. Hugentobler
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
Zürich, Limmatquai 130 Tel. 2.44.87
FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES
FINEST JEWELLERY

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86.

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer.
(Florists)

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
KREUZPLATZ - OTTENWEG 24, ZURICH 8.
(PRINTING)

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon und
Zürich: Stadelhoferstrasse 41

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 5-1046 Head Office and Works 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

AFRICANA
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write:
MASKEW MILLER Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans.

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter. Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rossburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
FISH, POULTRY & PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road *(close to Station)*
Phone 22493

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P O Box 90
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.)
Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

25 Joubert St. Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285, Church St. Phone 4110

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
FURNISHINGS AND FLOOR COVERINGS
136, Church St. also at 537, West St. Phone 3057 Durban

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/t Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies and Children's Footwear
TELEPHONE 3213

KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants also Glass and Chinaware
43 THIRD STREET SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

New Zealand

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
39 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Sign of Honest Workmanship
Telephone 42-537

P.H.JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hult
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
PHONE 43,847
Lower Hult, 66 Hult Rd. Phone 60, 171

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

DENHARD
BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

McGowan & Magee
LIMITED
Merchants
WOOD, COAL, COKE
CARTAGE, STORAGE, PACKERS
FURNITURE REMOVERS
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42-006 (3 lines)

Real Estate
Whether Buying or Selling
Houses, Sections, Businesses
Consult
R. P. McCRACKEN
63 Willis Street, Wellington Tel. 45,916

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service Is Prompt and Efficient and Our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"HEAD TO HEEL" WARDROBE SERVICE
ART DYEING, DRY CLEANING | Footwear Repairs Minor Garment Repairs
taylor's
Tel 15-015 Taylor Bros. Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston Street Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR HUTT CAREY'S LTD., HIGH STREET

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

Boudoir
Frocks, Blouses, Lingerie
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

George & George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
134 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 45516

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

Daily Features Page

Little Sister

Virginia Carman

To Make him LOOK like Washington
Was all I meant to do
But he got way ahead of me
And had to ACT it too.

Daily Quotation

Look for the stars, you'll say that there are none;
Look up a second time, and, one by one
You mark them twinkling out with silvery light,
And wonder how they could elude the sight!
—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What country has been attacked by a hostile force for the first time in its 150-year history?

2. Do Government authorities expect enemy attacks along American coastlines?

3. What indications are there of increased activity on the part of the American forces in the Southern Pacific?

4. What was the subject of the most recent warning issued to the Vichy-French Government by the United States?

5. What new route to China will replace the Japanese-menaced Burma Road?

6. What advantage did the Germans have over the British in Libyan tank battles?

7. What portion of the United States may be placed under martial law as a necessary means of coping with fifth columnists?

8. Have the Dutch allowed valuable oil properties to fall into Japanese hands?

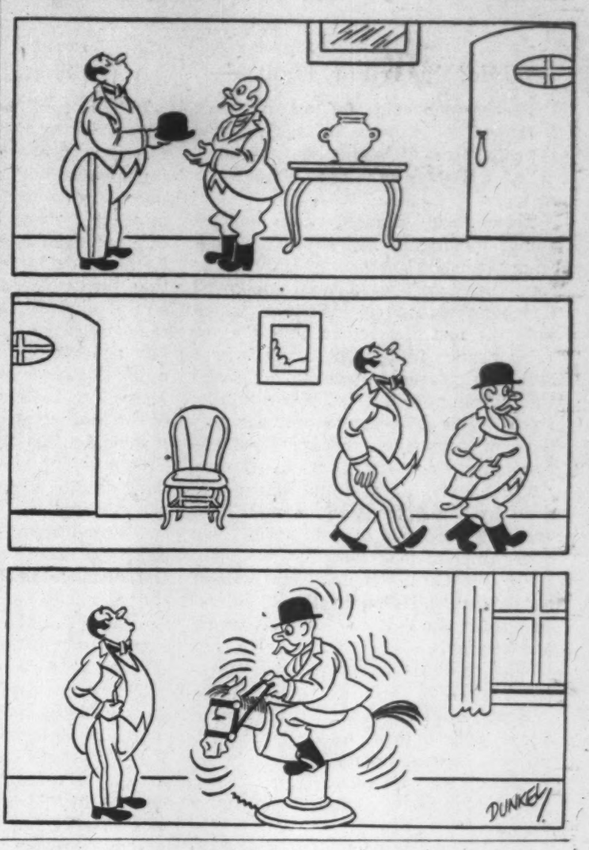
9. What city has been accused of being the worst rumor-factory in the United States?

10. Monday, Feb. 23, will be celebrated as Washington's Birthday. What is the best way of celebrating this year, according to War Production Director Donald M. Nelson?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page)

Just for Fun

—Dunkel



Current Events Test

Answers

1. Australia; Japanese planes have made three heavy air raids on the vital allied naval base at Darwin.

2. Yes; Secretary of War Stimson has stated that attacks such as the one on Aruba, the Dutch oil island, are to be expected "all along our coasts" and "other places." President Roosevelt asserted last Tuesday that under certain circumstances, New York could be shelled and bombs dropped on Detroit.

3. The arrival of American reinforcements in Java, the sinking of an enemy cargo boat by a United States submarine, and the news that 16 U. S. Army P-40 pursuit planes participated in an air battle over Surabaya.

4. The U. S. Government has warned Vichy that its answers to American inquiries regarding reported French aid to the Axis forces in North Africa have not been satisfactory. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles emphasized the determination of this Government not to permit either open or secret French assistance to the enemy.

5. War supplies for China will move over a new land route from India. A Chinese official stated that the problem of transportation of supplies from India to China had been worked out as a result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit with Indian leaders.

6. The British tanks were not only handicapped by a shortage of spare parts and trained mechanics but also the 50 m.m. guns in Nazi tanks could penetrate the British tanks at 1,500 yards while the British could not return the fire at a longer range than 800 yards.

7. The Department of Justice is considering placing a wide portion of the Pacific Coast under martial law.

8. No; Joseph C. Harsch, Monitor correspondent in Batavia, says: "Japan has lost the main objective of its attack on the East Indies. I have reached Batavia to discover that, for once, the destruction of resources most vital to the enemy actually is a superb fact instead, as too often in the past, only a figment of propaganda and imagination. Every well, refinery, and storage tank under Dutch control has been destroyed before falling into enemy hands."

9. Washington: President Roosevelt described the Capital as the worst rumor-factory and a more prolific source of lies than any other place in the country.

10. Mr. Nelson stated: "The best way to celebrate this year will be to make that Monday (February 23) a day of full production in every shop and factory producing essential goods of war. . . . The most effective way to honor George Washington's memory this year is to work full time so that the nation to which he gave independence can make that independence stick."

In Lighter Vein

Unconcerned

"Didn't you hear the siren?" asked the A. R. P. warden advising an old countryman to take cover. With enemy planes droning overhead, the man was still strolling about the streets.

"Yes, I heard 'un," said the old man, "but that bain't nothing to do with me. I lives at ——," giving the name of his village, five miles away.—Exchange.

Variety

"And what kind of pie have you?" inquired the diners who had stopped at the eating house in a country town.

"We got three kinds," the waitress replied. "We got open-top, lattice-top, and kivered pie—but it's all apple."—Better Crops.

In Other Words

First Bellboy: "What's the new guest in 506 like?"

Second Bellboy: "Left-handed—and keeps his change in his right-hand pocket."—Hotel and Restaurant News.

Surprise!

Recruit: "What's on the menu tonight?"

Cook: "Oh, we have hundreds of things to eat tonight."

Recruit: "What are they?"

Cook: "Beans."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Difficult Job

"I see in the paper that in some out-of-the-way corners of the world the natives still use fish for money."

"What a job they must have getting chewing gum from a slot machine!"—Grit.

Our War Effort

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Confidence in the devotion, the initiative, and the high courage of our troops give us complete faith in the future.

—Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff.

* * *

The nature of the crisis cannot help but break down the reluctance to include women in the training programs.

Mary Anderson, Chief of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

* * *

Let labor's slogan be "unity for victory."

Joint statement of A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Concentrated Food

Shortage of tin and shipping space has turned chemists toward research on more concentrated foodstuffs, particularly dehydrated vegetables.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Russians, too, have heard the rumor that spring is on the way. They are trying to clear the Ukraine of trespassers in time for the plowing.

Kansas City Star: The other day we saw an electric sweeper that could do almost everything. It could slurp up cigarette ashes offen a rug. It could shoosh dust from stairs and swish out the corners of a room in fast time. In fact, it could do everything except make its own monthly payments.

A Verse for Today . . .

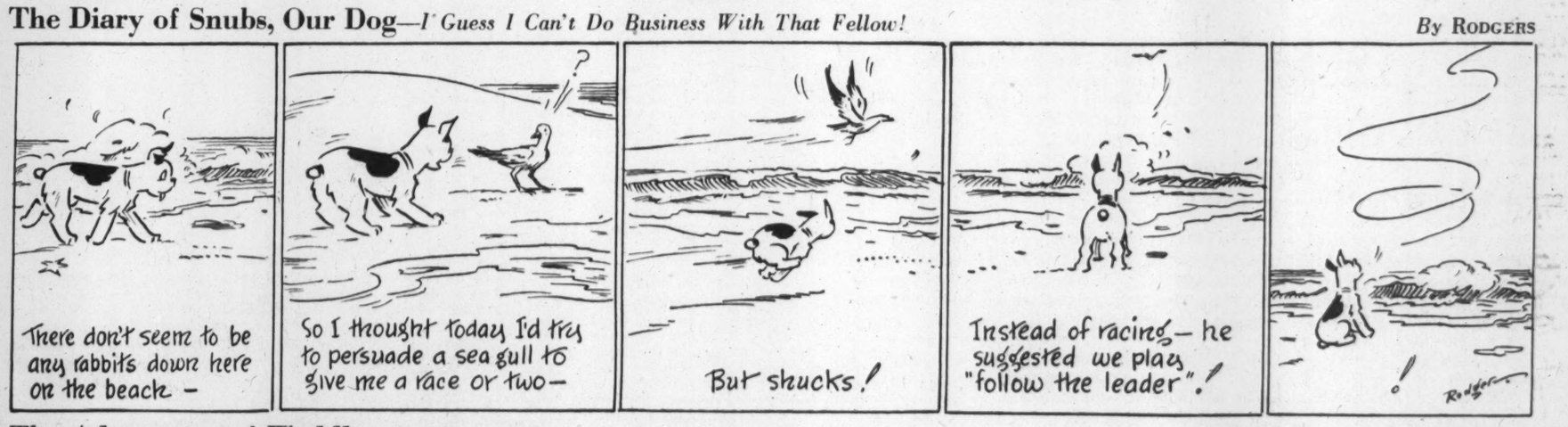
Thus saith the LORD, *Be not afraid of the words that thou hast heard.*
—ISA. 37:6.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The End of the Vanishing Cream*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess I Can't Do Business With That Fellow!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles —*A Good Sign*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

While MacArthur Fights—

The cartoon reprinted on this page today offers only a brief glimpse—devastating as it is—of what might be called a Bataan-eye view of America at war.

There are splendid and hopeful things moving in America today, but from the front lines—from China after four years of war; from unbowed Czechoslovakia; from Britain which held the fort of freedom almost alone after France fell; from Russia, where stubborn peasants have turned back the full might of the Nazi war machine; from heroic Yugoslavia and starving Greece; from all the occupied but unconquered countries; from Burma, Australia and Java; from Bataan, indeed from any front where men fight and beg for arms to fight with—how does America look today?

For the Congressional "fight" about a "dancer and Donald Duck" is unhappily a small part of the bickering and apathy.

While MacArthur fights, some Americans are—

Scrambling to get an extra pound of sugar; striking for a closed shop; hoarding silk stockings; demanding excessive profits on war contracts.

While MacArthur fights, some Amercans are—

Making a pink tea or a political football out of local civilian defense projects; aiding spies and saboteurs, purposely or thoughtlessly; insisting on the forty-hour week; resisting measures to pool industrial equipment and speed war production.

While MacArthur fights, some Americans are—

Keeping incompetents in office through personal or party loyalty; talking about withdrawing the fleet to protect coast cities; palavering about pensions or farm price parity.

While MacArthur fights some Americans are—

Moaning about tires or "gas" rationing; making political capital out of plans to relieve MacArthur; sowing dissension within the Nation or suspicion of Allies; playing Hitler's game by pushing petty, personal prejudices or party interests in any way that hampers a united, resolute effort to win the war.

Here for the sake of further awakening Americans we present a list of negative, war-losing activities. Some readers will be able to add others from their own experience. Happily, however, each of us can also name positive, war-winning activities that will make a longer list. That second list will be lengthened still farther if Americans have the imagination to ask whether they would like the boys on Bataan—or in any other front line—to tune in on *their* daily doings.

Relief Needed—Not Innovation

Thousands of capable mechanics are idle in Detroit and other automotive centers of the United States, and it has been estimated that possibly upward of 150,000 of these men will be temporarily unemployed during the conversion of automobile plants to defense production.

Nevertheless, the House Ways and Means Committee has jarred the Administration by voting to table a bill which would have provided $300,000,000 to augment the unemployment compensation paid by the States to these workers.

The major objection to the Administration appears to have been a conviction on the part of State officials and many congressmen that it represented an initial effort to take over and federalize the unemployment compensation system. This system was carefully set up in the Social Security Act in such a way as to provide for State administration and to permit each State to legislate, within limits, the benefits to be paid and to experiment if it chose with merit-rating methods of assessment.

Certainly if that decentralization is to be overthrown there should be full public discussion of what is proposed and a clear understanding of what is taking place. The change should not be made incidental to the relief of a specific, urgent situation, nor should the relief of that situation be impeded by the intrusion of a subject of far-reaching, long-time importance.

Presumably there will be new efforts to provide more adequate unemployment relief for the workers idle during defense conversion. Even more to the point will be efforts to retrain and place them quickly in defense employment. But when aid is proposed through existing channels without disturbing the present State administration of unemployment compensation it may expect a better reception.

That Java Line

Batavia need not be another Singapore. Looking at the map—particularly a map with one of those vicious looking arrows with which the cartographers try to indicate movement—we may get the impression that the Japanese can drive down to the capital of the Netherlands Indies even more rapidly than they covered the lower end of the Kra Peninsula. On the map the thousand miles of Sumatra looks almost like an extension of Malaya. And the quick Japanese seizure of Palembang seemed to indicate a rapid extension of the movement that took Singapore.

Reading that Tokyo's troops moved fifty miles up river to land at Palembang despite all that Dutch and American air and sea forces could do was not encouraging. It looked as if the Japanese had in one day spanned half the distance to Batavia and had acquired a base for air and sea attacks on Java. But the Dutch won a major victory when they destroyed all the oil and refineries at Palembang.

They were courageous and thorough in sacrificing more than $500,000,000 worth of material in that field, so that it is expected to yield Japan no oil for at least six months. Now reports are coming in which indicate that centers of resistance remain in Sumatra which will be hard for the Japanese to reach without sea and air control.

Java itself offers no easy conquest. It is thickly populated and the native people are loyal to the Dutch. There is a good, though small, army, and the Dutch have some good air bases. They need fighter planes most of all. If America can furnish those in the next few weeks the Java line may be held. If it holds Japan will begin to lose the South Pacific.

Keeping Profits Fair

The United States Supreme Court has placed squarely on Congress the responsibility for preventing unconscionable war profits. The responsibility is one with which Congress already is struggling—though not as hard as it should.

Last year Congress raised the rates of taxes on corporate excess profits to a scale from 35 to 60 per cent. But it balked, with reason, at the subsequent proposal of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, to tax away all corporation profits above 6 per cent on invested capital. It has done nothing further except to dig up, through committee investigations, evidence to support the opinion of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, "We ought to go a long way further in capturing excess profits."

The Supreme Court's recent opinion in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company case, makes it clear that if war profits are to be controlled the machinery for it must be set up while the war is on, not afterward. Refusing to set aside a contract of the last war under which the company made a profit of 22 per cent, the Court held that Congress has ample authority "to protect the Nation against war profiteering" by commandeering industry or taxation.

Neither of these courses, however, is completely satisfactory. Seizure and operation of plants is seldom necessary nor would drafting of managements make for highest efficiency. Recapture of excessive profits by taxation is better than letting them go entirely, but this is a tardy and uncertain process.

It seems as if there should be intermediate possibilities in a kind of contract which would provide for adjustment of payment in the light of the costs actually encountered in the job—a sort of post-audit and a settlement on the basis of actual cost accounting between the producer and the Government. In wartime shipbuilding and other sudden demands for large-scale munitions production the conditions to be met are so unusual that it is almost impossible to estimate costs in advance with any accuracy. Several shipbuilding concerns have turned back millions of dollars to the Government because the absorption of overhead in new orders gave them expanded profits.

Unless methods can be applied to forestall the paying out of extravagant profits on war orders, public sentiment certainly will demand that these profits be sponged up by taxation. Senator Ralph O. Brewster, a member of the Truman committee, advocates "finding a fair method to determine normal corporate profits and recapturing 80 per cent of everything above that in excess profits taxes." This would be approximately the British procedure, except that Great Britain collects 100 per cent and credits 20 per cent back to the company as a postwar reserve.

Congress should act quickly on this subject of profits limitation or excess profits taxation or both.

Our Readers Say—

"Headlines Over New York"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of newspapers and a listener to the radio I had an interesting lesson in the genesis of a headline which may be helpful to other followers of the news who want to "get things straight." That lesson was similar to the point made in your editorial, "Headlines Over New York."

Late in the afternoon of February 18, I heard a radio speaker tell how the President at his press conference had been asked a question by a reporter. The question was whether the President had anything to say about reports that Alaska was open to bomb attacks by the enemy. To this question the President was reported to have replied to the effect that even New York or Detroit were possible targets for enemy bombs under certain conditions.

In our house we took this to mean that there were too many "ifs" in such a question to permit the President's giving it a useful answer.

But tune in with me just one hour later. What do we hear? A radio reporter stating that the President today "called attention" to the fact that New York or Detroit might be bombed!

It seems the morning papers were just as susceptible to a chance to make headlines: "President Warns Enemy May Shell or Bomb New York"; "Roosevelt Says Foe Can Shell New York City"; "President Says Foe May Bomb, Shell New York and Other Cities." None of these headlines was from the "sensational" or "yellow" press.

It is probably quite true that "under certain conditions" air attacks could be made on these or any other cities in the United States. But was it the President's purpose to increase the Maginot-Line mindedness of American people at a time when they need to develop just the opposite mentality? Would the President have wished to aid the arguments of erstwhile isolationists who now want to keep our armed forces as near home as possible?

That would be the effect of the headlines. But when one knows how they came to be what they were, one must feel that most of the responsibility rests on headline writers.

M. COURT

Brookline, Mass.

Rationing of Tires and Whisky

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one small John Q. Public, I beg to inquire if there is a way to reach Mr. Henderson and question his argument as to commandeering the five-year stock of whisky for war purposes: He has been quoted as saying, "This is still a democracy," when he was asked about cutting off alcoholic beverages. I wonder if his argument, "This is still a democracy," is expected to apply to *all* new automobile tires?

Now some Americans may prefer whisky to sugar; they likely are a small minority. But quite a lot of Americans would prefer automobiles to whisky; automobile tires are relatively an innocent and harmless commodity as compared to whisky—in fact, they are a very useful commodity; whisky never is.

If automobile tires are important to the war effort, so is industrial alcohol. Why not commandeer both whisky and tires and eke out both to such as must have them? If there are individuals who insist they must have whisky, then let them sign "on the dotted line" to that effect, the same as one who must have tires. But keep the remainder for war effort, and keep it from tearing down morale.

W. T. DUFF

Fort Worth, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Philippines Tune In the U. S. A.

Thomas in the Detroit News

Jack and Jill and Jordan

We have two wonderful helpers in our house. We call them Jack and Jill, though they're not real people. They're the gas furnace and the gas hot water heater. You can guess which is which.

I've got only one thing against Jill; it is that when heating the water so nicely, she doesn't go ahead and wash the dishes. I guess she belongs to the union and doesn't dare do anything extra. I'll have to write to Pegler about her.

Jack is a clumsy looking fellow. He has had a rather hard time working up in the world. First, he was a coal furnace and in those primitive times I suppose he was often pretty dingy. He required much attention, frequent shaking, constant feeding, vigilant service and even then his room was a dusty den which a gentleman would have been glad to avoid.

* * *

Now he's entirely different. He's been converted. He's an ideal helper. Indeed, he's a kind of philosopher and friend. I feel very much attached to him.

His room is as clean as a Dutch kitchen and he never clutters anything up or leaves anything lying around. He has bright and shiny brass trimmings and spreads out spacious arms, clad in clean, white sleeves. He's usually silent except for a friendly little purr or cluck and has a very cheerful disposition.

He is also phenomenally faithful and astonishingly intelligent. When my gracious lady and I both leave the house, I simply say, "Good-by, old Jack, keep the place at 60 degrees until we get back," and he does. On returning I call down, "Step on it, old boy," and up comes the temperature. If we have a delicate guest, clothed in a diaphanous, sleeveless gown and accustomed to the luxurious atmosphere of a life of ease, I just whisper downstairs, "The nice lady's shivering, Jack," and up leaps the heat.

When I go to bed at night, I say, in a chummy way as between friends, "Keep the temp at 55 while I snooze, old top, and just before the alarm rings, push her up to 69 degrees," and sure enough Jack does it.

He has a keen sense of form and has arranged an appropriate little ceremony for beginning and stopping work. When he gets ready to put on the heat, he grumbles awhile, then says "biff," and lays hold on the boiler coils. It makes me think of my getting up in the morning. I grumble a bit and wish I didn't have to, then bounce out and that's that. When Jack's got the house warm enough and wants to rest, he just says "Nuff-f-f" and quits.

He's the most tactful and unprovocative duty-doer I ever saw. In his astounding punctiliousness, he never says, "Well, boss, why don't you spruce up and be on time for once?" He has what you might call a poker face and meets both punctual and tardy associates with the same bland expression.

Jill is much like him, though smaller, lighter and brighter. She's a platinum blonde, streamlined and as neat as a Childs waitress. She makes me think of the Oriental maidens who pour water on the hands of guests. Jill doesn't actually pour the water, but keeps the sinks, washbowls and bathrooms all copiously supplied. She's very unobtrusive, too; never puts herself forward, but stays at her post ever ready to anticipate your wants.

* * *

Jordan is somewhat different. He's my son. In size he's between Jack and Jill. In character, he's not quite so constant as either. He has ideas and also moods. He's been known to leave things lying around. The brazen alarm clock has told me that he sometimes ignores its jangling. I've heard said he sometimes puts his feet on chairs. The apples all disappear when he's around. He has a way of insistently recounting the wonderful qualities of new kinds of sweaters. He emphatically disagrees with my views about "unearned increments."

Of course, I'm not intimating for a minute that he's not the best son in the world. It goes without saying that we expect him to be President. It is self-understood that I like to pick up things after him. But still I do think at times, "How neat and tidy are Jack and Jill!"

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Up Again to the Blackboard

By Frank L. Perrin

Probably we all remember, no matter how long ago, or how recently, the rare occasions when the teacher in the single-room country school singled us out to illustrate, on the blackboard, the operation of some confusing mathematical rule. Memory, at this moment, seems logically to carry us back to the pages of the arithmetic dealing with what was known as cancellation. This is defined, briefly, as the "striking out of common factors." By the method taught it was supposed to make more simple the solution of some otherwise complex or abstruse problem.

Figuratively, at least, all of us are today faced with the task of going again to the blackboard and proving our own ability and our own willingness to work out, practically and understandably, many problems which we assumed had been solved by us, or for us, long ago, never to trouble or perplex us again. We shall have to deal, now, with tangible and practical things rather than with hypothetical problems posed by the quizkids' professors like Mr. Robinson, Mr. Davies, and their successors.

* * *

But there must inevitably enter into the processes of solution and proof, if these new problems are to be effectively dealt with, the rule or key used in the earlier method of cancellation. The common factors which must first be paired and checked are selfishness and pride, ambition and desire, envy and jealousy. Add to the problem necessity and imposed danger, the opportunity to serve and the willingness to serve, abiding faith and sublime confidence in the right. The processes of comparison and cancellation seem simple enough. We all feel that we could go up before the whole class and work the example easily.

Yes, we can do just this. But let us first make sure that up to this point our solution, graphically portrayed in chalk or pencil, is no less superficial than that of the hypothetical solution posed in the old arithmetic. We all know the rule. Our failures, past and present, are due to our failure to work by the rule, and our ignorance or indifference in professing to apply it.

However hopefully we may view the prospect before us today, however strong our faith in the final just determination of the cause in which we have enlisted, it seems assured that in the processes which proof and righteous demonstration demand we will be required to make greater material sacrifices than ever before in our experiences. With pardonable assurance we pledge ourselves to make these sacrifices willingly and uncomplainingly.

Just how faithfully and graciously, we deprive ourselves of cherished material things remains to be proved. If the forecasts already translatable are not misread, we have not yet begun, by gifts, by added taxes, by rationed sweets and forbidden tires, to realize what seems to be unavoidable a little way ahead. As we go forward, denying ourselves those things which we have regarded as indispensable, the temptation more and more will be to indulge in bitter resentment against those who have brought this war down upon us. This, unless we are wise beyond our present apparent understanding, is unavoidable.

In every community there will be new lines of separation and division set up until we are more wise and cautious. Let us all, as a first responsibility, undertake to cancel these out by using the rule which Americans, better than many others, are able to apply. There will remain, obviously, some uncancellable factors. If we are wise we will leave these to those responsible agencies well prepared to safeguard the communities and the body politic against the treachery of the enemy nations. We are wisely left to deal with our own problems.

* * *

It is not too late—although the examination should have been made long ago—to appraise honestly our own mistaken sense of national security and territorial isolationism. We all suffered from it while enjoying and indulging it. We repudiated and vociferously condemned those who proclaimed this theory publicly, repudiating the smugness of those whose doctrine was "America first." We disagreed with them, carefully cherishing our own belief that America would be last. Well, here we are! America is last, last in the once impregnable bulwarks against invading enemies and destroyers of human liberty and religious freedom.

Now, we say, we are alert and aroused. But it may soon be proved that we are not. The gage of actual and final combat has been cast at our very feet. The challenge rings from shore to shore and lake to gulf. All that we have hoped to preserve in the form of fancied security and selfish indulgence must be canceled out. The desire to win must yield to the will to survive.

The Wide Horizon

Another French Emancipator

By Norton Webb

General de Gaulle's activities on behalf of French freedom in England had, although in a different way, a counterpart in the nineteenth century when Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior during the Second French Republic, fled to London from tyrannical elements in France, and from there organized and continued to battle for democracy. Ledru-Rollin labored unremittingly all his life against oppression and his achievements stamp him not only as a reformer and philanthropist but as a French Lincoln and emancipator, as his career, still too little known, eminently shows.

In 1830, at 22 years of age, Alexandre-Auguste Ledru-Rollin, member of a wealthy and cultured Parisian family, was already a brilliant lawyer. Because of his wealth and position he could have chosen an easy and worldly path of glamour. But he refused. Instead he threw himself wholeheartedly into helping his oppressed countrymen under the monarchical authoritarianism of Louis Philippe. He began by such things as assiduously fighting to have the trials of French revolutionaries removed from military tribunals to civil courts with juries. He labored for reforms and spent his wealth ungrudgingly to promote the welfare of the common citizen and to this end founded his newspaper, *La Réforme*.

In 1843 Ledru-Rollin consummated his ideal marriage with the young Protestant Englishwoman, Henrietta Sharpe. As his wife and partner she was to give him unswerving support in the stormy years ahead and also contribute her own fortune to their labors as he was his.

* * *

Ledru-Rollin's great opportunity came in 1848 with the advent of the Second French Republic when he was appointed Minister of the Interior in the new Republican Government. He immediately began to vigorously and fearlessly put into practice many of the democratic ideals he had long cherished. First came his establishment of universal suffrage for the French nation that remained in force for nearly a century until the Pétain-Vichy regime decreed its so-called abolition. Few doubt, however, that this great achievement of Ledru-Rollin will not again live with still greater virility when the curtain falls on the world's present violent wave of reaction.

The second achievement of Minister Ledru-Rollin was as important as his first since it was the definite abolition of slavery in all of France's colonies. These two humane acts alone made him worthy of being called the French Abraham Lincoln.

Other notable acts of Ledru-Rollin were his abolition of corporal punishment in the French Navy, suppression of the death penalty for political offenses, and securing a twelve-hour day for labor. He was a staunch advocate of a free press and sponsored measures to safeguard it. He improved on laws for free assembly and association and founded credit institutions for the common people. This great humanitarian once told François Raspail, natural scientist and statesman, that he believed the barriers of money between men should be removed, but considered ignorance and hate as the prime social offenders and these should be replaced by understanding and goodness.

* * *

When Louis Napoleon got himself elected as a deputy, Ledru-Rollin sensed danger for the French Republic and moved for his arrest on charges of fraud. But in this as some other things, the French reformer acted a little too hastily and the opposition and resentment that had been piling up against him from powerful French reactionaries and clericals sent him into exile with his wife to London in the summer of 1849. There, like de Gaulle is doing today, he continued his fight for French freedom and republicanism. By underground means he kept in touch with militant French republicans in the homeland.

In 1851 when Louis Napoleon by his coup restored the French Empire, Ledru-Rollin was condemned to death and excluded from all amnesties. But when Napoleon III fell at Sedan, the French emancipator, after twenty-one years in England, returned to Paris. With Mazzini and proscript republicans from all over Europe he worked to establish his dream—the Universal Republic.

After Ledru-Rollin passed on in 1875, his wife had this to say: "He was a man of principle, devoted to his work and selfless. He thought little of his own person and mostly of his duty to his fellow-man. His whole life work was to achieve justice."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago....Suite 2300, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis....611 Olive Street
Kansas City....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle....1326 Fifth Avenue
London....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

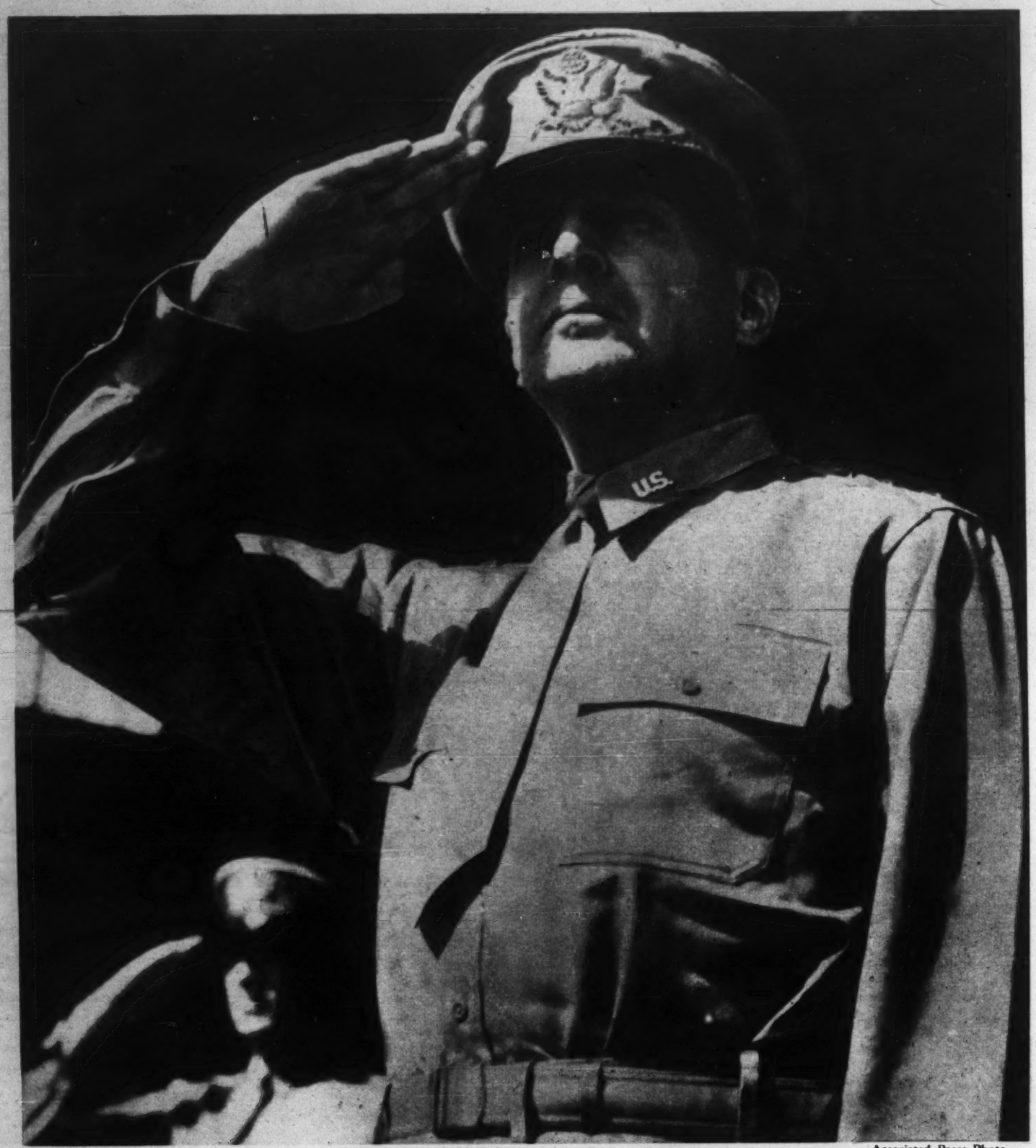
COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1942

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL *See Page 6*

MacARTHUR WAS READY . . . . *By Walter Robb* . . . . Page Two



Associated Press Photo

THE ADMIRATION OF THE ALLIED NATIONS
General Douglas MacArthur Performs New Defense Wonders Daily With His American-Filipino Troops

MacArthur Was Ready

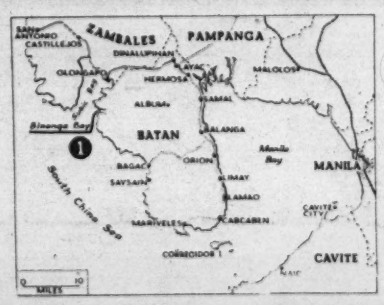
By Walter Robb

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Philippines, Where He Resided for Many Years and Only Left a Few Weeks Prior to the Japanese Invasion.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, with American and Filipino troops, is defending America in the Philippines on a battleground that has been prepared during at least 20 years for precisely this maneuver. It is the Bataan Peninsula's southern tip south of Subic Bay, culminating at the coast opposite Fort Mills (Corregidor) in a precipitous headland. It is nothing but wooded mountains interlaced with many little streams, most of which will have dried up into pools at this season of the year—that of the northeast monsoon when the Manila region gets no rain.

Two of the mountains are of considerable elevation, one about 4,000 feet high, but the general elevations range between 800 and 1,200 feet. The width at MacArthur's northern line is about 12 miles; the width along Manila Bay is less than half that, looking to Corregidor. The intervening water is the wider channel past Corregidor, an extreme width of something more than two miles. Corregidor has every essential of defense. So has Bataan Peninsula, including MacArthur—never matched in his studies at West Point and never matched since.

Because his vocation is that of the soldier, and his formal education began at



West Point, Americans are unaware that Douglas MacArthur is an all-round scholar, a confirmed bookworm. Wherever he is, his maps and military studies and his books are his recreation. His mind is of the chain-lighting type.

When I left him in Manila at the middle of October, a few weeks ahead of the Japanese invasion of Luzon, on the day of our latest interview he had laid himself out the task of talking personally to his American troops about hygiene: how to take care of themselves in the Philippines, where the climate is tropical. He was going the rounds of the barracks on that task, as if he were a lieutenant on his own staff. He was not leaving such a vital thing as the health of his men to any subordinate. He likes his men, therefore they like him. He has to lose men, of course, in all the fighting that has to be undertaken, but there will be no vain sacrifice of troops.

The Japanese forces land at Lingayen Gulf, north of the position, swarm down the coast and through the Luzon Valley, and plunge into the attack on MacArthur's lines. There they meet with surprises, for General MacArthur still has some strong cards in his hand.

Studying the possible defense of Manila Bay and Luzon, the army chose this battleground 20 years ago for a six-week siege. It knew that short of a miracle changing the American people and the usual attitude of Congress, when the enemy should attack the Philippines, the garrison there would be too small, and too feebly equipped and supported, to do more than try to hold Corregidor until reinforcements could be sent or until phases of the war outside the Philippines relieved the pressure.

When Japan did attack Manila, Dec. 8, 1941, this is precisely what happened. Accordingly, MacArthur began converging his troops on Bataan Peninsula; he fought such delaying actions as he could, without needless sacrifice of men and matériel, and, clearing the military out of Manila, saved that metropolis by making it, and declaring it to be, an open city. There was too much bombing by the enemy, even after that, but all was done that could have been done, and the enemy's occupation of Manila was a foregone conclusion.

Similarly, of course, the Asiatic Fleet under Admiral Thomas C. Hart had to abandon Manila Bay and seek safety, and a place to be really effective in the war, elsewhere. The sea was lost, the air was lost for the time being—the only reasonable maneuver, and that too long foreseen, was to take the fleet away and leave the entire problem to MacArthur. The foe is in Manila, but cannot get ships, either mercantile or naval, in or out of Manila Bay. Corregidor and its supporting defenses on the channel islands locks both channels up tight. So does Bataan Peninsula. Apparently, the Japanese feel that by driving MacArthur off the peninsula they can set up guns and bombard Corregidor into silence and eventual surrender, or perhaps land troops there, under barrages of fire.

* * *

If the Japanese do think this, they are likely to find themselves mistaken. Corregidor is a big rock standing high out of the water, about four miles long and something more than a mile wide; its whole area may be six to seven square miles; no point is distant from the fortifications—it is all fortifications of the best and strongest type, and there is no place at all for the enemy to land and creep up in a surprise attack, or an attack of any sort.

Corregidor can be bombed, of course, but it can shoot planes down, too. There is grave doubt that any bombing could be concentrated there, by the Japanese, and prove successful. It is reasonably certain that no enemy fleet could approach within firing distance with impunity, even during aerial bombardments. Americans will have noticed that the enemy have tried to ferry some troops from Manila across to Bataan, and that all the barges were shot out of the water. There is much American treasure in Corregidor—money, invention, and ingenuity, and long years of garrison vigilance—and under command of MacArthur it is there for a purpose. The channels and all surrounding waters are mined for business.

The picture is much the same on Bataan Peninsula, with nature equally friendly to the defense. I have crossed those mountains three times, over what was described as a trail; I have hiked over other mountains, too, but never any others like these. It was only 12 miles from Dinalupihan (Fields End) to the Subic Valley, but you felt as if it were four times 12. It was like negotiating the corrugations of a well-soaped giant washboard. In addition to the constant sliding down and clambering up, there were the suffocating woods, and every tree in the primeval groves so tangled with tropical vines, tough rattans for the most part, that there was no cutting your way between them.

* * *

That is the impenetrable aspect of all the terrain making up MacArthur's battleground. Where it touches the shore, on the bay or on the China Sea, there are only cliffs. These are what the Japanese tackle when they try to "infiltrate" into MacArthur's lines. MacArthur may have 100,000 men in there; the latest papers from Manila, in November, told of his having 70,000 Filipinos mustered into the American service, and said 20,000 more would be mustered in during December; with his Americans, and counting out 30,000 to 40,000 Filipinos for other stations in the archipelago, it can still be assumed that his force is a considerable one, given the terrain on which the fight is staged.

It was masterful of MacArthur to draw the enemy to this position, to keep provoking him to attack, and to try again and again; until now, no doubt, a pride has grown up in the Japanese invaders and they are beside themselves in determination to press on. But, having reached the ground long prepared for it, MacArthur makes his stand. My guess is that he will stay there as long as he can feed his troops. It can even be assumed that he prudently cached liberal quantities of commissary and other supplies in those mountains, as it can certainly be assumed that Corregidor has food, munitions, and every needful supply to withstand a prolonged siege.

Bataan (the double "a" should be retained; it means "servant" with that in it)

(Continued on page 14)

Morale: The U-Boat's Vital Rivet

By Harlan Trott

ONE OF THE MAXIMS handed down by Napoleon is that in war the moral is to the physical as three is to one. With German submarine cruisers preying on Atlantic coastwise shipping this time-worn aphorism is worth dwelling on, because morale has a vital bearing on undersea warfare.

Every branch of naval combat has a terminology of its own. In the undersea service, such terms as "attack morale" and "noise morale" are commonly used. They all add up to the one thing upon which depends the successful operation of this complex, sensitively geared combat mechanism—submarine morale. A routine diving operation, for example, requires a great many simultaneous functions on the part of highly skilled individuals who man the wheels, levers, dials and innumerable other gadgets. A lapse in any one of these assignments may flood the boat, or upset her trim, or otherwise endanger the boat and crew.

It is hard to determine the extent to which failure of the human equation—in other words, failure of the morale rather than the mechanism—accounts for the losses sustained by U-boats. Those who appreciate the strains imposed on submarine personnel know something of the demoralizing effect which constant danger and suspense exerts in the outcome of a protracted submarine campaign. A navy committed to offensive submarine warfare can conceivably build U-boats faster than the enemy can destroy them and yet be badly beaten in this kind of warfare because of the steady impairment of its attack morale.

One of the lessons learned from studies which naval war colleges the world over have made from the official records of German U-boat activities in the first World War is that which stresses the vital effect of leadership on the final outcome of the submarine campaign.

* * *

Out of something like 300 captains of attack-type submarines sent out by Germany at one time or another during the last war, only 25 commanders proved to be outstandingly successful. These 25 commanders destroyed about 4,000,000 tons of Allied shipping. The remaining 275 U-boat captains accounted for 6,500,000 tons. In other words, these 25 outstanding officers were six times as efficient as all the others.

Admiral Max K. Horton of the Royal Navy had this to say in a British Staff College lecture about the effect of leadership on submarine morale:

"The psychological conditions solely affecting the commanding officer of a submarine are peculiar. His is a unique situation at the periscope; his decisions and actions before the enemy can be subject to no criticism; he may be guiding his ship full speed toward the enemy or away; no one knows but he; he may, subject to a temptation which no one who has not felt it can readily imagine, not use that last ounce of determination which may get him to close range with the enemy; there are many ways in which a commanding officer can just miss success without anyone being any the wiser."

Admiral Horton went on to say that "this may appear incredible, but we are all human and temptation usually gains some victims. In ordinary life, the fear of not justifying oneself to one's friends and comrades is a great incentive to keep to the conventional path of rectitude; if such incentive were removed, it would certainly not make the narrow path any easier. That help to bold acts which comes from the knowledge that all one's actions are being watched and criticized at the time, consciously or otherwise, by those surrounding us, is absent from the submarine commander in the face of the enemy."

A writer in the recent issue of the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings asserts that far-ranging U-boats of the type which attacked shipping close to American shores in the last war proved so ineffective that it is unlikely Germany possesses very many of this submarine cruiser type today. If that is so, we may naturally wonder why long-range German U-boats are attacking our Atlantic coastwise shipping now. Is it not likely that this problem of leadership, or attack morale, which Admiral Horton has analyzed has something to do with it? Perhaps the German submarine service has resolved its strategy along some such line as this: The Americans are busily arming their merchant ships. Since they do not yet possess guns enough to go around, doubtless ships operating in the approaches to the British Isles are receiving priority in anti-submarine armament. Since American coastwise shipping lies outside the cruising limits of our numerous small, short-range U-boats, the Americans probably will decide that their coastwise ships can better afford to wait while their factories make up the deficiency in guns.

If such is the German view, it seems safe to conclude that the Atlantic convoy lanes are no longer safe hunting grounds, that the attack morale of the man at every German periscope is beginning to show the effects of the losses which the British and American navies must almost certainly be inflicting on enemy U-boats, and that Nazi submarine commanders are forced far afield to prey on unescorted, unarmed merchant ships.

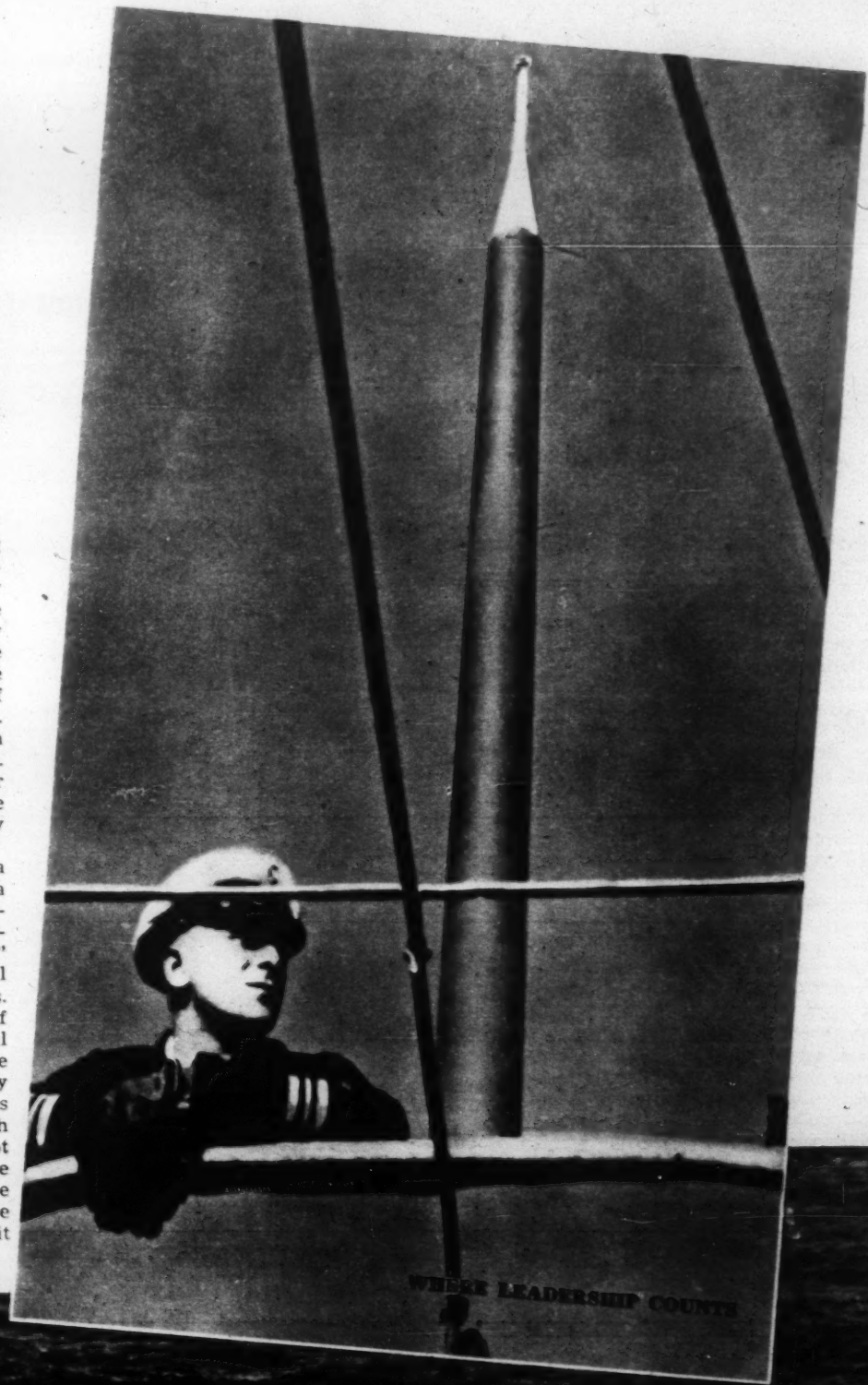
Whatever the explanation for the changing pattern of enemy U-boat operations, the question of morale cannot be very far removed. The conditions under which men exist at sea in submarines, the cramped quarters, lack of daylight, the cold and dampness, restricted diet, the tension of hunting and being hunted, all these demand long periods of adjustment and training for even the most carefully selected types of submarine personnel. What is equally important, these conditions necessitate long periods of rest and relaxation for U-boat personnel.

* * *

Reports from observers lately in Germany tell of friction between naval authorities and the Nazi secret police arising out of the latter's interference with submarine personnel on leave. Judging by these reports, this friction arises out of the Gestapo's inability to grasp the necessity for permitting U-boat crews to talk the tension out themselves. Possibly the Gestapo mistakes this natural kind of "blowing off steam" for subversive talk. It is logical to suppose that the strain on German U-boat personnel is mounting. Undersea warfare imposes endless danger and discomfort. The more that men are subjected to these strains, the more they have to combat within themselves.

Lieut.-Commander Colin Mayers, a submarine skipper in the last war and a former instructor in the British Submarine School, offers some significant comments on the subject of the "noise morale"—just one of the many serious mental problems imposed upon submarine crews. Commander Mayers says that the noise of exploding depth charges is more harmful in the long run than the material damage inflicted on enemy submarines. Many times, he asserts, German submarines withstood material damage from depth charges, but in such close escapes no doubt remained as to the effect which the noise the depth charge explosions had on the morale of the crew. "Those who live through it," he declares, "know what it

(Continued on page 12)



THERE HE BROACHES! CEASE FIRE! Wide World

Bombs From an American-Built Air Patrol Bomber Made This German U-Boat Blow His Tanks in Panic and Surface Under the Muzzles of an Alert British Destroyer Which Towed the Prize Safely Into a British Port

Get a Horse!

By Janet Mabie

BACK IN CIRCULATION

Taylor

A Dappled Gray Gelding (Top), Tipping the Beam at 1,900 Pounds, From the Stables of St. Louis Dairy Company; a Pretty Pair of Matched Mules, Lady and Barney, a Useful Door-to-Door Delivery Team

IT IS NOW the horses' turn to laugh, in their quiet way. Pitchforked overnight into genuine emergency importance by the far-reaching ramifications of rubber, metals, tool and other production shortages, horses are coming back. It will be some little time, of course, before the Horse vs. Automobile situation can clarify. Probably the most enthusiastic champion of horses over machines for work purposes won't rush to echo the prophet Jeremiah, about horses swifter than eagles. But people with problems in the delivery of goods and maybe even themselves are boning up on Horses. What horses can and will do that machines can't or won't be allowed to do, and for how much per annum?

As an adjunct of the war effort, use of horses will have two large-scale aspects. Horses as farm power will be a bulwark of agricultural extension as part of national defense not only because horses have proved themselves on the farm, but because of the difficulty of replacing much machinery. And horses appear to be due for large-scale "rediscovery" for delivery-service use.

There is one head source of exhaustively gathered, analyzed and co-ordinated information about use of horsepower, the Horse and Mule Association of America, formerly the Horse Association of America. A nonprofit organization, founded in 1920, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, it aids and encourages the breeding, raising, and use of horses and mules. Its secretary, Wayne Dinsmore, has vast and explicit familiarity with all matters relating to the availability and distribution of horse and mule power over the country, up to and including co-operation with the U. S. Army on remount matters, as reflected in such activities as the annual "endurance rides" designed to yield technical proofs as to the best types of horses for specified types of work.

The fact that the sudden necessity for replacing many motor vehicles with horsepower comes at a time when there are only an estimated 10,300,000 farm horses and 4,000,000 mules in the United States dramatizes the effect of periods of prejudice against horses that have existed since the advent of the motorized age and the invention of complicated and versatile units of farming machinery. As the 1940 census showed 6,100,000 farms in the United States, it will be seen that there are not enough horses now for one team per farm. Until new stocks can be raised, a tax will have to be paid for what the horse and mule men consider a mistake of shortsightedness.

The number of horses began to fall off with the rise of the motor fad for speed and the competitive development of expensive delivery methods. Mr. Dinsmore points out, "It grew out of a rising inclination among people in cities and on farms to adopt any method that would cut down the necessity of physical labor, chores that had to be done regularly. Especially among younger people, it grew to seem of paramount importance to be footloose at all times; to be able to lock the door, walk out and drive away in a motor vehicle—for an hour, an evening, a day, a week-end, or a month. The use of horses in delivery work in cities, even where all firms that kept detailed costs knew from experience that horse-drawn equipment was the cheapest for short haul, was but one of many ways of life thrown into the discard because it took more work, regular attention, and required that someone always be at home.

"Now we suddenly need all the rubber we have or can get, for our engines of war, ships, planes, tanks, motortrucks for infantry and supplies; and (even though most concerns will be slow to shift back to horse-drawn delivery because it seems old-fashioned and slow) we shall have to accept the change—and wait for fresh stock of horses to do it with. However, such vehicles can be made chiefly from wood, of which there is no shortage, so a supply of horse-drawn vehicles can be made up if consumer-serving firms persuade themselves that the need will be of considerable duration."

Firms contemplating change to horse-drawn vehicles for delivery purposes will look chiefly to the practical experience of milk dealers for facts and figures. It is axiomatic in the milk business that delivery costs should not run above 5 per cent of sales. The single horse and wagon is the milkman's ideal delivery unit because it has proved itself capable of delivering milk for an average of less than 5 per cent of sales anywhere, East, West, or South; whereas, according to report, the average motortruck route cost is 7 per cent to 10 per cent of sales. It is held that no single horse route should exceed $50 per month in total cost—horse, wagon, harness, and stable overhead. Reports show the average of companies from 29 states to be $46.86 per month, whereas the average motortruck cost from companies in the same 29 states was stated as $83.78. Some milk dealers who have kept long-time records say that the average horse route sells more milk than the average motortruck route. "The horse is the business getter," they say, "the salesman's helper, who handles the wagon while the salesman takes care of the milk." These and co-ordinated reports were gathered by field representatives of the Horse and Mule Association, who made detailed studies of companies in 10 Eastern, 11 Midwestern, and 8 Southern states. The workers were familiar with accounting as well as transportation, and had the co-operation of comptrollers and accountants in the dairies studied, who checked the cost data.

"Leaving figures for the moment," say the findings, "let us draw on plain common sense, which tells you that a good horse, following the milk (or laundry, or other) salesman as he makes his rounds, stopping when commanded and jogging on to the next house at a word, is the most economical means of making house-to-house milk deliveries." In general, the same thing would be true in delivery services for other commodities such as groceries, department store purchases, laundry. It is expensive to stop and start a motor, and time-consuming for the driver to leave his truck, walk back to his vehicle only to repeat the process on the next block. The route-horse hitched to a wagon keeps up with the driver, enabling him to cover his route with a minimum of back-tracking.

When to this fact may be added a shutdown on new tires for motor vehicles, difficulty in obtaining spare parts in case of needed repairs, and a possible limitation of supplies of gasoline and oil, it will be seen that even wartime necessities may have satisfactory solutions.

The companies that showed the lowest delivery costs were, naturally, those which had better horses, wagons, harness, etc., kept them in good condition. Many people who go to the horse shows are familiar with the wonderful exhibits by milk and other commercial firms, entries of fleets of delivery wagons, drawn by prize horses kept up to the nines in condition and appearance. Good management, Mr. Dinsmore points out, will always make the difference between reasonable and disproportionate costs in use of horses for delivery service purposes. Management applies to feeding, watering, grooming, and driving, as well as to the original quality of horses and vehicles. "Every user of horses for delivery service, everyone who contemplates changing over to horses due to current events, should keep a first-hand watch on his resources, including his stable management, making sure that the stable manager receives from the head office all the co-operation

(Continued on page 12)

TEN-HORSE-POWER HAYBURNERS WAITING THE GREEN LIGHT

These Single Hitches Are Muscled to Move Their Weight in Coal and Ice in Short Urban Hauls, Where There Are Frequent Stops and Starts

Meet Nicaragua's "Tacho"

By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin

HAPPILY for the United States, the benevolent dictator of the most turbulent and crucial of the Latin-American republics is the most *yanqui* of all the Good Neighbor Presidents.

Save for the Spanish overtones of his Philadelphia English, burly, iron-jawed, wisecracking Gen. Anastasio Somoza ("Tacho") might be mistaken for a 100 per cent American business executive. Observing the President of Nicaragua, with his suburban-matron wife at his side, and his bulldog, Tarzan, at his feet, you wonder what he is doing in a pseudo-Moorish palace above sweltering Managua. That direct personality in the pepper-and-salt business suit would be at home at any Chamber of Commerce luncheon or neighborhood bridge party in Kansas City or Buffalo.

This seeming incongruity—for Nicaragua is of all the republics the closest to the Richard Harding Davis-O. Henry melodrama stereotype of what a Latin republic should be—has a history. "Tacho," as they call him familiarly, is as much a product of the United States as he is of Nicaragua.

Scion of well-to-do coffee planters of the hills behind Managua, young Somoza was schooled in a Philadelphia business college, where he played baseball in his spare time. He was well started on a business career as traveling auditor with the Paige Motor Company when Señorita Salvadorita DeBayle happened along. Daughter of one of Nicaragua's leading families, she was being "finished" in the East. It was a case of love at first sight, though Señorita DeBayle said, "I will marry you only if we go back to Nicaragua to live." But for that, according to ex-American Minister Meredith Nicholson, the Hoosier novelist, Anastasio Somoza might now be functioning as the benevolent dictator of General Motors. For President Somoza has the stuff to be captain of whatever team he joins.

That he is captain of the Nicaraguan team you cannot doubt as you ascend the imposing stairway to the White House of Nicaragua, the glittering citadel on La Loma. More imposing and more Richard Harding Davis than the presidential mansion of any other Central American republic, it has three qualities a citadel demands: a meaningful panorama, soldiers, and mounted cannon.

* * *

From the top of the stairs the view swells around you. Managua's stone and adobe, patios and plazas, shimmer in the heat waves at the edge of their lakes, and the distant peak of volcanic Momotombo reminds you that Nicaragua is an explosive country. The soldiers smartly present arms. The silent cannon are ready for enemies domestic or international. Somewhere this side of La Loma's horizon the United States is building its central base for isthmian defense.

It is a crucial country, a critical time. Nicaragua, keystone in the defense arch, was long the bad boy of the Central American republics. Here the United States Marines fought; others settled down on the land. Here the people you meet so casually know revolutions as part of yesterday's experience. Trouble is the country's longest tradition. Four hundred years ago, when Pizarro took a handful of Nicas with him to conquer Peru, his chronicler remarked on their affection for revolt.

So United States diplomacy walks on tiptoes here, and he who interviews President Somoza undergoes rehearsal at the Legation. The Minister warns him that if any offside question is popped, he will terminate the interview.

Trouble brought Anastasio Somoza in—Somoza-made trouble, his critics say. It is only slightly misleading to charge that he became President by courtesy of the Marines. In 1932 they appointed him Assistant Chief of the National Guard, to assume full command on American withdrawal. That National Guard, today the most potent force in the country, was organized by the Occupation as a non-political army, primarily to enforce honest elections.

What happened in 1936-37 is not altogether clear, nor can it be clarified in a country which aspires to democracy but cannot yet institute the basic civil liberties. The most popular version says that the General engineered a revolt when, planning his 1937 candidacy, he discovered that President Juan Sacasa was supporting a rival. There was shooting, Sacasa fled, and the no longer neutral National Guard took possession of La Loma. After six months of a puppet president, Señor Somoza became constitutional head of Nicaragua. One of the things that irks Nicas most about the coup d'état is that Señor Sacasa was the uncle of Señor Somoza's wife. The ties of family mean much in Nicaragua.

Toward the end of his four-year term Tacho wrote a new constitution which accorded him six years more. He "bowed to popular demand." On the walls of Managua houses one still makes out inspired inscriptions like this: "Gral. Somoza, the people want a new Constitution, the last word in world progress!" "The last word in world progress" makes him chief of state until 1947.

* * *

It was trouble that took President Somoza to the United States in May, 1939. When Nicaragua is in trouble, Uncle Sam bends an official ear. So Tacho, the auditor, become dictator, received a bang-up welcome. The greatest reception ever accorded a Latin-American *jefe*.

There were banquets, reviews, excursions. When President Somoza was asked what *he* would like to do, he elected the ball game. For the Nica President who used to play ball had helped organize *beisbol* in his home land. "It's a fine way of letting off revolutionary steam," he told us. His own team of pre-presidential days, the *General Somozas*, became unbeatable and had to be broken up, its players doled out to the other squads, to restore competition to the Nicaraguan national pastime.

So Tacho went to the ball game to renew his youth and forget trouble for two hours. He sat in Mayor La Guardia's box at the Polo Grounds, and the Mayor's daughters clambered over his ample lap and stuck peanuts in his ears. When he returned to La Loma, he found awaiting him a complete outfit for one team, gift of New York's Little Flower. It is still in use.

His visit brought other gifts. With pride he displays an autographed portrait of President Roosevelt, and Nicaragua's First Lady counters with one of Mrs. Roosevelt. In a place of honor hangs the gold-starred blanket bestowed by Purdue University, which he visited at the urging of Indianian Nicholson. Experimental farmer and cattle-breeder as well as *politico*, President Somoza learned from an inspection of Purdue's agricultural college, carrying matters to the lengths of milking a prize cow.

The greatest trophy of his triumphal tour was a promise by President Roosevelt to do things for Nicaragua. The main thing was the proposed trans-isthmian canal, celebrating this year its 412th anniversary as a great idea.

* * *

As the affair is still an official secret, nothing can be stated positively. But close scrutiny of persons, events, and documents indicates that President Somoza broached the matter to President Roosevelt at a White House conference; that Mr. Roosevelt said, approximately, "Write me a detailed letter about it at once and I'll start things moving"; that Señor Somoza did, receiving an answer by return mail; and that even before an appropriation had been pushed through Congress (a last-minute rider on an unrelated bill), U. S. Army engineers were on the high seas Nicaragua-bound for still another canal survey—cost, $90,000.

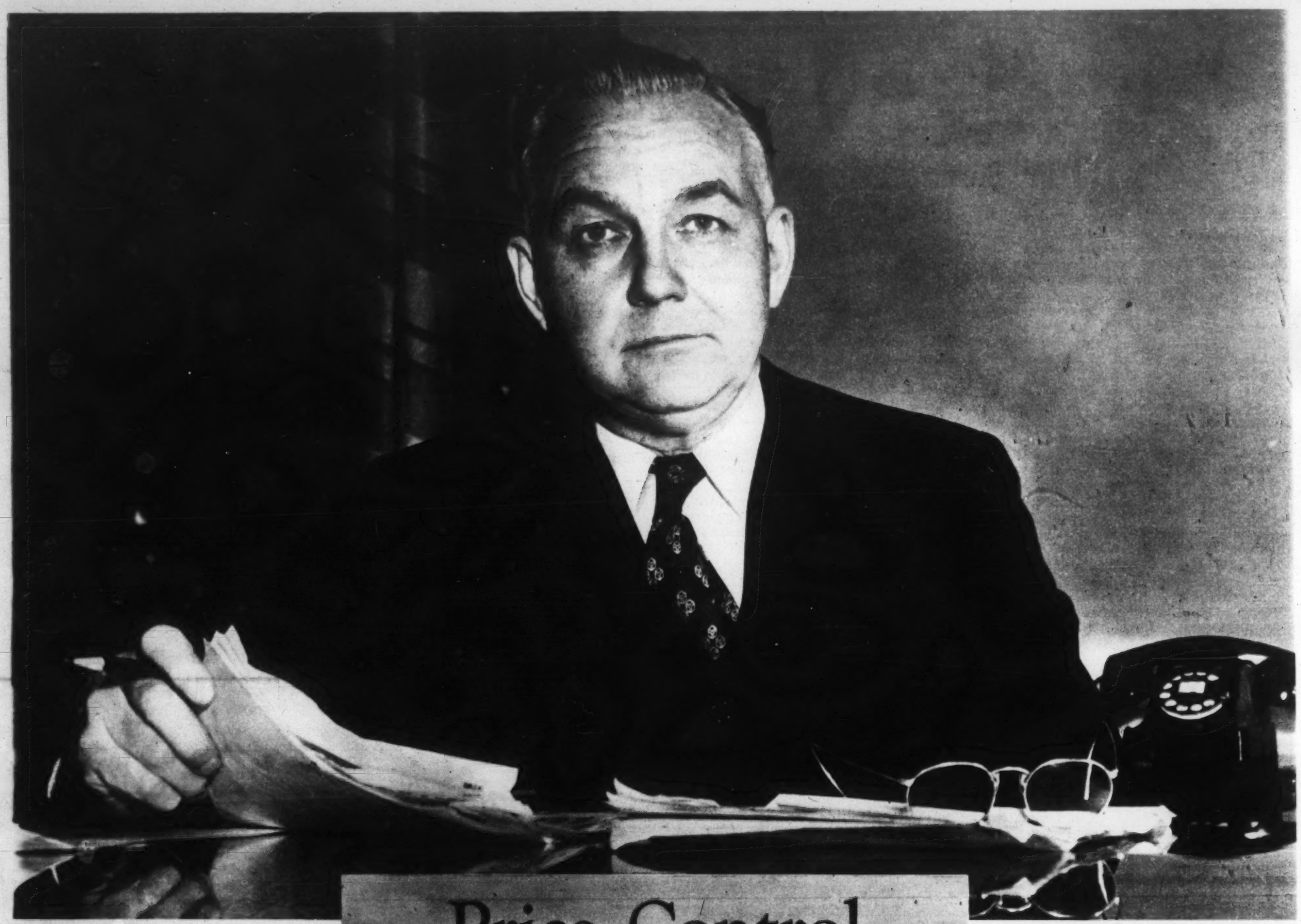
In the middle of 1941 came news of a loan for the building of a highway along the projected canal route. The new transcontinental highway will make Nicaragua easier to govern. Much of Nicaragua's trouble, as Tacho knows well, is the result of perverse geography. The great bulk of the population lies on a ridge that follows the west coast. The gold and banana East is another country; travel to it is mainly

(Continued on page 15)

Wide World, Black Star

THE STRONG MAN OF A TURBULENT REPUBLIC

President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua (Top, With Cane) When He Visited San Francisco's World's Fair in 1939. Managua Railroad Station, Nicaragua (Center). While in the United States, in 1939, President Somoza Visited President Roosevelt (Above) in Washington



Wide World

BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP

Price Control

(Alias Censorship)

By Roscoe Drummond

TO THE SMALL LIST of critically important men in the American Government a new and relatively unfamiliar name must be added. It should go very near the top—perhaps third from the top.

When Mr. Roosevelt was considering candidates for supreme war production administrator he knew that he was about to appoint a potentially next President of the United States. That is how big Donald Nelson's job is—a position only second in importance to that of Mr. Roosevelt's.

At first examination it might seem that there are only two pinnacle jobs in the nation's whole war effort: Commander in Chief of the armed forces and Commander in Chief of armed production; or, Strategy and Supply.

But there is another. It is Commander in Chief of public opinion, or, more accurately, of the channels to public opinion.

In total war, public opinion is not merely a convenient asset; it is an indispensable ally. Total war must engage the whole life and the whole allegiance of a democratic people. The morale of a democracy's army is no more important and will be no better than the morale of the nation.

If public opinion in the United States is to have the facts and the insight with which to nourish sustained morale and without which solid support will not be available to the Government, the Director of Censorship must, despite all the necessary restrictions, help create the conditions to enable the press and radio to do it.

* * *

Because a well-informed and a quickly informed public opinion is essential to a democracy's total war, Byron Price, the U. S. Director of Censorship, belongs among the topmost important men in the Government. He will determine to a large degree how well public opinion will be equipped to stand off enemy propaganda and to galvanize its own war effort. The stamina of free people in wartime must depend to no small extent upon the intelligence of the censorship.

Mr. Price is relatively unknown to the country; but he is a well-known figure to the newspaper and radio industries. He knows Washington and he is known in Washington. For a number of years he has been the Executive News Editor of the Associated Press and his most valuable qualification as censor is his strong bias against censorship.

"All Americans," said President Roosevelt in announcing the establishment of the Office of Censorship, "abhor censorship, just as they abhor war. But the experience of this and of all other nations has demonstrated that some degree of censorship is essential in wartime, and—we are at war."

Therefore, by experience and by temperament, Mr. Price is well adapted to administer the minimum of censorship because he dislikes censorship; and it is the judgment of the Washington press corps that censorship is thus far being administered with a genuine understanding that an under-informed democracy can be as harmful as an over-informed enemy.

But the care and clarity and restraint with which censorship is operated is not a matter which concerns only correspondents and news broadcasters. It concerns 130,000,000 readers and listeners. They have the right to know and they have the need to know whether they can continue to accept the reliability of Washington news, whether they can count on receiving a sufficiently full and clear picture of the operations of the war—both in the field and in the factory—and whether the press is to remain effectively free and independent of Government dictation.

The guiding purpose behind wartime censorship is not to keep information away from the American people but to keep it away from the enemy.

The guiding principle behind wartime censorship is that information which would aid the enemy should not be published unless it be news he already knows. Two examples will illustrate this point. The merchant sinkings along the eastern seaboard were announced promptly, as their concealment would serve no military purpose and were known to Germany. The full damage to the ships at Pearl Harbor has not yet been disclosed, as Secretary Knox has himself explained, because such detailed information would be of military value to Japan.

* * *

The reasons behind this purpose and this principle are accepted without reservation by every responsible editor and broadcaster. They are that the outcome of the war is a vital personal concern to the future of every American citizen and that the security of the nation's armed forces and its homes and its liberties will be weakened to some degree by every disclosure which the Axis can use to its advantage.

At his first press conference in Washington after taking up his duties, Mr. Price asked editors and reporters to put to themselves this question in judging the propriety of every news story: "Is this information I would like to have if I were the enemy?"—and to act accordingly.

Most certainly this formula will not represent "business as usual" on the executive desks of the radio and newspaper news rooms. It will mean some sacrifices in journalistic enterprise; but Mr. Price is confident that it will not bring about anything approaching a news or editorial blackout.

The censorship is not oppressive, either literally or psychologically. The reason is that no censor reads, edits or in any way passes upon his great volume of dispatches written by American correspondents for American newspapers.

The results of censorship are achieved in four ways:

1—Military news which the Government does not want published—particularly the War and Navy Departments, the War Production Board and the White House—is simply not given out. This is censorship at the source of news, the withholding of information which the Government considers of value to the enemy.

2—Newspapers and radio stations, correspondents and news broadcasters themselves operate on a system of voluntary censorship. A governing code, embodying some specific restrictions related to the transfer of troops, the location of warships, the movement of merchant shipping and exact date on production and contracts, and some general principles, has been devised and every working correspondent and editor is intimately familiar with its provisions. They are asked and expected to observe the code faithfully and intelligently.

* * *

Many correspondents obtain a great deal of military information outside the formal channels of news, but if it comes within the restrictions of the code, they are expected not to print it. They don't. If it is borderline, they are expected to consult the Office of Censorship and abide by its decision. They do.

Voluntary censorship is working well. If it doesn't, there is plenty of Federal authority to make a "request" a "must" and to make a violator very, very unhappy.

All news obtained from "appropriate authorities"—Army, Navy, WPB, White House—may be published automatically, since their release of news supersedes any general provisions of the code.

3—All dispatches written by correspondents with the armed forces outside continental United States are subject to direct censorship, are read, edited, and approved by military and naval censors.

4—All dispatches written by American

(Continued on page 13)

Clara Barton: Samaritan of Battle

By Mary Hornaday

WOMEN LIFTED out of sheltered lives by war work these days may take heart from the experiences of Clara Barton, who founded the American Red Cross 60 years ago this coming March.

If you've hesitated to take a post entailing possible bombing, consider the example of Miss Barton, a genteel little New England lady who packed away her crinolines, climbed upon a mule-drawn wagon, and jogged off to the battlefields of Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg to minister to the soldiers of the Civil War.

Her mission carried her to the battle lines, where bullets whizzed by her flowing cloak as she bound up wounds, fed gruel to hungry men, and cheered the downhearted with practical aid.

Afraid? Perhaps, sometimes.

But Miss Barton's father had told her that soldiers, however rough, "always respect the woman who deserves it."

Timid? At the very time she was waiting to get passes to the front, Miss Barton records, she was "ashamed" at having to struggle "with a sense of propriety."

Was it adventure that called Clara Barton to the battlefront? "The war side of war," she said, "could never have called me to the field. All through and through, I hate it.

"Only the desire to soften some of its hardships and allay some of its miseries ever induced me and, I presume, all other women who have taken similar steps, to dare its pestilent and unholy breath."

How did she fare through it all?

"Thrown in among rough men," her cousin, the Rev. William E. Barton, has written, "not only did she keep herself unsoiled from contact with the world's sin, but she preserved every womanly grace and feminine trait as completely as if she had led a sheltered life."

Clara Barton's background was not one that would lead a frail and sensitive woman to betake herself to the battlefield without companions and, later, to single-handedly persuade the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Geneva that paved the way for establishment of an American branch of the International Red Cross. Her fortitude came from within.

Born Clarissa Harlowe Barton, in the little town of Oxford, Mass., Miss Barton was a copy clerk in the Patent Office in Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War. She had taught school 10 years in and near Oxford, and at 32, a well-established New England "schoolmarm," had suddenly broken away to get more education at the Liberty Institute, Clinton, N. Y., whence she went to Bordentown, N. J., to start the town's first public school, uncomplimentarily spoken of by the townspeople as "the pauper school."

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Miss Barton was one of three women clerk-copyists in the Patent Office. Among the first troops to arrive in Washington was the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, from Oxford and near-by Worcester. They were bivouacked in the Capitol Building. Miss Barton went to see them and read them news items from the Worcester Spy. Then she posted an advertisement in the Spy asking for donations of materials, fruits, jellies, and other comforts for the men of the Sixth Regiment. The gifts flooded her modest living quarters.

With independence of action that later brought her a heart-breaking experience, Miss Barton decided to hire a substitute in her Patent Office job and to devote all her time to being a messenger of mercy to the men in the Union Army.

The United States Sanitary Commission was already at work in the battlefields, but she preferred to operate independently. Neither did she choose to apply to the Superintendent of Nurses, with whose temperament she probably would have clashed. Instead, she bought and collected her own supplies, hired her own wagons and drivers, and rode into the thick of battle at her own risk. Once a bullet tore through her sleeve and killed a man beside her.

After the war, Miss Barton went to Europe to rest, and there first heard of the Red Cross and saw it in action in the Franco-Prussian War. Dr. Henry Bellows, of the United States Sanitary Commission, had been working for 10 years for United States accession to the international relief group, but had failed to convince Congress.

Miss Barton came home, placed pamphlets on the desk of every Senator. Finally, on March 16, 1882, the Senate voted for adherence without a dissenting vote.

Almost immediately the Red Cross had opportunity to prove that its great humanitarian services were needed in time of peace as well as war. Little bands of devoted men and women gave succor in Michigan forest fires, Ohio River floods, a Mississippi cyclone, the Sea Island hurricane, and the Johnstown flood.

In 1895, Miss Barton for the first time led her forces into the international field when thousands of Armenians were massacred by the Turks. After keen diplomatic negotiation and a successful relief campaign, she led her helpers in a praise service at which "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung in Mohammedan Constantinople.

Just as dramatic was the scene when Miss Barton, at the age of 77—a little lady with bonnet strings—went to Santiago, Cuba, with aid for American and Cuban combatants.

As her boat sailed into the harbor in advance of vessels of war, Miss Barton was standing on the deck leading her workers in the Doxology.

Probably Clara Barton's memory would be even more revered today at the American Red Cross if she had stepped down earlier from the helm of the organization she founded. She had a personal sense about the Red Cross that kept her from handling reports and finances in a businesslike manner. It was a sad blow to her when criticism finally brought about a reorganization without her knowledge. She, refusing to accept the honorary position offered her, resigned at the age of 83, after 22 years as President of the organization she founded.

Cheerful of disposition and face, despite periods of physical weakness in the first half of her life, Miss Barton had always retained a deep faith in God.

In her latter years, after she had resigned from the Red Cross, she became interested in Christian Science, through association with Miss Rena Hubbell, niece of Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, her close friend and counsellor, and through the Rev. William Schoppe, her former Universalist pastor, who became a Christian Science reader and practitioner.

The Rev. Percy H. Epler, a Congregational minister, records in his book, "The Life of Clara Barton," that he asked her directly in 1910, "Are you a Christian Scientist?" She replied, "No, I don't know enough to be one or to understand it."

She is quoted by Dr. Epler as saying at another time, "I understand the letter. I cannot take it spiritually."

In various letters that have been preserved, Miss Barton tells of healings that came to her through the application of Christian Science. Yet her attitude, expressed in a letter to Miss Hubbell, was, "It cannot be that I, poor mortal . . . could have received this blessing—I cannot understand it."

In 1909, she wrote to the Rev. Dr. Schoppe, "I read 'Science and Health' very conscientiously at all times. To me that book is a great study, so well thought. So well written."

In her earlier years, Miss Barton had been interested in spiritualism, but her associates have expressed the opinion that, in her latter years, her concern with it was chiefly intellectual. Dr. Schoppe asked her one day why she wanted to try to have contact with God through her dear ones that had passed on when she could have it directly with God.

"So far as I know in all my conferences with her, she never had recourse to a medium," he reported.

Miss Barton expressed deep concern for Mrs. Eddy in her trials with disloyal followers and a muckraking press. She spoke of Mrs. Eddy in a letter to a Washington practitioner as "our Great Leader" and frequently asked her companion to read a letter Mrs. Eddy had written to her which she greatly prized.

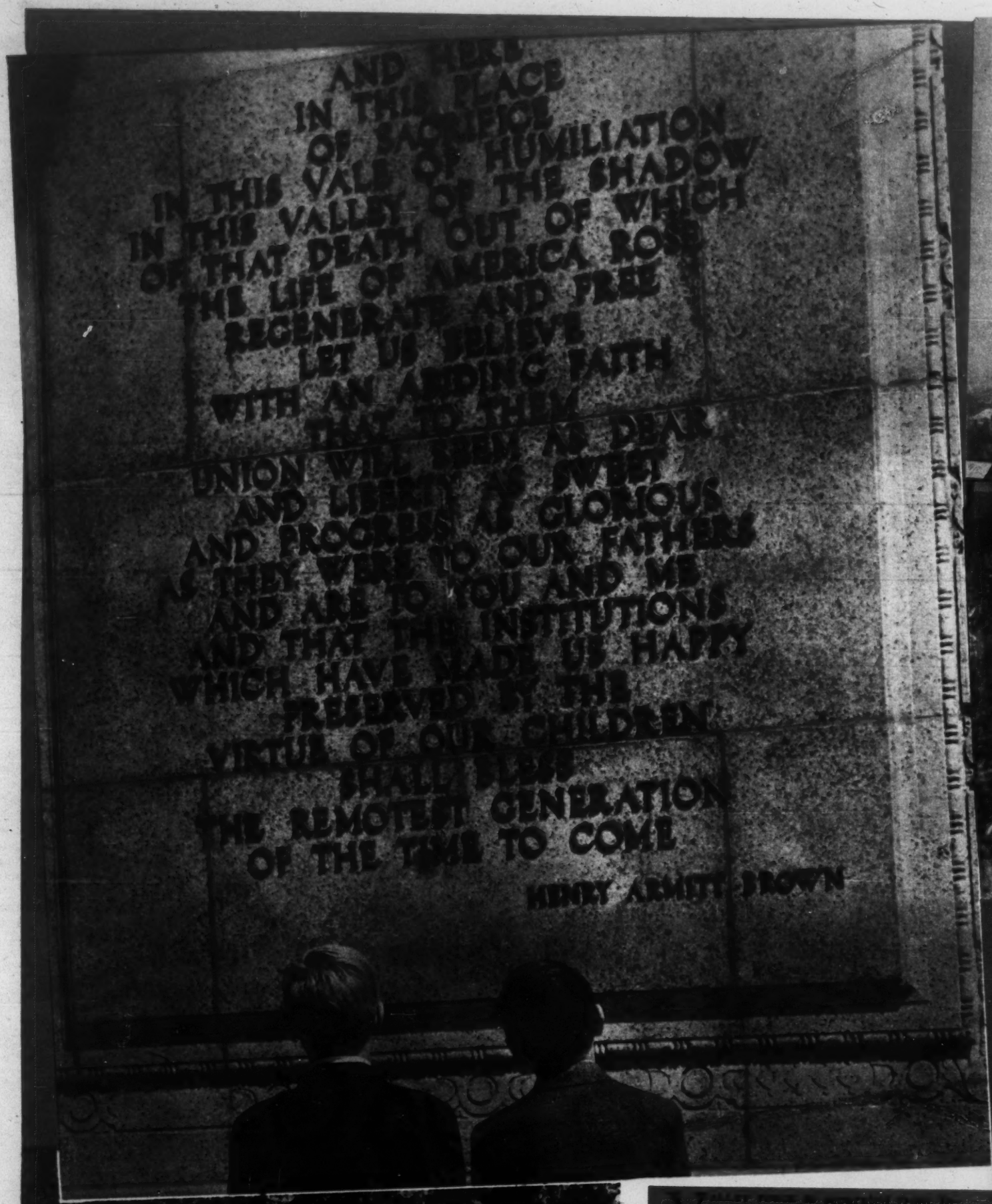
Another friend of Miss Barton's was Susan B. Anthony, the suffrage leader. Miss Barton believed that women should vote but should not be militant about acquiring the privilege.

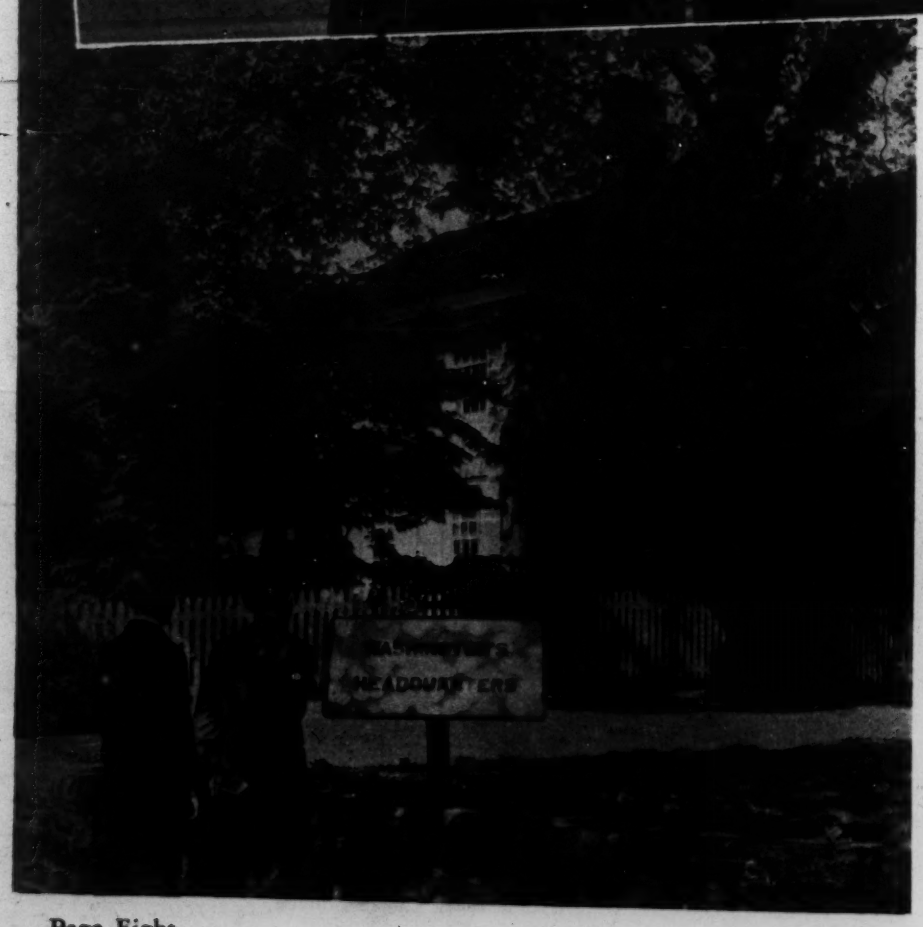
Clara Barton won great causes without giving up her womanly grace, and she believed others could, too.

Wide World, Brown Brothers

FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Clara Barton as a Girl (Above) as Portrayed by the Noted American Painter, Henry Inman, and (Left) as She Appeared While Earning International Gratitude for the Nursing and Rescue Work She Organized





From Vall

Valley Forge is separated from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by 21 miles. The depressing winter at Valley Forge was separated from the inspiring acceptance of the Constitution at Philadelphia by 10 years. Across that short distance and within that short period the world moved out of one epoch into the beginning of another. The road from the realm of human subjugation to the realm of human liberation passed through a dark valley. The road to liberty still passes through dark places.

Valley Forge was America's shame and America's glory. As American soldiers went barefoot in the snow, other Americans were laying by extra pairs of new shoes. As some Americans voluntarily sacrificed everything to fight for freedom, other Americans were devoting all their energies to getting rich. As some Americans shivered through long, lonely nights, other Americans were mirthfully revelling in well-lighted, luxuriant ballrooms. As some Americans were paying the supreme price to end tyranny, other Americans not far from Valley Forge were joyfully conferring with the agents of tyranny and with soldiers wearing the uniforms of tyrants. That contrast was the shame of Valley Forge.

Its glory was that some men and some women proved supremely true. They retained their vision and kept their faith. They knew that others were making money from their sacrifices. They knew that many Americans were indifferent and selfish, that graft existed, treachery was rather common, and confusion abounded. But they kept on.

Valley Forge was far more than a military feat, it was a symbol and guarantee of spiritual worth. Valley Forge glows through all dull, dark days as an answer to the selfish, the cynical, and the dull of mind. America means not only buying and selling, building things and getting ahead, having a good time and outdoing rivals; it also means faith, devotion and fidelity. That is the essence of America.

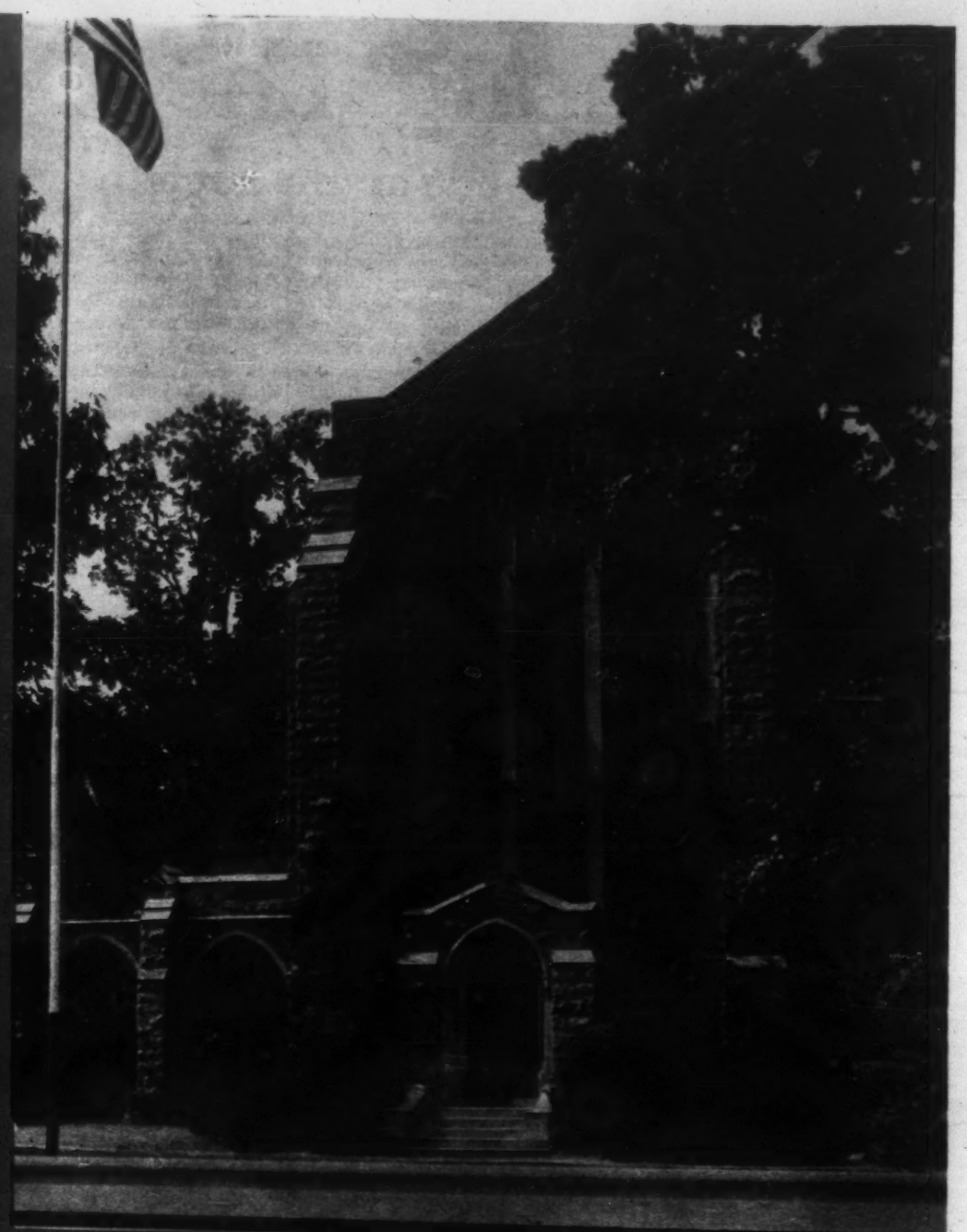
Valley Forge was prayer. It was austerity, abnegation, duty-doing. It was sticking to the post and watching through the night.

It was the opposite of Pearl Harbor. At Pearl Harbor the Navy failed, but more than the Navy. The Army failed, but more than the Army. We, the American people, failed. We were asleep at our posts.

We were probably the most self-indulgent nation on earth. As the world travailed, we revelled in a torrent of buying such as had never existed in history. We arrogantly shouted "Oh, yeah!" from a myriad housetops. Many of us kept crying, "Everything's right that you can get away with!" Millions of us were on a continuous revel. Now we are paying the price—we are barefooted, in midwinter at our Valley Forge.

We cannot but ask and with anxiety: How will we come through this Valley Forge? Can a nation that has given itself with such abandon to such movies and magazines and "funnies" and amusements as have beguiled America survive the test? Is there enough integrity amid our race prejudices, political passions, social snobbishness, and striving after wealth to carry us through this tempest? Time will tell, but there are many reasons for hopefulness.

In the first place, since Pearl Harbor



James Sanders, H. Armstrong Roberts, Spring Gallery

"THE ROAD PASSED THROUGH A DARK VALLEY"

Continental Artillery (Left) on the Heights of Fort Washington; the Chapel Erected in Memory of General Washington

Valley Forge to Victory

By R. H. Markham

bounded.

an a mil-
guarantee
ge glows
n answer
e dull of
r buying
d getting
outdoing
tion and
merica.
s auster-
as stick-
ough the

arbor. At
out more
but more
n people,
ts.
lf-indul-
orld tra-
f buying
tory. We
from a
us kept
you can
were on
paying
in mid-

anxiety;
a Valley
em itself
vies and
amuse-
survive
ity amid
passions,
g after
ggest?
r passons

Harbor

we have been fighting with magnificent bravery and effectiveness. The deeds of our soldiers on Wake Island and in the Philippines are among the grandest epics in the annals of brave men of any time or nation.

We are now in a struggle which we can win only by fighting, and we are showing we can fight. In the ranks of our foremost heroes are men of every nationality origin, sons of the earliest and the latest immigrants, scions of Teuton, Slav, Latin, Turanian, and Negro stock. They are as dauntless champions as ever carried a noble banner. They are proving they have merged into a united nation, as brave as Greeks at Thermopylae, Serbs at Kossovo, or Texans at the Alamo. The Americans' fight on the island of Luzon will take its place among the inextinguishable lights illuminating humanity along the never-ending pathway toward perfect freedom.

Also, we have shown an indication of a willingness to give lavishly of our substance. So far, we have actually given little. Our sacrifices are still meager and American life still looks much like a holiday. But we have voted gifts we have promised to give. We have accepted a plan for a gigantic material contribution. That is an encouraging sign.

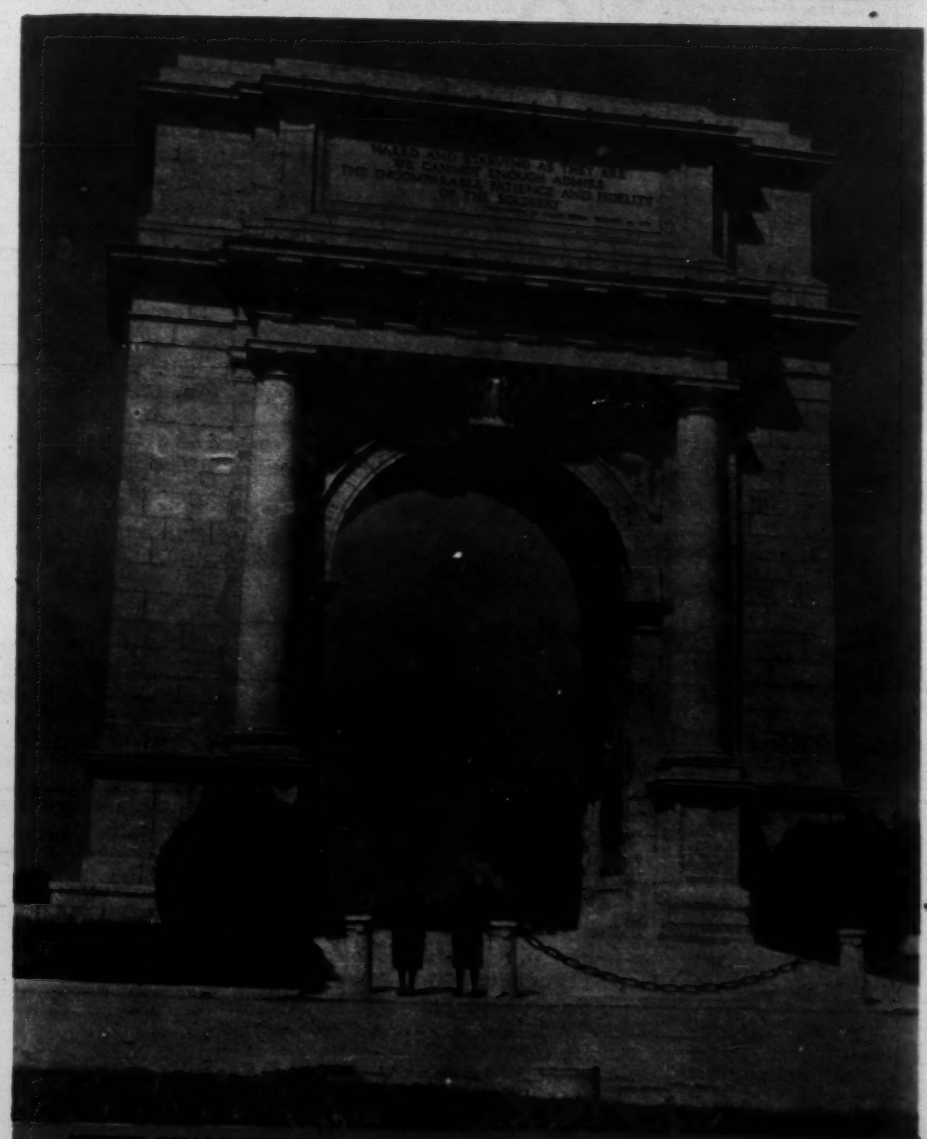
In addition, the capitalists and the laborers are showing signs of co-operation. To be sure, many industrialists have made and are making large profits. They are turning our Valley Forge into fat dividends. Also, workers' organizations have indulged in some obstruction and not a few flagrant abuses. But the fact remains that labor and capital show indications of larger co-operation than has existed for many years.

It seems probable, too, that American "liberalism" will now release much social power. For two decades or more a prevalent spirit of "liberalism" often expressed itself in criticism, agnosticism, cynicism, and negation. It has frequently demolished faith, encouraged confusion and undermined the sense of responsibility. Along with this, it has inspired a noble desire for a better world and a passion for reform. Now a supreme test has come. The whole future of liberalism is at stake. All the teachings about liberty that have heretofore kindled revolt may now rekindle a fire of faith and may lead men to stern, hard, disciplined duty-doing. Now American liberals and patriots may enter the trenches arm in arm. Liberalism may become a mighty weapon of liberty.

During past decades, in spite of much vulgar secularism, our nation has retained a large measure of religious faith. Scores of thousands of devoted men and women in great and humble churches have told us of spiritual things. Some have seen as through a glass darkly, so the visions which some proclaimed have been obscure, but they have tried to keep high ideals before us. Now at this time of confusion, the torch which they have kept burning will help light our paths to duty. And the renewal of our consecration to duty will strengthen us for fighting. The proclaimers of duty from thousands of pulpits will help us take the hard road toward a personal Calvary in service of the highest that we know.

Not every Valley Forge leads to triumph, and not all snows melt away. Whither our present Valley Forge shall lead depends on us. Before us are all necessary weapons, in our hands is the destiny of the world, above us is the same bright banner that Washington carried.

Let us kneel as he knelt, renew the consecration which he offered, and follow the path of duty which he took. It was a victory path.



"THEY SHALL HUNGER NO MORE, NEITHER THIRST ANY MORE"

Inscription in the Arch Memorializing the Valor of the Army Under Washington

Among the New Books

The Impact of War on Society

Grand Strategy, by H. A. Sargeaunt & Geoffrey West. New York: Crowell. $2.

BY "grand strategy" the authors of this book mean the impact of war on society and vice versa. An example of diametrically opposed grand strategy is given in the statement: "The Nazi-Fascist grand strategy insists that progress is the handmaid of war. . . . The Anglo-Saxon grand strategy insists that war should be used as an opportunity to create better and more efficient methods of national evolution."

Throughout the book, German grand strategy is subject to a searching analysis covering its inception, strength, weakness, and intent. The point is made that in a competitive world, the matter of national development becomes a paramount issue. Should it fail to move with the times, a nation soon lags to such an extent that its power to insure its safety is sapped. The grand strategy involved in the various ways of producing changes designed to benefit national security is treated under several headings.

* * *

In the discussion of the "Revolutionary Solution," with its use of unrestrained force, the horrors of the French Revolution are used to point out the undesirability of resorting to mob rule, but the use of force in the American Revolution of 1776 and in Napoleon's accession to power are handled with a degree of sympathy.

The effect of what the authors term "Liberal Reform," which might better be defined as industrial reform, is discussed in a manner that is not particularly convincing.

In the chapter devoted to changes achieved through political methods, the rise of the German states to the status of a first-class power has been selected as an outstanding example, and is presented in considerable detail, with special emphasis on the roles played by Bismarck and Moltke in welding around impecunious Prussia a nation destined brilliantly to exploit every new resource.

* * *

What is termed the "Planned Wave" solution, treats of a wide variety of topics, and is construed to be a continual series of timed drives. It has been Hitler's most successfully used technique.

The "Sandbag Solution" is based on the fact that a grain of sand is unable to stop a bullet, whereas the numerous grains in a sandbag easily do so, and also close up after the bullet's passage to afford further resistance. In other words, it is a defense in depth, and, as applied to a nation, represents organization which can only be attained through disciplined planning.

Being Britishers, the authors are influenced by the British point of view, but their book, despite the perhaps unintentional presentation of British answers to many moot questions, gives rise to numerous interesting surmises.

The summary, with its miniature but meaty sketches of Hitler, Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill, arrives at no definite conclusions, but does suggest the possibility that grand strategy translated into new methods of mass production, and utilizing hard experience, can perhaps result in an intelligent nation being able to outline a procedure which will obviate recourse to war.

F. L. O.

The Future of Albania

Albanian Road to Freedom, by Vandeleur Robinson. London: Allen & Unwin. 15s.

HOW UNSOLVABLE MOST of the problems of the Balkans are on the basis of nationality alone may be seen from this well-balanced account of the "Rise and Fall of Albania" as a more or less free, self-governed country, between 1925 and the Italian invasion of 1939.

With a population of little more than a million and a stormy history illustrating in miniature all the interplay of the various powers, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy and (earlier) Austria-Hungary, this backward, agricultural country could not hope to carry on independently without strong financial and moral support from the Great Powers. Albania has burning minority problems which complicate its relationship with Yugoslavia and Greece, both of which have Albanian minorities. To these difficulties must also be added those of religious differences. Seventy per cent of the population is Moslem — Albania was under the Turks until the beginning of this century—and most of the remainder is either Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox.

Today, Albanians are concerned primarily about the attitude which the victorious Powers will adopt towards them at the end of the war. Will they decide to portion out the parts of the country desired by her neighbors according to Greek and Yugoslav wishes? Or will they apply the rule of self-determination? If they follow the latter course, it will also be necessary to realize that such a small, inexperienced State will require fullest international support to prevent it from again becoming the victim of bribery and the clamant demand for "security" by another Power like Italy.

Mr. Robinson has traveled widely in Albania and has used much first-hand material. He is not guilty of sentimentality of the kind which seeks to exaggerate the importance of a small nation. He sees the faults of the personal rule of King Zog, while at the same time admitting the financial and other difficulties of his vendetta-ridden land, but inclines to the view that "if the Albanians recover their independence in such circumstances as to give them a free choice of régime, they will elect King Zog as their ruler, with or without modifications in the Constitution." Under the right leadership, the author considers, the country is worthy of freedom and can profit from it.

But the Albanians must know as soon as the war is over where they belong. They do not want to exchange Italian domination for Yugoslav or Greek. They are genuinely anxious that their country should be free and helped to higher aims by international cooperation.

R. P.

Waterloo Road Takes It

The Battle of Waterloo Road, by Diana Forbes-Robertson and Robert Capa. New York: Random House. $2.

IT MIGHT have been Lambeth where dwelt the London cockney charwoman who denied to Hitler even the credit for making her lose much-needed sleep during the visits of his bombers. " 'Itler keep me awake? 'Im? Many a tom cat 'as done has much!" Well, if Mrs. 'Arris lived in Lambeth, she is still there, if the choice has been left to her. One of the many pictures of dauntless women in this heartening book is certainly of her or her kind.

Here in one picture she is sweeping up the débris in front of her house that stands hard by the arch of an overhead thoroughfare. Again, she may be the woman standing in stocking feet in a doorway looking quizzically across the way, possibly at a building which the "Jerrys" just missed on their visit the night before. Has she left off her shoes so as not to wake her man as she goes about the house getting him a meal against another long night on watch?

These Lambeth folk have taken the war in their stride. If the boys of a Waterloo Road family are away with the army, there is just so much more room to take in strangers, Diana Forbes-Robertson tells us, in this book which never tries to be pathetic yet which is at once tragic and humorous, because it is always human. Mr. Capa's eloquent photographs match the text in their captivating lack of self-consciousness on the part of either subject or camera worker. The reader can supply all the emotion that is needed if you give him a reason for expressing a little feeling of his own.

Just look at the Gibbs family, standing in the open doorway of their house. The father and mother might be thinking "It's all in a day," and, "after all, it was only what we lived in dread of in the other war." The daughter knew nothing about that, and her face seems to say: "What sort of world is this to be born into?" Well, we can believe that the world that made Hitler possible is to be changed in the process of defeating him, and she won't regret being a part of the Waterloo Road that is to be.

E. C. S.

African Paradise

Four Years in Paradise, by Osa Johnson. With illustrations from photographs by Martin Johnson. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50.

OSA JOHNSON was the ideal Eve for the Paradise her husband settled by a lake in the African jungle. She was even-tempered and had a blithe sense of humor that refused to be daunted by varied catastrophes. She loved animals, from wildcat kittens to elephants. Neither moist heat nor continuous rain bothered her, and—most important of all—she was a splendid housekeeper and cook.

While her husband photographed jungle beasts for the New York Museum of Natural History, Mrs. Johnson planed and sawed furniture for their home in the wilderness and planted a garden with seeds from Kansas. As she tells it, the jungle took on a cozy, small-town air. She has a simple, engaging way of writing that gives the reader a sense of being her guest on a pleasant tropical holiday.

Not that those four years at Lake Paradise were without their discomforts and even dangers, but Mrs. Johnson learned to take them lightly. Scorpions might nestle in her boots and lions prowl about her sleeping quarters, but she refused to be disconcerted.

Mrs. Johnson gives a graphic description of the lengthy preparations necessary for a long stay away from civilization. Supplies of every imaginable kind had to be secured, as there was no chance of casual shopping if larder or tool chest ran short. The author lists 58 separate items that had to be bought and packed before the safari began.

The explorers also had to provide for their huge group of native servants, motors, mules, and camels. One truck was elaborately equipped as a camera car and laboratory. As Mrs. Johnson points out, a photographer who penetrates the heart of the elephant country is faced with peculiar problems, as the temperature affects both film and the chemicals used to develop it.

Mr. Johnson built blinds in trees in order to get pictures of the native fauna. He and his wife spent hours in these shelters in the intense heat to get the superb shots of elephants, lions, zebras, hippos, and other beasts used to illustrate the volume. When Mr. Johnson was incapacitated, his wife took over the developing and printing, with great success.

One of the most delightful sections of the book is the account of Christmas in the jungle, under pioneer conditions. Osa shot, stuffed, and cooked the turkey—a huge bustard—and surrounded it with as complete a holiday menu as the finest hotel could provide. (She even grew the celery and churned the butter!)

Christmas gifts and cards from all over the world that had been accumulating for months were opened and presents given to the native workers. The Johnsons' memoirs of other Christmas days in Kansas, compared with this one, make the chapter moving.

Another diverting portion tells of the visit of George Eastman, who financed the expedition, and his swapping of recipes with his hostess.

Interspersed with Mr. Johnson's fine animal studies are many snapshots of Osa, a small, spunky figure with a beaming smile, who conquered the jungle and left it with regret.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The World of Poetry

ONE READS WITH interest, if not much pleasure, the second volume of "Five Young American Poets" (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions. $2.50). There seems little in the collection to go back to after the first reading, though a certain amount of skilled work is included.

Two of the five contributors, Paul Goodman and Jeanne McGahey, introduce their poems with essays of explanation which throw light on some of the modern techniques. Paul Goodman admits, "Often enough I have found that I *must* treat a subject yet am at a loss what is in my heart and mind." To make up for this uncertainty, probably, he uses in places monosyllables which he intends to have read, he notes, as dissyllables. Just how the reader is to know when to observe this peculiarity he does not indicate. The idea seems, at a glance, "arty" and somewhat impractical.

Jeanne McGahey grants her public this: "Although poetry is not for everybody, it is for many people who do not know it is for them," and cherishes a theory about the need for "entirely esthetic" poetry which may be "nonsense at times to the literal mind" and "violent as a thrown stone" in the words of Lawrence Hart, teacher and critic in San Francisco, directing a small group of which she is a member. Curiously enough, after going to much trouble to declare a break with tradition, she gives us a play with a village common, a woman who fetches water from a well, witches and goblins. Her other poems in the collection show a natural poetic feeling, and her vocabulary is fresh and alive.

Clark Mills, a member of the faculty of Romance languages at Cornell University, and a translator of poems from the French, contributes the most skillful and finished of the poems in this volume. He does not burden us with explanatory preface. His word patterns have grace, but his content is slight.

David Schubert, who, in 1936, won the Jeannette Sewell Davis prize awarded by Poetry magazine, and Karl Shapiro are the other contributors.

PEARL STRACHAN

LEARN SPANISH OR FRENCH
EVERYWHERE
Sensational method produces QUICK results. Guaranteed to teach or money back. PLAY THIS ENJOYABLE COURSE ALONE OR WITH OTHERS.
Clothbound textbook and 4 assorted decks of cards. $2.00 Postpaid
Specify Language Desired.
RODALE PRESS, Dept. CS-1, Emmaus, Pa.

HAVE YOUR
daguerreotypes, faded photographs, tintypes, snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in
The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

King James Version
BIBLES
Corresponding with pocket editions of
SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages 6½x4½ inches Morocco Binding
Black . . . $5.00
Blue . . . 6.00
Brown . . . 6.00

QUARTERLY
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches.
In English
German Danish
Norwegian Dutch
Swedish Spanish French
with English alternate pages
Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

LITERARY SERVICE
Literary Agents for 22 Years—We sell books, stories, articles, verse, scenarios, plays; criticism and editing. Anita Diamant, Writers' Workshop, Inc., 280 Madison Avenue at 40th St., N. Y. C.

Warrior for the Aramaic Theory of the Language of the Gospels

Documents of the Primitive Church, by Charles Cutler Torrey. New York: Harpers. $3.50.

TO STUDENTS of Biblical literature, especially that pertaining to the original language of the Gospels, the name of Prof. Charles C. Torrey is intimately familiar. For Professor Torrey has proved himself a dauntless warrior in the long and at times warmly waged conflict between the Aramaic and the Greek schools. The former school has persisted in the position that Aramaic was the language of the people at the beginning of the first century of the Christian era, that it was the language Jesus knew and spoke, and consequently it was the language in which the Gospels were first written.

Professor Torrey affirmed his position in a translation of the Four Gospels which appeared in 1933. He had translated a Greek manuscript into English and thence into Aramaic on the ground that the Aramaic contained certain idioms not accurately represented in the Greek.

To best understand the present volume, it should be considered in relation to the previous works of the author. While the problem of the earliest language of the Scriptures may seem to the layman of little consequence as compared with their spiritual message, yet there is a phase of the question which deals directly with the meaning of important passages and is consequently of great moment to those who find in the Scriptures the way of life.

* * *

Professor Torrey, in "Documents of the Primitive Church," goes deeply into the problem, essaying to prove his position by examination of many passages in Matthew, Mark, and the Apocalypse, giving to the latter work alone a hundred pages. Other topics are "Aramaic Gospels in the Synagogue," "Origin of the 'Western Text,'" "Palestinian Origin of the Old Syriac Gospels," and the "Gospels and Diatessaron in the Syriac-Speaking Church."

An example of the assurance with which Professor Torrey sets forth his claim is found in the statement that "the Jewish-Christian document, the Apocalypse, is not Palestinian; it appears to come from Ephesus and that the Letters to the seven churches of Asia were written in Aramaic." He sees in this situation important proof as to the character of the Church at that period, that its membership in Asia Minor at least was mainly Jewish-Christian, that is, Jews who had espoused the teachings of Jesus; and that the language of Israelite Scriptures was the prevailing language of the Church.

Professor Torrey sees in this a phase of early Christian history that has been almost disregarded by scholars. The early Christians, he avers, were intent upon the widest separation from their primal origin among the Jews; and as Aramaic was the language of the Palestine Jews during the period of Jesus' ministry, in haste to get away from their early beginnings the Aramaic was dropped by the end of the first century. The language of the Christian Church was almost entirely Greek. The cause of this change and the fact of its having been made are strong pillars in Professor Torrey's arguments for the Aramaic beginnings.

* * *

Professor Torrey contends for an earlier date of the Gospels than is usually accepted for Mark's Gospel, and insists, contrary to some scholars, that Paul's Epistles follow rather than precede Mark. In fact, it appears that in his Epistles to the Thessalonians, Paul refers to the 13th chapter of Mark.

In a long chapter, many quotations from Matthew are examined with the meticulous care of exact scholarship, and the conclusion is reached that the Gospel of Matthew was composed in Aramaic and that the direct quotations from the Old Testament were uniformly in Hebrew. It will be recalled that many scholars have agreed that Matthew was based upon or evolved from an earlier manuscript usually designated as "Q," which was undoubtedly written in Aramaic. Professor Torrey goes further. He contends that the entire Gospel was written in that language.

The author admits that information regarding the primitive Christian community is meager, in fact, is almost a blank, and his conclusions are drawn largely from intensive examination of evidence furnished by the Gospels and Epistles. He is convinced that the book of Acts was written in Aramaic about the middle of the first century. The influence of the early Aramaic Gospels, Matthew and Mark, was very great in the Jewish synagogues, where the Jewish doctrine was first exploited. And he avers that no writing composed in Greek was ever treated by the Jews of Palestine as divinely inspired. The ground for this is the impossibility of interesting the Palestinian Jew in sectarian documents presented in a language that was decidedly unpopular, especially after the middle of the first century.

A chapter devoted to the Western text, that is to the Codex Bezae, sometimes known by the letter "D," contains valuable discussion of this manuscript, which is growing in importance because of its historical interest as related to the Gospels and Acts. Like all the chapters of the book, this deals minutely with texts and quotations which Professor Torrey fully believes support his general thesis of the Aramaic origin of the Scriptures.

The book will hardly intrigue the lay reader unless perchance he has become especially interested in basic problems of the origin of the New Testament. Many believe that the question is insolvable from any extant evidence. What may be uncovered regarding the subject remains open only to conjecture. Professor Torrey is a profound scholar and a valiant promoter and defender of his avowed convictions.

A. F. G.

Chronicle of a Chinese Family

Dragon Seed, by Pearl S. Buck. New York: John Day. $2.50.

THE AUTHOR could hardly have suspected, when she was writing "Dragon Seed," the potency of its future appeal. The period in which the public is reading this book is precisely the right period. As war propaganda, the message which this book brings is terrific. And, to Mrs. Buck's honor, be it recorded that it is not so much anti-Japanese propaganda as a wider and deeper propaganda which becomes antibestiality and antidictatorship wherever that monster lifts its head.

No doubt, "Dragon Seed" ranks as fiction. But, really, it is not; it is a chronicle, the almost day-by-day chronicle of the affairs of one Chinese family as it meets the challenge of the enemy onslaught. The family is the peasant family of one Ling Tan, a farmer on the lowlands a few miles from a city. The record is concerned with Ling Tan, with his three sons and their wives and children, with his heroic old wife, with his two daughters and with the husband of one of them. Most of these people live together, according to the custom of the Chinese, within the courts of the house of Ling Tan; and they are alternately managed and protected in all their smallest activities by Ling Sao, the wife of Ling Tan. Slowly, imperceptibly, the menace of the Japanese invasion creeps nearer; though these humble people scarcely realize it until the great winged creatures come flying over their rice fields and drop shining silver missiles which cause Ling Tan and his sons to tie waving green branches to the points of their straw hats or else to crawl hastily away and hide in the tall rushes.

From that day, danger loomed ever nearer and more ugly until the near-by city, then the outlying villages, were overswept with the forces of the enemy. And Mrs. Buck tells us all this in her exquisitely smooth and suave style, in its serene and moving beauty which has a Biblical simplicity. Meticulously, she tells us what befell each member of the family of Ling Tan, dwelling within his courts.

Because she is writing of people who are close to the earth—that good earth of China—Mrs. Buck expresses herself frankly and even bluntly. These are not polite people and their talk is not polite, judged by Western or, indeed, by any standards. In these pages there is horror and cruelty, there is torture, mental as well as physical. But then—Mrs. Buck is presenting a family chronicle of current life in the China which she knows and loves so well. The China of today—remember. Anyone who reads this book should read it as documentary evidence. Little has been omitted, however painful to a distant observer.

There are descriptions of bestiality and depravity on the part of a totally unrestrained Japanese soldiery. Loathsome and even terrifying as are these evil qualities, a slowly awakening western world needs perhaps to face them for what they claim to be.

As always in the work of Mrs. Buck, this book is filled with such warmth of understanding and of sympathy, with such humanity and tenderness, with such sheer beauty of underlying lofty strain, that the small matters which are overcoarse remain unobtrusive. Breathlessly, one follows the experience of this one humble family which has become typical not alone of the Chinese, but of all humble people in all lands resisting the enemies of humanity. No. This is not fiction. This is a gigantic scroll of Chinese painting, showing the unfoldment of tragic events as they engulfed the family of Ling Tan.

There is no end to the tale. There is only a measure of hope rising in the breast of the old father of the family, as he comes laboriously to realize that dangers and suffering are not taking place in China alone, but also in other parts of the world. And a faint flicker of courage returns when he sees that, eventually, perhaps soon, these peoples who are struggling to uphold the better, the freer world, will decide to fight shoulder to shoulder.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

"And the Wind Blows Free..."

Short Grass Country, by Stanley Vestal. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.

IN A VAST OVAL comprising the western half of Oklahoma and Kansas, southeastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and the Panhandle of Texas, lie the Short Grass Plains. They constitute a high plateau, from half a mile to a mile above sea level, and they are covered with short grass—buffalo, gramma, and curly mesquite. These are drought-resistant, very nutritious, drying up in summer and at the approach of frost turning into "standing hay," on which cattle thrive and fatten.

This table land is practically treeless, is cut at rare intervals by flat, sandy rivers, and by sudden canyons, often hundreds of feet in depth. It is a land of fierce, white sunshine, of sudden squalls and hail storms, of torrential rains and terrific blizzards. In spring and summer brisk southerly trade winds sweep over it like a never-resting tide, and its uncounted windmills are never still.

In many ways, social as well as geographical, as Stanley Vestal points out in "Short Grass Country," it is a region of surprising contrasts. It saw white men 80 years before the Pilgrims landed, yet part of it made up the last great island of Indian culture, lapped on all sides by the restless tides of white migration, in a very real sense the last frontier. A drop in temperature of 50 to 60 degrees is not uncommon; a river bed may be a strip of sand, dry as the Sahara at sunup, a mile-wide, raging, tawny flood before noon. The great droughts of the early 1930's bestowed on the short grass country the unenviable name of the "Dust Bowl"; since 1938, with a moderate rainfall resulting in bountiful crops of wheat and constantly increasing herds of livestock, it has deserved, Mr. Vestal insists, to be called the "Gold Dust Bowl." Its landscapes are harsh, dreary, monotonous; yet its dim blue distances give it a sort of wistful, yearning beauty, and its sunsets and its mirages beggar description.

Two of the great migration routes crossed it: the paths over which millions of long-horned cattle trailed from Texas to stock the northern ranges, and the Santa Fé Trail, by which America moved, and still moves, into the Spanish Southwest. Before the cattle drives, millions of buffalo ranged it, and four fierce nomadic tribes followed the buffalo—Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne. It was the home of the great cattle towns at the "end of steel"—Dodge, Abilene, Hayes, Ellsworth.

It was the stamping ground of two-gun marshals, Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Wild Bill Hickok, and of many an unsavory character on the other side of the law, Clay Allison, the Daltons, the Doolin Gang. It saw the wildest races for free land, the rising of tent towns of thousands of people out of the bare prairie overnight. It has been the home of Indian, cowboy, frontiersman, nester, boomer, sooner, oil scout, oil millionaire, and the freakiest of politicians. And each had his own folklore of anecdote, humor, song, and story.

Mr. Vestal, biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, has done a superb anecdotal history or, better, an intimate biography of his native region.

K. C. K.

Have You Met—

Our Miss Boo

By MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Perhaps you met her briefly in "Good Housekeeping" and other magazines—She has a book for grown-ups all to herself now. Her adventures, comments, delightful questions, and amazing answers will enthrall you. You'll find yourself reading it over and over and quoting it to all your friends. Decorations by Peggy Bacon. *Second Printing*

$2.00 *At All Booksellers*

APPLETON-CENTURY • N. Y.

Courses in Magazine Writing

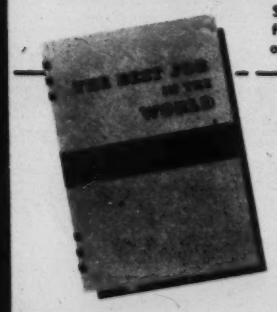
FICTION • NON-FICTION

PRACTICAL home study training for those who must work in spare time.

THE Magazine Institute, a private school owned and operated by successful editors and writers, offers practical, up-to-date training in story and article writing. You learn in your own home without loss of time from your regular work. Every assignment you send in is returned with detailed criticism.

The Chance of a Lifetime for Everyone Interested in a Writing Career

Here's a chance to learn to write by *writing*. An experienced editor or writer takes you in hand, answering all your questions, helping you find the type of work for which you are naturally suited. Before long, you are writing in your own home fiction stories, essays, short sketches, whatever you are best fitted to do.



SEND THE COUPON TODAY for the free booklet which tells all about opportunities in magazine writing.

THE MAGAZINE INSTITUTE, Dept. PM-2
50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. City

Please send me your booklet without obligation.

Name .....

Address .....

(Inquiries confidential. No salesman will call.)

. . Get a Horse!

(Continued from Page 4)

needed to insure a first-class, low-cost stable. The efficient stable manager will have an itemized account during the first week of every month, showing expenses for the previous month. Some companies have not protected themselves with a good horse buyer; the result was poor quality of horses for the work required." The Horse and Mule Association prides itself on the extent to which it has been able to render assistance to companies, advising them as to the right type of animal, vehicles, stable managers, and even horseshoers, so that the cost per dollar sales may be kept in proportion.

But it must be said that the differences in costs between many all-horse and all-tractor farms show up in the amounts of cash paid out during a given period rather than in the total costs. In a bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station, a 10-year study of 57 farms was reported. "Horse and tractor farms had about the same total costs for labor, horses, and machinery," the report said. "Among the 57 farms, only six were operated with horses alone during all 10 years. In total costs for labor, horses and machinery, there was no appreciable difference between those six farms and six others of the same size, which had tractors on them all 10 years. There was, however, a marked difference in amounts paid out in cash during the 10 years. On farms operated exclusively with horses, an average of only $1,190 per farm was spent for horses and machinery; whereas on farms where tractors were used, an average of $2,850 was spent per farm for these items. The difference in total cash outlay thus amounted to $1,660 per farm in 10 years."

On Jan. 1, 1941, the total horses and mules in the United States were valued at $1,155,000,000. If they were all wiped out of existence, mechanized equipment valued at $8,000,000 would be required to do their work; as a matter of fact, such equipment could not do all the work that can be done by horses and mules.

The State Supervisor for Iowa of the U. S. Farm Security Administration put the case of horses this way, out of his experience with thousands of farm families: "Show me a farmer with enough horses, that are good horses—horses that he is proud of, horses that he sees win glances of admiration from his neighbors when he goes threshing—and you will show me a farmer that takes good care of his other livestock and makes a profit at it."

Add up all the prewar pros and cons about horses and the economy of their usefulness, the fact that tires of any kind may become scarce, and it begins to look as if the Neighs were going to get the Ayes.

They Refuse to Move

ONE OF THE PARADOXES of wartime London is the behavior of the birds. Instead of evacuating, like the children, to a safer place, some of the shier ones have become more prominently part of city life.

There are the owls which have taken advantage of the blackout to frequent fashionable London squares. Then there is a remarkable story of two Black Redstarts which chose this year of all years to nest in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. Ornithological books describe these birds as rare and occasional visitors never known to breed in Britain. But in a topsy-turvey world they chose to break tradition to bring up a family in the very heart of much-bombed London.

* * *

A casual observer might have noticed only a dusky-gray bird about the size of a sparrow, sitting on a ledge, and would not have watched long enough to see that when it darted out into the air its flight was accompanied by a display of fiery color, every one of its aerobatic movements bringing into play the spread feathers of the flame-colored tail of the Black Redstart.

Normally, the spring journey of these birds should have finished in France, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, or some other European land. Speculation as to whether they would stay and nest became a burning question among amateur ornithologists.

Within the last few years some of these birds had started defying the textbooks. Nests had been found in the cliffs of South Devon, for instance.

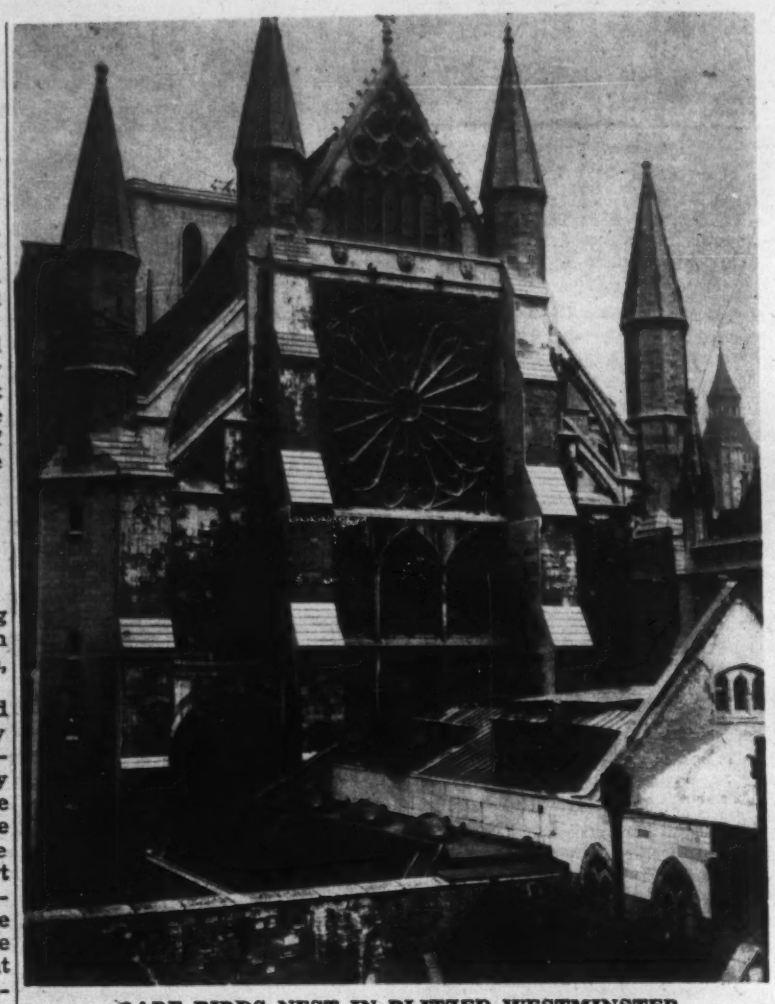
The garden which they had chosen was a small space of sunny turf and flower borders, lying between the seventeenth-century part of Westminster School and the south wall of the Cloisters, above which rose the buttresses and the pinnacles of the Abbey itself. Part of the lawn covered a thirteenth-century tile pavement, for here had been the Refectory of the monks of Westminster, a great room which, during the long-distant period, had even housed the British Parliament.

* * *

April passed into May, and there came the night when all the history of Westminster seemed to be perishing in a ring of fire. The highest roof of the Abbey blazed to the sky; Parliament, Westminster Hall, Westminster School, and the lovely houses of the Abbey clergy all added to the glare.

It would be interesting to know how the Redstarts spent that night. They apparently took it calmly, for the next morning the male bird was to be seen hopping about and inspecting the blackened timbers and débris of the Deanery which lay piled on the green turf in the Cloister Garth.

A month later the hopes of a brood were fulfilled, and in due course fluffy gray fledglings—having somehow flopped their way down from the nest in an iron cowl crowning a tall flue-stack—sat about the garden twitching the stumpy rudiments of russet-brown tails.



RARE BIRDS NEST IN BLITZED WESTMINSTER

Cowl on the Long Iron Flow Pipe, Seen in the Right Foreground, Is Where the Redstarts First Nested. The Chapel of the Burned-Out School Hall (Once the Dormitory of the Monks of Westminster) Shows Just Behind It

Hardly had they reached the stage of fending for themselves when the henbird was found sitting on a second nest—this time in an open porch, right in the School Yard. Though the actual nest was concealed from the general gaze, the position was ideal for observation. An upper window ten yards away gave a clear view of all the approaches and (as soon as the eggs were hatched) of the two parent birds, who brought food for the three nestlings about every four minutes, in almost exact alternation.

At this stage the birds really became public characters. Though their nesting had been kept secret for fear of egg thieves, official ornithologists and other privileged enthusiasts concealed themselves at the window, notebook or camera in hand, and watched.

By this time the male's plumage was molted and ragged, while the hen was spruce and dapper as ever. Excitement was caused one day by the mysterious appearance of a second male in full and resplendent plumage, who perched on the parapet and, although he brought no food, twice dived down to visit the nest before being chased away by the parent bird. Later we learned that several other males had been seen in London during the summer.

The ornithologists here bade them farewell and hope that they will come back to cheer London next spring. They will find London still standing and Londoners to welcome them. A. L. N. R.

A LIFE INCOME FROM A GIFT

An annuity with The Salvation Army assures you a LIFE INCOME that is safe, dependable and regular and continues as long as you live. It is issued under authority of certificate by New York State Insurance Department, giving double security.

At termination of trust The Salvation Army is enabled to carry on its religious and charitable work and so ministers to the physical and spiritual well-being of those in need.

Thus, you secure an assured income during your lifetime, with the additional satisfaction of knowing that at your decease the gift, in your name, will continue warmhearted Christian charity through this organization.

THE SALVATION ARMY

(A New York Corporation)

National Secretary
The Salvation Army
120-130 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I am interested in learning more about the plan of combining a life income with a gift. Please send me a copy of Booklet C.

Name.....

Address.....

Date of Birth.....

WANTED by sturdy sheets—a job in your home: no objection to dogs, children. 100 years' experience. Best of references.
PEQUOT SHEETS.

Hard wear never scared these snowy beauties. Pequots are made to wear. We're not asking for abuse, but neither are we afraid of it. We firmly believe that Pequots will outlast any other sheet, under the same conditions of wear. Lay in a stock of Pequots and cease to worry.

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

PEQUOT SHEETS and CASES

. . U-Boat's Vital Rivet

(Continued from Page 3)

means to the nerves to hear that dread noise.

"To understand the effect of an explosion under water on the personnel of a submarine," Commander Mayers goes on to explain, "it must be realized that sound travels four times as fast in water as in the air. In addition, the whole hull of the submarine acts like a huge sounding board. To an observer inside the steel hull the noise is terrific. So far as is known, no one has ever attempted to record the pressure of this noise in decibels on the eardrums. There are no reverberations as with sound which travels through air. Instead, it appears as if a giant were wielding an enormous 1,000-ton hammer and hitting the boat tremendous blows."

A British submarine commander, who later was transferred to duty in a destroyer during the last war, adopted a special method for exploiting the demoralizing effects of noise. He simply dropped a depth charge once an hour during daylight to keep enemy U-boats away. Although the Admiralty protested at the "waste" this practice involved, this British destroyer captain never lost a ship in any convoy he was assigned to guard.

Apparently the mystery surrounding the fate of missing German U-boats is another demoralizing factor. This point has been stressed many times in staff college work as a result of studies based on official German records. That is why Britain and the United States refuse to publish details about each and every U-boat destroyed.

Mechanical improvements have not yet been able to stabilize the sensitive balance between success and failure which the human equation projects into submarine warfare. In the last war, when finally one out of every two German U-boats failed to come home, and when conscripted men had to be mixed in with volunteer submarine personnel, the enemy's attack morale collapsed.

Taking into account all the factors which distinguish the moral from the physical, it can readily be seen why—regardless of Hitler's flights of bombast—the submarine question will be decided by the battle now being fought on and beneath the Atlantic.

SALPIGLOSSIS *Dwarf Princess* PETUNIA *Radiance* .... BOTH 10¢

Two splendid novelties: Salpiglossis Dwarf Scarlet & Gold. Glowing cerise Petunia Radiance. A. A. Both 10c.

FREE — Park's Flower Book Gives pronunciation, germination table, description of 3000 varieties flowers, vegetables. Illustrated. Lists those hard-to-find rarities. FREE upon request. Send for yours today.

Geo. W. Park Seed Co., 27 Parkton Drive-Greenwood, S. C.

. . Alias Censorship

(Continued from Page 6)

and foreign correspondents within the United States for newspapers outside the United States—like British, Russian, and Chinese newspapers—are also subject to direct censorship.

One footnote on these provisions may be of passing interest. It is that the restrictions applying to radio news broadcasts are more exacting than those applying to newspapers because information put out over the air cannot be stopped at the frontier. The reports of the recent sinking of the American merchant vessel, the Malaya, were banned from the air, were released to the press.

It is premature to reach a final judgment on the operation of the American censorship; but if I were to testify as to its present and probable effects on the substance and reliability of the news and upon the freedom and independence of the press as a whole, I would offer these conclusions—conclusions which a reader can check by carefully studying the newspapers he reads:

That the President and Mr. Price are thoroughly conscious that this war cannot be effectively fought by an ill-informed or a tardily informed democracy.

That nobody in authority in the Government is playing with censorship for any love of censorship.

That the Office of Censorship is exerting its influence as much to encourage timid Government Departments to release all war news as rapidly as possible as it is in seeing that the press and radio avoid publishing news which will aid the enemy.

That the news of American war operations is going to be substantial and reliable—unless the newspapers and radio themselves distort it by over-emphasis and over-optimism.

That the main existing deficiency of Army and Navy communiqués is the lack of over-all clarification, with the result that single incidents of the fighting almost invariably gain an exaggerated meaning.

That the Government is not trying, nor would it have any chance of getting, the press in its pocket as a wartime propaganda utility.

That the independence of the press is in no danger whatsoever, that while some military news is properly restricted there is complete freedom of comment. The Government is not asking that it shouldn't be criticized and wouldn't get anywhere if it did.

That the greatest danger to the press and the greatest threat to an informed public opinion is excessive exaggeration masquerading as self-censorship by the press—exaggeration which comes either from a whoop-it-up patriotism, which will help no nation win a war, or from a commercial patriotism which fattens on the theory that the distorted display of favorable war news sells papers.

This exaggeration is evidenced by the newspaper which indulges the headline, "Jap Armada Trapped!" (It wasn't true, nowhere near it.) It is evidenced by the trick of another newspaper in irresponsibly classifying cruisers, tankers, and rowboats in one category, and when one cruiser and four rowboats get hit by an American bomber, the headline becomes: "Five Jap Warships Torpedoed." Still another example of dangerous self-censorship was that evidenced by the newsreels which, in recording Secretary Knox's press conference statement after his return from Pearl Harbor, struck from the soundtrack his candid confession: "The armed forces were not on the alert."

There is no evidence in Washington that the Government is in any way encouraging the newspapers to play up this wistful headlining—on some occasions has acted to counteract it—and I see no dangerous censorship in prospect unless the press itself indulges it.

Wide World Photos

WHEN THE DIRECTOR TOOK OFFICE

Byron Price (Center), Recently Appointed Director of Censorship, Confers With Attorney General Francis Biddle (Left) and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Censorship Advisory Board

Over the Editor's Desk

CLARA BARTON remains ever a woman to capture the imagination. This sheltered and timid clerk in the U. S. Patent Office felt so strongly that something more should be done to carry aid and comfort to the wounded men on the Civil War battlefields that she ventured into the fighting zones, with no woman companion, carrying at first such supplies as she could buy out of her own resources. Later she hammered at official doors until given Federal recognition and help for her work, which grew eventually into the American Red Cross. Mary Hornaday, of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor, tells the story.

Walter Robb is a newspaperman who has worked for many years in the Far East.

The President of Nicaragua has proved such a forceful figure during recent years that special interest attaches to the article by Lawrence and Sylvia Martin, who have talked with him and studied his administration.

So little has been said in criticism of the censorship of war news in the United States that the public generally has probably been unaware of the many instances where part or all of the news of an incident has been withheld. Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Monitor's Washington News Bureau, tells why the censorship works so well.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, discusses submarine operations, and the strategy that governs the use of U-boats.

Janet Mabie tells us of the prospective come-back of horses and mules as a result of the expected lessening use of automobiles.

America today has a Valley Forge on more than one front, as R. H. Markham reminds us.

Jerseys that give a lift to the spirit and a verve to your town suits . . . twin sets so correct, so comfortable, they can be worn with aplomb in town or country. And all in the Braemar tradition! See them all. They're worth it. At leading stores everywhere.

Manufactured by INNES, HENDERSON AND COMPANY LIMITED, HAWICK, SCOTLAND

If any difficulty in securing Braemar write to London, Midland and Scottish Imports Limited, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City

REALSILK *presents Stockings of Glamour* IN SILK OR COTTON

The hosiery picture changes . . . Now, different types of stockings are just as much a fashion necessity as different types of shoes. With the Realsilk Wardrobe Plan you can be sure of the right combination of silk stockings and cotton stockings for all the things you do and all the places you go.

This is not only good fashion, but it is good sense. It saves you money. It saves you time. It gives you the grand and glorious feeling of always being ready and right.

Start a Realsilk Hosiery Wardrobe by seeing the Realsilk Representative when he calls, or phone right now. The number is listed in your phone book under Real Silk Hosiery Mills.

Also, latest New York-created styles in dresses, lingerie, smart sports apparel and accessories.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fashion Headquarters, 385 Fifth Avenue, New York

Americana
Durene cotton mercerized mesh for street and sports wear.

Sheer Chiffon
Pure silk from top to toe. For evening and formal wear.

Service Chiffon
Pure silk boot; Durene cotton top; toe, sole and heel Durene cotton and silk plaited. For street, business, sports and general utility.

Shoes by Delman

Spices and Intrigue

THE NETHERLANDS NAVAL BASE of Amboina, in the East Indies, according to recent dispatches, has come under control of the Japanese. This is not the first time the island has loomed large in Dutch and British history.

For Amboina, although it is now a Netherlands possession, has twice been under the Union Jack, and throughout most of the seventeenth century its name was a "fighting word" in England.

This small tropical island is one of those pinpoints on the globe, such as Manila, Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope, that mark the rise and fall of empires. It has been repeatedly caught in the ebb and flow of the great tides of expansion that have swept out from Europe to the opposite side of the world. Now it lies at the very spot where the new Asiatic imperialism of Japan is beating against the ramparts of Western trade and colonization.

Oddly enough, Japanese soldiers played villains' roles in the little drama that first made Amboina a household word in England more than 300 years ago. The incident is now all but forgotten, though it has been preserved in the more authentic and detailed histories of the reign of James I—the king whose name is so inseparably linked with the authorized version of the Bible. Present-day Japanese attacks on the island provide a reason for recalling a chapter of history that was made in 1623.

* * *

Amboina was one of the most important centers of the spice trade. Ships carried thence to Europe rich cargoes of condiments that were highly prized not only because they made more palatable the coarse foodstuffs of that time, but were useful in preserving them. This was long before the days of food in cans, and electric refrigeration lay some centuries ahead.

Amboina was famous for its cloves. Trees of the myrtle family that bore bright flower buds of great pungency grew in profusion there and in the adjoining islands. These buds when dried looked—and still look—like small nails; hence the name clove that was given to the commercial product, derived from the Latin *clavus*, meaning nail.

Not many years after Columbus discovered America, Portuguese traders began to call at Amboina for cargoes of cloves and other spices. The Portuguese were the first European navigators and colonists in that quarter of the globe, to which they felt they had an exclusive right by decree of the Pope. They settled at Amboina and set up a factory, or trading post, and claimed a monopoly of the right to trade there.

* * *

Remnants of the Portuguese colonial empire still survive in the Orient on the island of Timor (not far from Amboina), at Macao in China, at Goa and elsewhere in India. But for the most part the Portuguese were displaced, early in the seventeenth century, by the Dutch, who had now won their independence from Spain and launched upon the course of world trade that has made them ever since one of the world's leading commercial nations.

The Dutch succeeded in ousting the Portuguese from Amboina and themselves took over the spice trade at that port. Their trading vessels ranged throughout the East Indies and as far north as Japan, and some bands of Japanese mercenary soldiers entered their service. One of these bands was brought to Amboina to help the Dutch hold the place.

Yet the Dutch appear not to have trusted their Japanese mercenaries very thoroughly. At Amboina, they would not let the Japs live inside the fort the Dutch had built there, but obliged them to camp outside the walls. This the Japanese guards resented. The Nipponese were even then a proud people, and not many years later, in displeasure with Westerners in general, they banished all foreigners from their islands and drew within their shell for some two centuries, to live as a hermit kingdom, until the American Commodore Perry brought them again into contact with the outside world.

* * *

However, in 1623, the Japanese were still serving as hired soldiers of the Dutch in Amboina. It was becoming more and more difficult for the Dutch to hold the monopoly of the spice trade which they had taken over from the Portuguese. English traders were appearing on the scene in considerable numbers—this was about the time the first English settlements were established in New England—and demanding a share in the lucrative spice business. A small group of Englishmen settled on Amboina, not far from the Dutch fort, and began to barter British wares with the natives for cloves, to be shipped home in vessels of the East India Company.

On the night of Feb. 11, 1623, one of the Japanese soldiers who were shut outside the Dutch fort quarreled with a Dutch sentry on duty there. The Japanese was imprisoned and subjected to torture, and in his anguish confessed that his countrymen were plotting to seize the Dutch fort and trading post. This is the first recorded evidence of Japanese designs on the East Indies, and it antedates their present southward drive by more than three centuries.

All the Japanese soldiers at Amboina were then put to the torture, and some of them declared that the British merchants on the island had been parties to their conspiracy. As a consequence, 10 British subjects were seized and beheaded by the Dutch authorities.

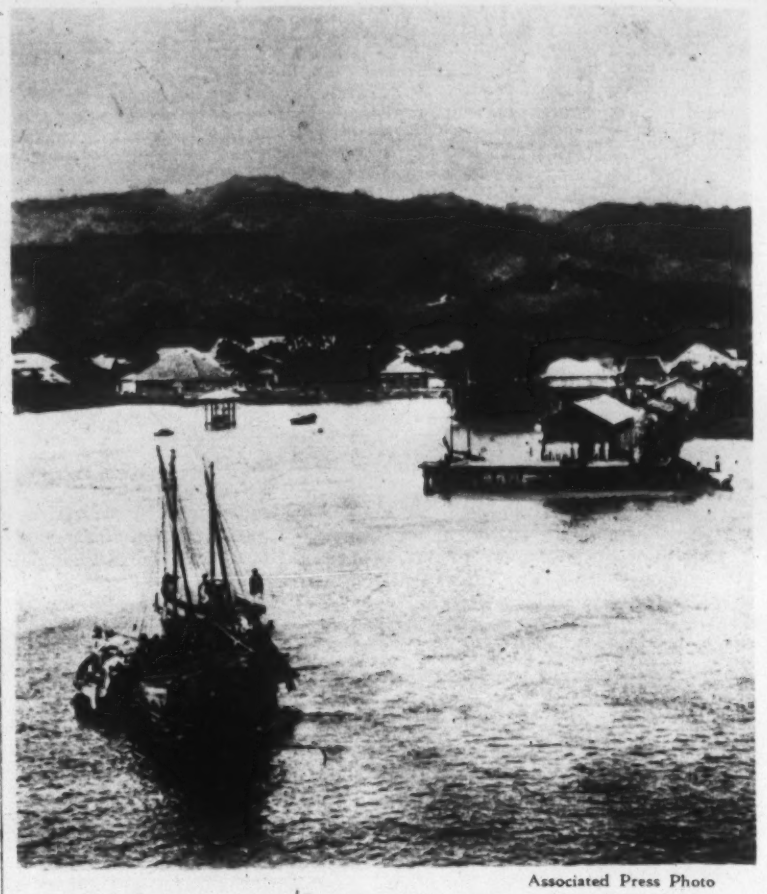
* * *

News of this reached England after months had passed, and King James made protests to the friendly Dutch Government, but did not press the point very strongly, for British and Dutch then stood as allies against Spanish tyranny, even as they stand together today against the aggressions of Hitler and Japan. Thirty years passed before Oliver Cromwell obtained an indemnity from the Dutch for the descendants of the British victims of the massacre. The name of Amboina served as a battle cry of British forces in the three successive wars that were fought against the Dutch before 1675. It was during the last of these wars that the poet Dryden wrote a play—declared by a critic in later years to be "the worst production Dryden ever wrote"—entitled, "Amboyna, or the Cruelties of the Dutch to the English Merchants." As blatant wartime propaganda with slight regard for fact, this drama fortunately has had few equals.

The Dutch clung to Amboina, and they still hold it, although during the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars the island was twice occupied by British forces, first in 1796 under Admiral Ranier, and again in 1810. But in 1814 it was restored to its traditional masters, and has now become one of the most important naval bases in that part of the world.

Dutch defenders of the island, with their British and American allies, may find grim pleasure in recalling, when Japanese bombers fly overhead, that it was a soldier from Nippon who, in 1623, precipitated an incident that cast a long shadow on the usually cordial relations between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

REX MILLER



Associated Press Photo

AMBON BAY, VISITED BY JAPANESE FLYING BOATS

. . MacArthur

(Continued from Page 2)

also has heavy guns with which to ward off approaching enemy fleets; we have also observed smaller artillery in action there, helping smash up troop barges.

In a word, it may be said that the military "experts" some correspondents consult at Washington, who wag gloomy heads and avow no hope for MacArthur, are none of them those few actual experts still living and in active service who ever commanded at Manila or Corregidor or served on the general staff when the defenses of Corregidor and Bataan were being worked out and put into place. Until less than 20 years ago, there was some belief, not unanimously held among ranking officers assigned the problem, that Bataan's natural defenses were enough, or that, at worst, Corregidor could manage through a siege without Bataan's help. In an annual practice, with some playing "enemy" and others defenders, the "enemy" occupied Bataan, with cannon that, concealed in the dense forest, commanded Corregidor. This shattered all conjecture and Bataan thereafter got the guns now so useful to MacArthur.

Even when pressed near shore, if he ever is, MacArthur will not be so nearly helpless as an enemy would like to have him. Just watch and see.

HEAR the BIBLE ON YOUR PHONOGRAPH

The beautiful and inspiring passages of the Bible are now available, so you may enjoy hearing them on your own home phonograph.

Enthusiastically endorsed by outstanding religious leaders.

Two series—10-inch records

No. 700A *Psalms 23, 46, 91, 121, and 139.*

No. 701A *Sermon on the Mount including the Beatitudes and Lord's Prayer.*

Special introductory offer of $1 for each series. Other selections in preparation. Order today.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace." Job 22:21.

Bibletone
RECORDED BIBLE GEMS
1472 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Don't let your sink grow dull and gray!

There's no need to scratch away the gleaming surface of your sink as you clean it. Use Bon Ami, the *safe, scratchless* cleanser! Bon Ami *keeps* sinks smooth and easy to clean year after year—leaves no rough spots to collect dirt. And best of all, Bon Ami actually *polishes as it cleans.* Buy one package—let Bon Ami prove itself today!

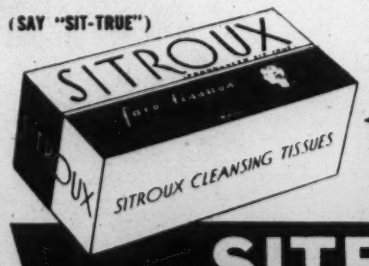
Bon Ami

polishes as it cleans

"hasn't scratched yet!"

The Bon Ami Co. 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

(SAY "SIT-TRUE")



softer
stronger
more absorbent

SITROUX
TISSUES and TABLE NAPKINS

BE SURE to ask for our new product. Fine quality SITROUX PAPER TABLE NAPKINS are now packed in unusual boxes . . . reproductions of Famous American Homes. Your kiddies will love these charming packages. For sale at your favorite 5 & 10¢ store.

THE SITROUX COMPANY Inc., 468 Fourth Ave., New York City

. . Meet Nicaragua's "Tacho"

(Continued from Page 5)

by plane, and additional visas and customs inspection are required.

Nicaragua is a tough country. A mild man cannot begin to hold it together. President Somoza takes no chances. Employing persuasion and the propaganda of unity, he cracks down when these fail. Spies are everywhere and the jails are bad.

Criticism of the chief or the administration is safe only behind closed doors, and the visiting inquirer watches with astonishment his informant scout the balconies and hallways for eavesdroppers before uttering a word. The press echoes President Somoza. Through his police chief he even got around to forbidding the evening rocking-chair sessions on Managuan sidewalks, which constitute one of the capital's quaintest customs, on the ground that they blocked the walks, compelled pedestrian detours, and promoted accidents. As there is not that much traffic in the super-village of Managua, one might guess that this was another law against plotters.

Yet the dictatorship of President Somoza is on the whole both honest and progressive. Its achievements are many. He took over a Nicaragua only a step removed from chaos. The Treasury had not yet recovered from the revolutionary years 1925-32 which drained it of $20,000,000 in foreign claims. Managua had been destroyed by earthquake in 1931, and much of it was still in ruins.

* * *

By building up the capital city and making it the center of a new road and rail system, Somoza diverts economic, and hence political, power from the ancient rivals, Leon and Granada. Himself a Liberal, his ambitions are broader than party. At Christmas, 1940, he jailed some Conservatives over a matter of subversive broadsides. A few days later he groaned to Col. Irving Lindberg, the American-appointed Collector of Customs: "I feel bad. Something very sad has happened." He pointed to a pile of telegrams: "Nearly every Liberal in Nicaragua has spent good money to congratulate me on jailing a few Conservatives. I want to be President of Nicaragua, not of the Liberal Party."

Originally, the Liberals represented the rising commercial interests, the Conservatives the large landowners. The names are only labels now.

Tacho, a sure judge of men, has gathered around him able subordinates and imbued in them a sense of the public good—Somoza-like men such as Señor Flores Vega, Minister of Public Works, a lawyer who has made himself over into the ablest engineer-administrator the country has ever had. Men like that are as new to Nicaragua as is El General himself.

On his American visit the President was asked, "Are you a dictator?" "Yes," he answered, "but a benevolent one." Even the Outs admit that the Americanized Nica who has been directing the republic's destiny from La Loma's citadel for four years is uniting the country. Among the encouraging signs is the manifesto published in a Costa Rican newspaper by a political refugee balked of following the old custom of organizing revolt from behind the protective borders of an adjacent state: "In Nicaragua revolutions have been made with private capital or with the support of friendly governments of other states. Today the rich of our land do not care to give a cent; they have even allied themselves with General Somoza. . . . Nor will the governments of other countries lend their aid to the opposition."

This man's pathos is Nicaragua's prosperity. While the first half of that success is Anastasio Somoza's achievement, the second is Franklin Roosevelt's. No opportunity is overlooked to manifest good will toward the North. Roosevelt's third term was greeted by President Somoza with a two-day national fiesta.

* * *

Tacho, who works hard at making the bread of life available to his people, is aware that his volatile countrymen crave circuses, too. Part of his benevolently dictatorial plan is to supply them with distractions which have political importance in this mercurial republic, so the Government promotes intra-Nicaraguan travel. General Somoza pushed the completion of the resort at the sulphur baths of Tipitapa, and considered it important enough to lend his presence to the grand inaugural. He has laid out picnic grounds on one of the lesser hills around La Loma, is transforming some of the highland coffee cities into resort towns, and has projects for improving for pleasure purposes the lake frontages of Granada and Managua. Beautiful and well kept are the parks and plazas along Lake Managua, playground of a people that loves flowers, surrounded by pillared white public buildings only a few years old. Tacho will have no labor unions, but he has organized the workers into a benevolent association and built them a handsome clubhouse, supplied with games and books and dedicated to merry-making.

The *simpatico* American colony votes Señor Somoza an excellent friend. A pretty incident is that of the Ministerial Cow. Mrs. Nicholson happened to remark in Tacho's hearing that she had always been used to keeping her own cow. The President selected one of his favorite beasts from his model dairy farm and had her trucked over to the Minister's residence. When the dry season set in, the Merediths were delighted to see a wagon drive into the yard with a load of grass. It came just in time to keep Bossy from running out of milk.

Ask Tacho what his hobby is and he replies, in the best *yanqui* manner, "My wife." Nicaragua's dark and Junoesque First Lady is an individual in her own right, a woman of charm and manifest character.

President Somoza loves to dance, and manages to squire all the ladies of the party. Liking people, singly and in the mass, he is a sociable man and excellent company. This quality gives him staying powers on the citadel-crowned hill. Nicaragua is a country of clashing personalities, and the American colony testifies that Tacho is a marvel at settling differences and cooling tempers.

* * *

In the midst of the economic crisis created by the loss of the European market and by the lack of shipping and capital, the most American of the Hispanic Presidents strives to forge a better Nicaragua. American loans help, but not enough. Tacho Somoza has informed himself thoroughly about opportunities in his country for business big and little: shipping, power, gold mining, rubber, coffee, raw materials of military value, textiles, soap, rare woods, cement, sesame (for industrial oils), and dairy and beef farming, and American investors receive his personal assistance.

"I am afraid for Somoza," a prominent American told us. "Nicaragua isn't ready for him. He is ahead of his time."

Tacho's probable answer: "Maybe so. But I think the country is catching up."

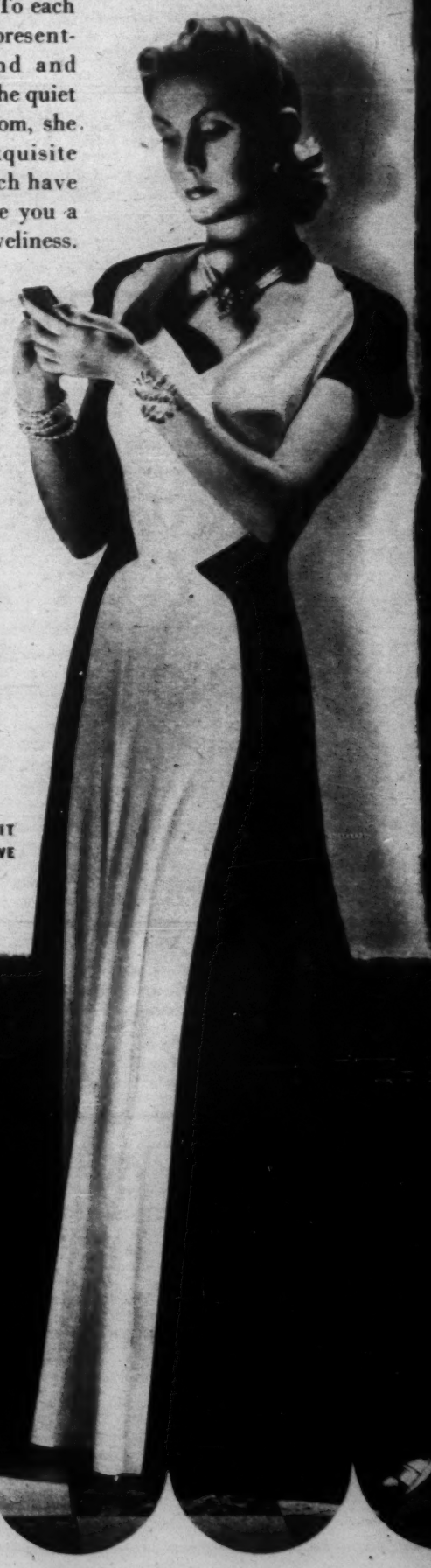
MURIEL KING PRESENTS A

Black and White Contrast for Lighthearted Evenings

Contrasting panels of black crepe on white impart drama and flattery to this captivating evening gown by the famous American designer, Muriel King.

Avon Cosmetics, too, add their touch of flattery to you. Each enchanting shade of rouge, lipstick and face powder has been carefully created and styled to blend with a particular type of complexion requirement.

For this very reason, the Avon Representative is a welcome guest in the homes of millions of women. To each woman, her Avon Representative is both friend and beauty confidante. In the quiet of your own living-room, she helps you procure exquisite Avon Cosmetics which have been fashioned to give you a new and refreshing loveliness.



AVON Cosmetics

RADIO CITY, NEW YORK

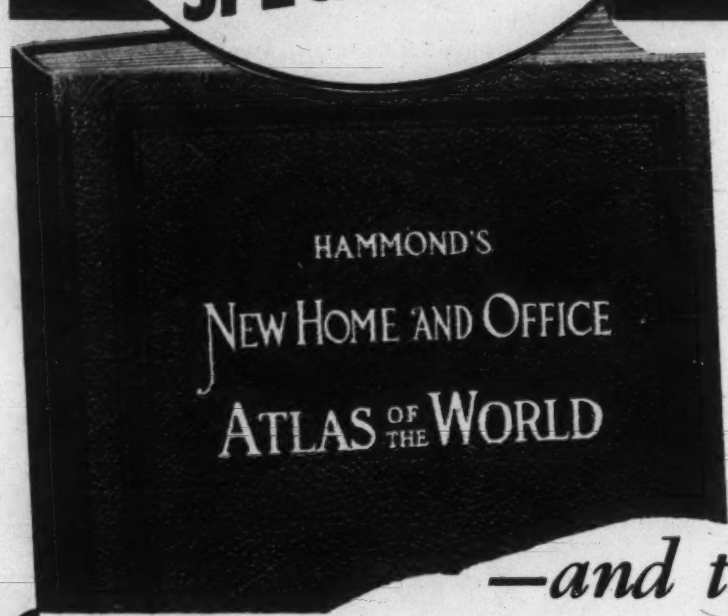
LOOK FOR A FRIENDLY VISIT FROM YOUR AVON REPRESENTATIVE

FREE to readers who accept this SPECIAL OFFER

this NEW ATLAS of the World Today!

9½ x 12 ins. bound in Royal Blue Artcraft

List Price $3.00



GIVES MAP CHANGES CAUSED BY THE WAR

THE tide of conquest has wiped out frontiers in Europe, Asia, Africa, in islands of the sea—and made your Atlas hopelessly obsolete. Here's the very latest one, strictly up-to-date, and this amazing offer brings it to you FREE. It shows the Nazis' Greater Germany, including Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, etc. Gives all new names used in the news: Thailand, Iran, Chosen, Taiwan, etc. 48 pages of foreign maps, 48 pages of U. S. maps, 16 Historical maps, maps of Canadian provinces, *all in color.* Over 35,000 place-names indexed. You need this up-to-date Atlas *now,* to read your daily paper intelligently!

"Yes," you say, "but, when the war is over *any* Atlas published now will be out-dated." Not *this* one, for it's "self-revising." That means your copy will contain a certificate, which, with only 25 cents, will entitle you to a Supplement showing the new boundaries of all countries affected, to be mailed to you by the publishers of the Atlas after Peace comes and new boundaries are fixed. This supplement will then bring your Atlas up to date, and show you the whole world before and after the war in one complete volume.

you also get a CERTIFICATE entitling you to a SUPPLEMENT when the war is over, showing the NEW BOUNDARIES of countries changed

—and this Amazing Offer also brings you

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY SECOND EDITION WITH REFERENCE HISTORY

—on EASY PAYMENTS!

HERE, at last, is an opportunity to give yourself and your family the countless advantages of the Merriam-Webster—and do it easily! Think of it! Only $1.00 down payment brings this great 3,350-page reference work into your home, making available the greatest amount of information ever presented in a single volume.

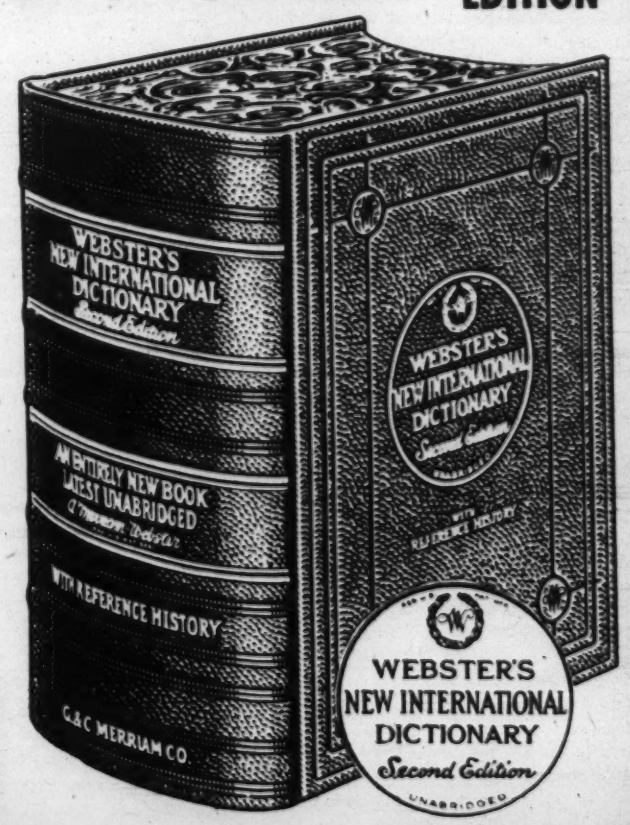
Added Feature: 396 Page Reference History

In addition to complete "dictionary" information, and a wealth of encyclopedic articles, the special edition of the Merriam-Webster which we now offer you, on small monthly payments, contains an entirely new Reference History of the World, with many splendid illustrations and full color maps. This section, which alone is equivalent to a large volume, covers: *World History,* Ancient and Modern; Individual Histories of *63 Foreign Nations;* Individual Histories of the *48 United States of America,* their territories and dependencies; *Historic Maps* of the World at various periods; the *U. S. Constitution;* biographies of *U. S. Presidents;* etc., etc. It is illustrated with full-page photogravures, including *Historic U. S. Buildings, U. S. Presidents, U. S. Government Buildings, High U. S. Buildings, War Memorials, British Notables and British Government Buildings!*

Equivalent in Text Matter to an 18-Volume Encyclopedia!

The dictionary text alone in the Merriam-Webster comprises 3,350 pages and contains 600,000 entries—122,000 more entries than in any other dictionary. Over 12,000 terms are illustrated with magnificent plates in color, black and white half tones and drawings. There are thousands of long encyclopedic articles, rich in useful information. Every field of modern knowledge has been covered by more than 200 of the world's leading authorities. It will be an enormous aid in keeping yourself well informed in science, history, art, music, government, business and hundreds of other interesting and useful subjects. It will help you acquire a better command of English, in speaking and writing. And it will prove of untold value to your children in their school work.

In your home now for only $1.00 down!



This Is the MERRIAM-WEBSTER Identified by the CIRCULAR TRADE-MARK

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, Springfield. "We find it an authoritative dictionary of the orthography, pronunciation, etymology and definition of all English words, as well as the source of valuable information in every field of knowledge."

JULIAN HUXLEY, M. A. The well-known scientist and Secretary of the Zoological Society of London. "The new edition of Webster is undoubtedly the most wonderful single volume in existence."

When you say "Webster's Dictionary" you mean the MERRIAM-Webster. There is only one. At the death of Noah Webster in 1843, the G. & C. Merriam Company bought and paid for the exclusive rights to publish the only genuine Webster's Dictionary. Today the Merriam-Webster is the "Supreme Authority" in schools and colleges; State Supreme Courts; the Government Printing Office; professional and business offices everywhere. It is the only work of its kind that has been completely rewritten and modernized in recent years. It is readily identified by the familiar circular trade-mark and the "NW" monogram on the cover.

The unabridged Merriam-Webster is not sold at cut prices nor at fictitious bargain prices. Don't be duped by such offers. Now you may own the "Supreme Authority"—brought within your easy reach by our liberal Easy Ownership Plan. And the WORLD ATLAS is yours FREE. Get details now; this opportunity may not come to you again.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., 920 Federal St., Springfield, Mass.

Mail This Coupon for Information About This Great Offer

G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, 920 Federal St.
Springfield, Mass.

Please send me full details about the New Merriam-Webster Dictionary; how I can now own it on easy monthly terms, with only $1.00 down; and get the WORLD ATLAS (list price $3.00) FREE at once.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....